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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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Illustrated

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January
1896

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

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"ONE OF MY FRIENDS WANTS TO DIE, OR THINKS HE DOES."

AFTER
BEING
CURED
HIMSELF
HE
WISHES
TO
SHOW
HIS
FRIEND
THAT
LIFE
IS
WORTH
LIVING
IN
COMPANY
WITH
AN
ELECTROPOISE.

THE MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY,
(BUILDING THE BALTIMORE BELT RAILROAD)
NORTH AVENUE AND OAK STREET BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov. 19th, 1895.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO., 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

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Yours truly,

JOHN B. BOTT,

A.M., C.E.

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THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CARTOON. (See opposite page.)

"NATIONS OF EUROPE! JOIN IN THE DEFENSE OF YOUR FAITH AND YOUR HOME!"

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIII.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1896.

No. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Hopeful
and Interesting
New Year.*

The new year dawns upon a world that finds itself more thoroughly awake and more actively interested in itself as a whole than it has ever been before. At least there has never been a time of such adventurous interest and enthusiasm since the great period of voyaging and discovery that followed the finding of America by Columbus. The year 1896 is to decide whether Spain must give up Cuba, the first gained and the last retained of her American possessions. This year is destined to settle at least for some time to come the fate of much or all of the Turkish Empire. China, which had until these latter days seemed so unshakable in her inertia, is fated this year to add some strange and sensational chapters to her own history, while influencing profoundly the history of Europe. Japan, having given an amazing illustration of her ability to play a great part in war and to assert herself in diplomacy, is now entering upon a still more marvelous chapter of industrial history. The new year is to see much of novelty and change in the drifts and tides of international commerce, particularly as regards the position of Asiatic countries. The opening up of Africa goes on at an astounding rate, and the year 1896 will probably add a larger number of fresh pages to the marvelous story of European enterprise in the African continent than any previous year has contributed. The Russians are pushing the trans-Siberian railway across the bleak steppes of northern Asia, through winter snows, with feverish haste. Vast numbers of workmen are grading the road and laying the rails, and the work goes on at night by electric illumination. Almost unexampled progress will be made on the Asiatic railroad system in the year 1896. We shall soon, therefore, see a road completed across northern China to the Yellow Sea at Port Arthur. Two Pacific cables, one under American and the other under British auspices, are planned for construction this year. Meanwhile the Japanese, with the largest cotton factories in the world, are carrying their capital and skill into China, where they propose to build still larger cotton factories, and will employ skilled Chinese labor at eight or ten cents a day. Some of these new Chinese factories will be in operation in the present year. Manchester, Fall River and Lowell will have to take account of these new facts. It is expected that horseless carriages will begin to come into prac-

tical use during this interesting year; that electricity will replace steam on some important lines of main railway; that trolley lines will be greatly extended; that the use of bicycles will continue to multiply. Men expect to know more about the Arctic and Antarctic regions, as the result of plans set on foot for exploration this year, than they have ever learned before. Medical and sanitary science seems on the eve of several important discoveries, and was never so active as now. All sorts of political and social problems are pressing themselves upon the attention of the nations, and the outlook for improvement in the general condition of mankind is at least bright enough to encourage every earnest and hopeful effort. Upon the whole, then, we may look forward to a twelve-month of many striking and intensely absorbing events in the drama of the world's progress.

*The Far Eastern
Situation from a
German Standpoint.*

The Oriental situation has been powerfully impressing the quick mind of the German Emperor. That personage is again justifying the observation made long ago that his true rôle in life should have been that of a newspaper editor. The post would have suited him much better than that which he now occupies. He seems to feel this himself, and a few weeks ago he astonished his subjects by coming out as political cartoonist—which may indeed be regarded as a long step toward editorship. We reproduce by permission as frontispiece of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS this first incursion of the Kaiser into a field hitherto free from imperial and royal intruders. The Emperor did not draw the picture, but he gave the idea and a rough sketch to an artist, approved of the finished result, and presented the original as a delicate compliment to the Czar. Lest any one should fail to understand this unique example of imperial picture politics, the *Nord-Deutsche* was authorized to accompany the engraving with the following semi-official exposition of what its imperial author wants it to signify. The explanation, which is certainly not lacking in explicitness, is as follows:

On a plateau of rock bathed in light radiating from the Cross—that symbol in which alone Christians win their victories—stand allegorical figures of the civilized nations. In the foreground is France shading her eyes with her left hand. She cannot yet altogether believe in the proximity of danger; but Germany, armed with shield and sword, follows with attentive eye the ap-

proach of calamity. Russia, a beautiful woman with a wealth of hair, leans her arm, as if in close friendship, on the shoulder of her martial companion. Beside this group Austria stands in resolute pose. She extends her right hand in an attitude of invitation, as if to win the co-operation of still somewhat reluctant England in the common task. Italy stands between these two Powers, and, like Germany, eagerly gazes on the calamity which menaces them. The rearguard of this group of noble female figures is formed by a young girl with ringlets of curling hair. She images the smaller civilized states, and she, too, carries a spear. In front of this martial group of many figures stands unmailed the winged archangel Michael, holding in his right hand a flaming sword. His countenance is turned toward the female group, his features reflect grave energy, and his outstretched left hand, which points to the approaching horror, also emphasizes the invitation to prepare for the sacred conflict.

At the foot of the rocky plateau stands the vast plain of civilized Europe. A majestic stream gushes across it. Lines of mountains bound the horizon, and in the valley cities are discerned, in the midst of which tower churches of various creeds. In the foreground is the Castle of Hohenzollern. But over these peaceful landscapes clouds of calamity are rolling up. Dark pitchy vapors obscure the sky. The path trodden by the invaders in their onward career is marked by a sea of flames proceeding from a burning city. Dense clouds of smoke twisting into the form of hellish, distorted faces ascend from the conflagration. The threatening danger in the form of Buddha is enthroned in this sombre framework. A Chinese dragon, which at the same time represents the demon of destruction, carries this heathen idol. In an awful onset the powers of darkness draw nearer to the banks of the protecting stream. Only a little while, and that stream is no longer a barrier.

Beneath the original cartoon His Majesty wrote the autograph legend: "Nations of Europe, defend your holiest possessions."

The Near Eastern Question.

It would be more to the purpose just now if our imperial cartoonist would prepare another picture, illustrating his view of the "Near Eastern Question," which at present is very much more pressing than any danger with which Buddha and the Yellow Dragon have anything to do. The situation in Asiatic Turkey has been alarming to the last degree. Massacres have been reported daily. The Moslems in the provinces, hearing that the powers insist upon the Christians having officials in proportion to their numbers, grimly respond to their benevolent intentions by reducing the Christian population to the vanishing point. In Erzeroum there seems to be now no doubt that the massacre was carried out in cold blood by the Turkish soldiers in obedience to definite orders from the

authorities. In Syria, the Mohammedans have been armed, the troops have been supplied with green flags, and the Christians await in an agony of suspense the signal for a slaughter grim and great. The Sultan and his pashas appear to have made up their minds that the Christian populations need to be thinned down; and, as the powers bark, but dare not bite for fear they should bite each other, the horrible work of massacre *plus* torture, outrage and plunder goes merrily on. So widespread has been the devastation that ominous rumors of impending famine are current throughout Anatolia, and this winter it is probable sheer starvation will carry off thousands whom even the Kurd and the Turk have spared. Here, indeed, is a tempting picture for the imperial cartoonist's pencil.

How the Powers Hold Together.

Caricature, indeed, finds a tempting theme in the way in which the powers are holding together on the Turkish question. Lord Salisbury's declaration at the Mansion House on Lord Mayor's Day was very explicit. "Nothing," he said, "has impressed itself more strongly on my mind than the disposition of the great powers to act together, and their profound sense of the appalling dangers which any separation of their action might produce." That is satisfactory so far as it goes. But "the disposition to act together," of which Lord Salisbury speaks, is not very visible to the naked eye. To *talk* together, yes. To make representations together, also yes. But it is to be feared their "profound sense of the appalling dangers which any separation of their action might produce," neutralizes their disposition to *act*, and reduces the "concert of Europe" to impotence. All



France, Russia, England, Germany, Austria, Italy. From *Utk.*

HOW THE SIX POWERS ARE "HOLDING TOGETHER" ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.

the powers are so afraid of getting out of step if they march, that they keep on marking time, and meanwhile the massacre goes on always like the guillotine in the days of the Terror. For weeks together the six great powers gave their whole attention to the trifling matter of getting the Sultan to allow them two guard boats apiece instead of one at Constantinople, and all this time the massacres were going on unchecked in distant Armenia. The more urgent the need for interference has grown, the less disposition have the powers shown to do anything for the wretched victims of Turkish rapacity.



HON. ALEX. W. TERRELL,
U. S. Minister at Constantinople.

*What Will
Have to Be
Done.*

Obviously, if the powers hit the Ottoman Empire too hard, it will break to pieces under their eyes, and the general scramble will begin. But if they are to be paralyzed by fear of breaking it to pieces, the Turk will have a free hand to slaughter the Christians into silence. If the Kurds should kill a few Americans, or even one British Consul, there would be a quick stop put to all this dilly-dallying. But so long as it is only Armenians who are being butchered, the risk of action is deemed too great. Sooner or later the Sultan will perhaps be told in plain terms that he must stop all this bloody work or be deposed; and when he is deposed the Ottoman Empire may be administered, as its public debt is at present, by an international commission. A paper Sultan might be conveniently installed as the figure-head of this commission, which would do all its business in his name, and which (as it would have cash to pay its troops) would probably be obeyed. If only the powers could trust each other for five years, every one would be astonished to find how simple a problem this Eastern Question might prove to be. But there would have to be, first, a self-denying ordinance binding all the powers to seek no private ends and to respect the integrity of the Ottoman dominions; and secondly,

the governing Turk would have to be resolutely reduced to his proper position as Constable for Europe, instead of being allowed to forget all bounds of moderation in the belief that he is the "Shadow of God."

*Our Relations
to the
Turkish Situation.*

There is nothing in the President's message that throws any fresh light upon the situation in the Turkish Empire. We are assured that our government, through Mr. Terrell, our Minister at Constantinople, has been doing everything in its power to protect American missionaries and their legal rights and interests. With reference to the future, Mr. Cleveland says:

The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperiled.

The President distinctly disavows for the United States any of that responsibility for the native races suffering hardship under Ottoman rule which the European powers have taken upon themselves by



SIR PHILIP CURRIE,
British Ambassador at Constantinople.

their treaty obligations. Much as we sympathize with the Armenians, there is no present prospect of our interfering in any wise on their behalf. But if anything should happen to further seriously imperil the lives of Americans in Turkey, the anarchy now prevailing in Asia Minor would not only justify the landing of American marines, but would make it a clear duty. We may believe that the administration at Washington takes this view, and unquestionably Mr. Terrell, upon whom large discretionary power

has been conferred, would not hesitate to assume responsibility for decisive action if the issue arose. Elsewhere in this number we publish a very complete sketch of the Sultan and the present condition of Turkey, contributed by Mr. Stead.

Mr. Cleveland on the Venezuela Question.

Mr. Cleveland's Message of Dec. 3 to Congress dealt with the foreign relations of the United States, and with the nation's currency and financial problems. The most striking paragraph in this carefully elaborated document was the one devoted to the Venezuelan controversy. That paragraph embodies a statement of American policy which is destined to play an important part in the history of our foreign relations, and we may well therefore quote it without abridgement. It is as follows :

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent ; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents ; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela ; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such abitation should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to Congress.

The President's Hunting Trip.

Our readers will observe that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney entertained the same view of the bearings of the Venezuela question that this magazine had frequently presented as the only one that has seemed to make for righteousness and peace. Arbitration is the only possible way to settle justly the question who is entitled to the disputed area. The sentiment of Congressmen of both parties in both Houses was strongly in accord with the President,

when the message was received. The long awaited answer from Lord Salisbury arrived a few days later. It was understood that Lord Salisbury had dissented emphatically from the President's position. Congress was eager to obtain possession of the full correspondence. But Mr. Cleveland, without waiting for the British reply, although he knew it to be on its way in the ocean mails, quietly left the White House to spend a week or ten days shooting ducks in the North Carolina sea marshes, at a long distance from newspaper correspondents. He was accordingly subjected to a very sharp and bitter criticism by the press of the country, which declared that—after having enjoyed a vacation at Buzzard's Bay of nearly half a year, and having been back in Washington for only a little more than a month—it was his duty as a public official to remain at his post, particularly during the opening days of Congress when many public questions were demanding attention. Among the newspapers which criticised the President, the most severe were those of his own

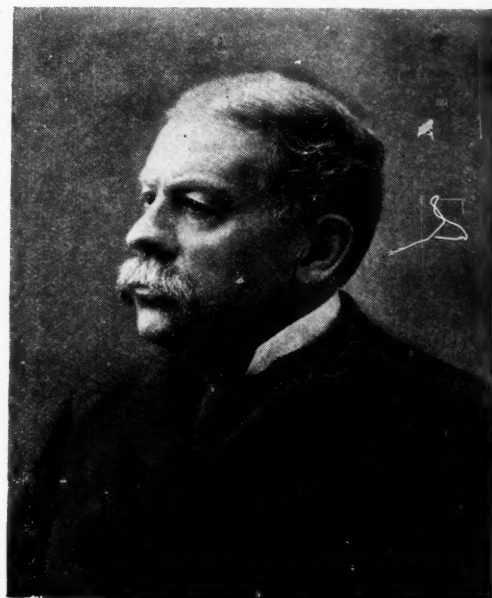


MR. CLEVELAND AS A DUCK-HUNTER.
(From N. Y. Evening Telegram of December 18.)

party. We were inclined to think that most of the journalists who had taken this tone would soon regret it. The responsibility of the President of the United States, even in the very fairest political weather, is a tremendous burden. The President is not to be held to so many hours a day, like a post-office clerk. It must be assumed that Mr. Cleveland's hunting trip was taken at this time not for mere pleasure, but fully in the line of his own sense of public duty. However freely one may criticise policies actually announced, the people and the press should be careful to show consideration for the office of the President, and should not be too ready

to pass censure upon his personal methods. It is altogether possible that the President went to North Carolina expressly to avoid the necessity of sending the Venezuelan correspondence to Congress until the public feeling on that subject might grow somewhat more calm. Moreover, it would be naturally expected that, having committed himself to the position expressed in the message as quoted above, the President would have some course of action to recommend to Congress when transmitting Mr. Olney's letter and Lord Salisbury's reply. Inasmuch as grave issues might hang upon the precise nature of the President's recommendation, he may well have thought it best to gain time for deliberation by taking a few days' outing. Of course, we have no authority whatever for suggesting that this particular subject was upon the President's mind. Nevertheless he could hardly have helped thinking about it very closely and carefully. The question is not one which has come to the surface in a moment; and although it calls for firm and unambiguous treatment, it is not to be solved by bluster or by off-hand methods. Most of our people are conservative; and upon sober second thought they were rather glad that Mr. Cleveland had given another evidence of his capacity for cool and deliberate action by this very hunting trip which on first thought seemed so ill-timed and unsuitable. No interests of moment really suffered, although a good many public affairs in detail were somewhat inconveniently blocked by Mr. Cleveland's absence from Washington. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, who is one of the

most aggressive champions of Venezuela's position in the boundary dispute, was disposed to push a resolution through the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of State, in the absence of the President, to send at once to Congress the coveted dispatch from the British foreign office. But Mr. Livingston was made to acknowledge that such an action would be seriously discourteous to the President and he abandoned his resolutions. Mr. Cleveland was in the White House, ready for business again, on Monday, December 16, after a total disappearance lasting some twelve days.



HON. RICHARD OLNEY, SECRETARY OF STATE.



HON. LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON, OF GEORGIA.

The foregoing paragraphs had been written when the afternoon papers of Tuesday, the 17th, brought the President's special message on the Venezuelan question, together with a full summary of the correspondence that had passed between Secretary Olney and the British government. Mr. Olney's exposition of the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and of the attitude of the United States with reference to questions on this side of the Atlantic, will rank among the ablest of American state papers. This document is one of great dignity and power; Lord Salisbury's reply is of a very different order. The British document may all be summed up in the statement that, whatever Great Britain may choose to do with Venezuela or any other state on this side of the ocean, it is absolutely none of the business of the United States. To quote Salisbury's exact words, the British Empire and Venezuela "have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their

*Salisbury's
Refusal to
Arbitrate.*

dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult indeed to see how it can materially affect any state or community outside those primarily interested, except, perhaps, other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe." We may remark that Mr. Olney had demonstrated by irrefutable logic that the Venezuela question has everything to do with the Monroe Doctrine. The upshot of Lord Salisbury's long deferred communication is an absolute refusal to consent to arbitrate the question in dispute with Venezuela.

*The President's
Recommendation.*

President Cleveland's message of the 17th answers briefly but firmly

Lord Salisbury's position and the message concludes with the following remarkable paragraphs:

The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally ap-

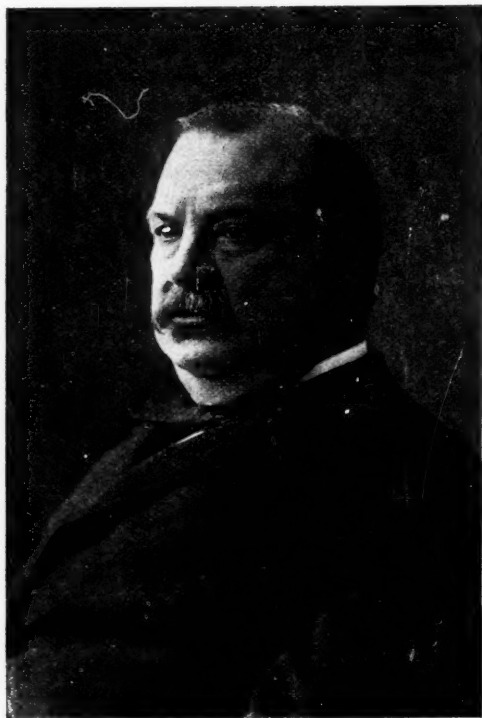


LORD SALISBURY.

(From a new photograph.)

prised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine, with sufficient



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

certainty for its justification, what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judiciously, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march to civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

The Practical Situation.

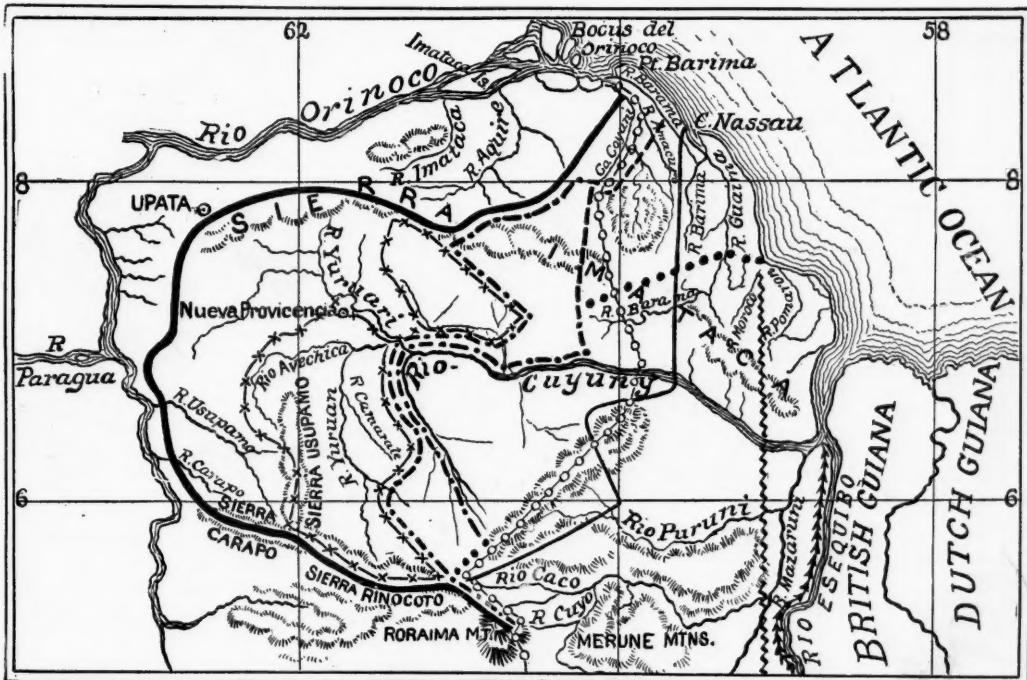
The Practical Situation. We have never known a case of international dispute in which, on all grounds, a settlement by arbitration seemed more urgently advisable; and Lord Salisbury's denial of our friendly request seems to us as reckless and as evil a thing as modern history can show. His expressed contempt for the Monroe doctrine is wholly offensive to us as a nation. But Salisbury will not always be Prime Minister; and that which is right and just should triumph in our relations with England without one single hint of so inconceivably horrible a catastrophe as war. While we believe Lord Salisbury wrong and President Cleveland and Secretary Olney right regarding the applicability of the Monroe doctrine and the principles of arbitration to the Venezuelan difficulty, it does not seem to us that the resources of diplomacy have been by any means exhausted. We are confident that the Venezuelan question will be settled within this year 1896, and that the sober, peace-loving people of England and the United States will conclude not to hate each other or to fight each other. It would be entirely impracticable for us to send a commission to the region in dispute; but we heartily approve of the plan of a commission sitting in Washington who will advise our own government

concerning the downright merits of the controversy. Meanwhile, it is not in the least necessary or desirable to contemplate hostilities as a result of the light which such a commission may throw upon the boundary question. The questions involved are historical ones which can be as readily determined in Washington as anywhere else. The controversy is one of at least fifty years' standing, and all the facts have been already completely unearthed. All that Great Britain can claim has been printed in British blue books; and, moreover, Lord Salisbury's letter contains the best presentation of the British case that experts could make with unlimited time at their disposal. President Cleveland's commission, assuming that it will be duly appointed, will have merely to look into the merits of these claims already presented by Great Britain, and to examine the Venezuelan claims, which, with all the evidence that is procurable, have already been carefully formulated.




What Mr. Bayard Thinks of Us as a Nation.






*What Mr. Bayard
Thinks of Us
as a Nation.*

Meanwhile, however, the House had treated itself to the discussion of another lively topic in the field of foreign affairs. Our representative at the court of St. James, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, has made a great reputation among our British cousins



EXPLANATIONS

- Extremelimit of England's present claim.
 Line of arbitration limited by England.
 Extension of the Schomburgk line.
 Original Schomburgk line.

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | The Line proposed by Lord Granville. |
|  | Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. |
|  | Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. |
|  | The first Rosebery line. |
|  | Venezuela's extreme claim. |

MAP OF DISPUTED VENEZUELA-GUIANA TERRITORY, SHOWING THE VARIOUS BOUNDARY LINES.

as a public speaker, and he is in constant demand. The most elaborate, and of course the most deliberately prepared, of all the speeches Mr. Bayard has delivered since he became Ambassador was one before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on November 7, his subject being "Individual Freedom." The address was quoted rather copiously in the British newspapers at the time it was delivered, but it attracted little attention in the United States for several weeks. When certain portions of it, by way of quotation from the London *Times*, at length made their appearance in our American press, a gentle murmur of criticism began to be heard. It remained for two Congressmen from Massachusetts to present the matter in such a fashion as to transform the murmur into a veritable uproar. The portion of Mr. Bayard's speech which was considered to be invidious, and out of place in a representative of this country at a foreign capital, was as follows :

In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled "protection," which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of national representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarize it with reliance upon state aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single cause.

Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, never hesitating at any alliance or the resort to any combination that promised to assist its purpose of perverting public taxation from its only true justification and function, of creating revenue for the support of the government of the whole people, into an engine for the selfish and private profit of allied beneficiaries and combinations called "trusts." Under its dictation individual enterprise and independence have been oppressed and the energy of discovery and invention debilitated and discouraged.

It has unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tends to commercial isolation, dangerously depletes the Treasury and saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes, whose support is thereby attracted.

Thus it has done so much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chaffers take the place of statesmen. The words of Lowell's warning well apply :

Rough are the steps, slow-hewn is the flintiest rock,
States climb to power by ; slippery those with gold
Down which they stumble to eternal mock ;
No chafferer's hand shall long the sceptre hold,
Who, given a fate to shape, would sell the block.

Gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared from the high seas, with the loss of the carrying trade and the dispersion of the class of trained seamen and skilled navigators ; the exceptions, that only prove the rule, are the few vessels lately built, and only by making a breach by special contract in the general tariff and navigation laws, a reluctant confession of the impolicy and unwisdom of both, but an object-lesson from which valuable instruction may be drawn.

*The Motion
to Impeach
Mr. Bayard.*

On December 10, Mr. McCall, one of the representatives from Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting that the President inform the House concerning the authenticity of the speeches reported to have been made by Mr. Bayard, and further if any steps had been taken to recall or censure the Ambassador. This resolution was not privileged, and therefore could not be discussed without first having been referred to a committee, except by unanimous consent. Mr. Crisp, as leader of the Democrats, objected, and Mr. McCall's resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But Mr. Barrett, of Massachu-



HON. WM. E. BARRETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

setts, a new Republican member who has taken the place in Congress of Mr. William Everett, immediately arose and offered a resolution impeaching Mr. Bayard "of high crimes and misdemeanors," his resolution proceeding to quote from Mr. Bayard's speech. A motion to impeach is privileged, and Mr. Barrett, therefore, precipitated an immediate debate which occupied a good part of the day and which dealt with Mr. Bayard in a manner which was anything but complimentary. The defense of Mr. Bayard was altogether perfunctory, and it was evident that most of the Democrats were in sympathy with the Republican attack. In a speech at the English town of Boston in August Mr. Bayard had publicly commented on American affairs, and among other things had made the following deliverance :

The President stands in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people, men who desire

to have their own way, and who need to have that way frequently obstructed, and, I tell you plainly, it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States.

This extract was included by Mr. Barrett in his resolutions as a part of the complaint against the Ambassador. By an overwhelming majority of the votes of the House,—a number of Democrats voting aye with the Republicans,—Mr. Barrett's motion prevailed; and accordingly the Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to ascertain whether such statements had been publicly made, and if so, to report to the House such action as should be proper in the premises. It is hardly likely, therefore, that Mr. Bayard will escape a formal and official censure by the House of Representatives, although it is not supposed that there will be any attempt to bring an impeachment trial.

*Amplly
Punished
Already.*

Mr. Bayard has merely committed an annoying offense against diplomatic usage.

It is the more difficult to understand why he should have made American public affairs the subject of discussion abroad, inasmuch as he has himself served as Secretary of State and has therefore been accustomed to give the usual cautions to our diplomatic representatives. They are always instructed that they must not under any circumstances make public speeches which deal with questions prominently in controversy between great political parties at home. Inasmuch as the policy of protective tariffs has been the actual practice of our government for the past thirty-five years, and is honestly believed in by at least half and probably much more than half of the American people, it was exceedingly injudicious in Mr. Bayard while holding the post of ambassador to the one country which is most strongly opposed to our national commercial policy, that he should seize important public occasions to denounce his own country and countrymen. Any European ambassador who should indulge in this sort of freedom of speech would be instantly recalled by telegraph. The English papers, although naturally approving of Mr. Bayard's sentiments, have avowed their surprise that he should express those sentiments while holding the position of ambassador. The discussion in Congress, followed by the discussion in the American and English newspapers, has of itself sufficiently punished Mr. Bayard for his "high crimes and misdemeanors." There will, of course, be no repetition of the offense while he is ambassador, and other American representatives abroad will be on their guard against undiplomatic behavior. It is therefore to be hoped that the incident will be disposed of without further attempt to consider it seriously. After all, Mr. Bayard's offense was only one of technical form. His personal sentiments were entirely familiar to every one before he accepted the post of ambassador; and when speaking before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh he evidently considered himself as entitled

to appear in his personal and private capacity as a political philosopher, having left his official character behind him at the embassy in London.

*A Lack of
Patriotism.*

Although Mr. Bayard's offense was one which ought not to be taken too seriously, the incident carries with it a lesson that our public men and our party newspapers alike have great need to learn. That lesson is one of simple patriotism. Americans who go abroad, whether as our official representatives or in unofficial capacities, should be far more careful to avoid giving the impression that they think their country needs to be apologized for. They should not carry their intense partisanship as a chief item of their traveling baggage. Here at home, moreover, there is always a disposition on the part of a portion of the press and the politicians to support some foreign government, rather than our own, at the very moment when a serious question of international policy is at stake. Nothing of this kind is observable in any European country. In questions of foreign policy our government must be understood as endeavoring to act for the welfare of the whole country; and patriotism demands that the government should be criticised with the least possible show of hostility. Thus the newspapers which have been so extravagantly denouncing Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney as "jingo" because of their position toward the Venezuelan question, have been guilty of something more serious than bad taste. Meanwhile, prominent Americans who go to England and denounce those of their fellow countrymen who favor protective tariffs as scoundrels and corruptionists, are serving no purpose except to create the impression that Americans are too violent in their partisanship to speak calmly even when away from home. Doubtless our commercial policies and our foreign policies have at times in some respects been seriously at fault; but at least no other great country in the history of the world has in its public policies pursued a course so broad and impartial,—so little selfish and so free from aggression and grasping,—as our own country. These things go somewhat by comparisons; and, surrounded as he is by the atmosphere of British policy, domestic and foreign, it would hardly seem as if Mr. Bayard ought to have felt any impulse to denounce his own country.

*American Build-
ings in Foreign
Capitals.*

One of the wisest recommendations in the President's message has to do with the emoluments and conditions of our representatives abroad. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has more than once expressed the wish that Congress might decide to build a worthy American building in every important foreign capital, as the permanent headquarters for American official interests. Our diplomatic and consular representatives as a rule are domiciled in shabby, rented quarters, and they have a most undignified fashion of moving from one street to another at frequent intervals.

American ambassadors and ministers receive much smaller pay than those of the principal European countries, and have very little means put at their disposal for the dignified maintenance of their public offices. If a suitably furnished residence in a building owned by the United States government were provided, it would not be necessary to increase salaries very much, if any. The question of expense ought not to be raised as an obstacle. The price of one battleship would pay for at least ten excellent buildings in as many foreign capitals,—all of them fine enough to excite general admiration. These buildings would do a great deal more than the one battleship, or half a dozen battleships, to lend weight and dignity to the diplomatic representations of the United States government. The ship would be obsolete within ten years; the buildings would be good for two hundred. The President's recommendation should be acted upon.

*Our Relations
with Cuba
and Spain.*

The President's information to Congress touching the Cuban situation is worthy of great respect and careful attention. The following extract contains the more essential part of his discussion of Cuban affairs:

Whatever may be traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed, and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

The representatives of the Cuban patriots in the United States have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the President's point of view. They call attention to the fact that he describes the situation in Cuba as actually a war, and they read between the lines what they believe to be an entire readiness on Mr. Cleveland's part to assent to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, provided Congress should take the initiative. Cuban freedom has a host of friends to speak for it on the floor of both Houses, and it will have a hearing.

*A Real
War Exists
in Cuba.*

Certainly it is no trifling revolt that exists in Cuba, but rather a formidable state of war, when Spain continues month after month to recruit new regiments and dispatch them to the scene of hostilities. It is true that the insurgents continue to avoid decisive pitched battles, but the very strength of their cause lies in their ability to conduct a waiting campaign and to avoid large open engagements. If they can maintain themselves on the lines of their present policy for two or three months, the heavy spring rains will come, followed by the early heat of a Cuban summer, and the Spanish situation will be hopeless. For neither the Spanish soldiery, the Spanish finances, nor Spanish politics could endure the strain of a postponement of definite results in Cuba to another winter. The general uneasiness of Spain has been exhibited within the past month by a cabinet crisis and reorganization,—the immediate cause being the exposure of a series of Tammanylike scandals in the municipal administration of Madrid, rather than the government's ineffectual war policy in Cuba. Undoubtedly there will be a strong effort made in our Congress at the present session to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

*A Plan for the
Guarantee of
Cuban Bonds.*

A good many American business men are in favor of a plan by which the United States government would guarantee the bonds which Cuba might issue in order to raise money to buy her liberty from Spain. In that case Cuba would become an independent republic, under a virtual American protectorate, with an American director of customs and revenues in order to protect the interest on the bonds indorsed by our government. It should be observed that Russia's present great finance minister, De Witte, is bringing China within the sphere of effective Russian influence by the simple device of guaranteeing the loans which China is obliged to raise in order to pay off the Japanese indemnity. It is said that De Witte has also in mind a scheme for guaranteeing the debts of Bulgaria and the other Danubian provinces, as a means by which to solidify Russia's moral hold upon those minor states. In England, moreover, it is understood that one of Mr. Chamberlain's chief ideas as Colonial Secretary is that of a closer union between the home country and the great British colonies by means of this same scheme of a British Imperial guarantee of colonial debts, thus enabling the colonies to borrow at lower rates, and to make larger investments in works of public improvement and development. An American private syndicate now controls the debt of San Domingo, and directly manages, through its own agents, the collection of customs. We may well shrink from the consequences of a full annexation of Cuba, but some scheme of commercial union, with American supervision over fiscal matters, would doubtless prove exceedingly advantageous. Spain would probably welcome such an escape from her present dilemma.

*Mr. Carlisle
and the
Greenbacks.*

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made public on December 16. Its most essential recommendations were contained in the President's message to Congress, although the Secretary's report argues the case at much greater length. Mr. Carlisle explains and defends the methods employed by the Treasury in its bond issues; and his great contention, supported by the President's message, is the necessity for prompt legislation looking toward immediate retirement of the greenbacks. He maintains that so long as the great volume of Treasury notes is maintained in circulation,—the government being compelled to redeem these notes in gold whenever presented and then to pay them out again in the ordinary course of business, instead of canceling them,—the burden of maintaining a stock of gold for redemption purposes must always subject the Treasury to great annoyance and embarrassment, and the country to a heavy and needless expense. Mr. Carlisle would favor retiring the whole volume of several hundred million dollars of greenbacks at once, issuing in place of them government bonds at low interest. It has been suggested, however, by various bankers and financiers, that a very gradual cancellation of the greenbacks would be quite sufficient to create that feeling of confidence which is all that is needed to relieve the situation. It is at least certain that Congress will not pass a measure to retire the whole volume of Treasury notes. It is not at all probable that the present Congress will take any steps looking even toward gradual retirement. Mr. Carlisle still asks that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue short-time bonds at a low rate whenever, in his judgment, such a course is needful to sustain the public credit. The last House of Representatives refused to grant such authority, although the Senate voted favorably upon the proposition. Senator Allison has a plan for the issue of a popular loan in the form of three per-cent. bonds of small denominations, and it is likely that his scheme will be adopted. It is an attractive one.

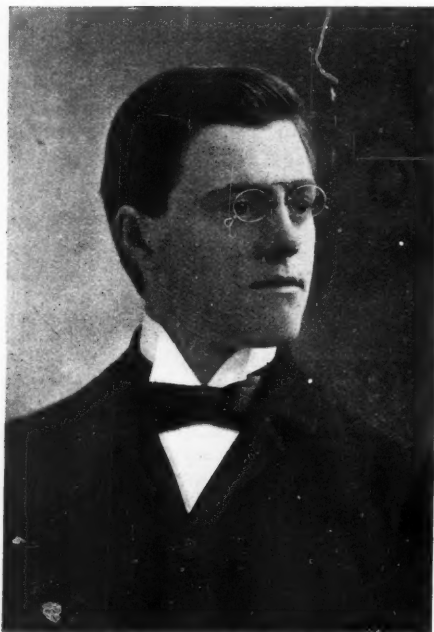
*The Deficient
Revenues.*

Mr. Carlisle presents figures which show that the government's ordinary receipts for the fiscal year which ended last June were \$42,805,000 less than the corresponding expenditures. The deficit of the preceding year had been \$70,024,000. For the current year, which will end June 30 next, Mr. Carlisle estimates that the deficiency will be \$17,000,000. This would seem to be taking a rather optimistic view, and events must take a very favorable turn to justify the predictions of the Treasury officials. When, however, Mr. Carlisle extends his forecast, and estimates that there will be a surplus of revenue of \$6,908,926.83 for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1897, it would scarcely appear that his calculations serve to uphold his opinion that no legislation is needed to increase revenues. By Mr. Carlisle's own showing, the three full fiscal years of his administration will have re-

sulted in an aggregate revenue deficiency of \$130,000,000; and this makes no account of the further sums which ought to have been paid into the sinking fund in accordance with law. Nor does Mr. Carlisle's estimate of a small surplus for the fiscal year 1897 allow for sinking fund; for if the sinking fund obligations should be met, there would be a large deficiency. Even if there had been no greenbacks presented for redemption, and therefore no depletion of the gold reserve on that account, it is nevertheless true that Mr. Carlisle's bond sales would have been needed to obtain money to make up for the lack of revenue. Curiously enough, the President said nothing about these deficits in the long financial portion of his message. Mr. Carlisle seems to endeavor, through the entire length of his very detailed and argumentative report, to convey the impression that there would have been no occasion to borrow money except for the purpose of keeping up the supply of gold. If the Secretary had been somewhat more frank in his treatment of this question of the deficient revenues, he would have gained a more favorable hearing for the plans that he advocates. It is too early to predict the course that Congress will pursue regarding these questions of finance, but evidently the Republicans who have the presidential election in mind will continue to advise the least possible attempt to disturb the main lines of the existing revenue system. An increase in the tax on beer would make small disturbance, and could be made to yield perhaps \$30,000,000 of additional revenue. The Wilson-Gorman tariff becomes gradually more productive. The income from customs was \$132,000,000 in 1894 (fiscal year), and \$152,000,000 in 1895; and it is estimated at \$172,000,000 for the current fiscal year; while for the year ending June 30, 1897, the estimated receipts from customs are \$190,000,000. It will be hard to keep down the expenses.

*Presidential
Conventions and
Candidates.*

The Republican National Committee met at Washington in December to settle the question where and when the next presidential convention should be held. The cities which competed most eagerly for the honor and advantage of entertaining the convention were San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis, several other cities also presenting their claims. The plea of San Francisco was especially tempting; and besides the promise of every convenience and a large sum of money for convention expenses, a round-trip fare for all comers of twenty-five dollars between Chicago and San Francisco was guaranteed. One of the principal reasons, however, against going to San Francisco was the lack of a sufficient number of transcontinental telegraph wires to accommodate the Eastern newspapers. The contest was finally narrowed to a choice between Chicago and St. Louis, and the more southerly city carried the day. The Republicans have recently won in Kentucky and Missouri, and they have made Tennessee a doubtful state. It is good politics to take



FRANKLIN BUMP, OF ANN ARBOR,
Sec. and Treas. College Civil Service Reform League.



STEPHEN D. DEMMON, OF CHICAGO,
President of College Civil Service Reform League.

next year's Republican convention to St. Louis, the better to undo the impression in the South that the Republican party is a sectional institution. There is no longer any reason why there should be only one party in the Southern states. It is altogether likely that in the years to come there may be such a shifting of party allegiance as to make the Southwest Republican and the Northwest Democratic. At least there can be no reason for vast Republican majorities in the one section and vast Democratic majorities in the other. The Democratic National Committee will meet in Washington about the middle of January, to decide where the Democratic convention shall be held. There is some discussion of New York as the suitable place, but it is more likely that Chicago or St. Louis will be selected. The discussion of presidential candidates continues to rage without abatement, but the most knowing of the political managers have no more idea who will be nominated than the little children in the kindergartens have. There are four prominent Republican candidates, namely, in alphabetical order, Allison, Harrison, McKinley, and Reed. As yet there is only one Democratic candidate of prominence, namely, President Cleveland. The third-term movement bids fair to develop a better organization and a more powerful hold upon the party situation than the third-term movement for President Grant in 1876. In the very possible event that Mr. Cleveland himself may suppress the third-term movement, Secre-

tary Olney and Secretary Carlisle might become the principal candidates.

*Progress in
Civil Service
Reform.*

The annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association was held at Washington on December 12, and the Hon. Carl Schurz as president made a very noteworthy address. The movement has made satisfactory gains, and Mr. Schurz summed them up in a most impressive manner. Our consular service, although sadly demoralized in the opening months of the present Administration, is now, by Secretary Olney's advice, to be brought—so far as most of its places are concerned—under strict and sensible regulations which will in time give us a service based upon actual merit, and one which can be of some use to American commerce. Furthermore, it is proposed to introduce the principles of merit and of permanent tenure into the ranks of the great army of fourth-class postmasters. Gradually we are getting rid of the abominable spoils system, and that is a profound reason for thankfulness. It is worth our while to note the fact that a woman's auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association has been instituted in New York and that women's branches are to be formed in different parts of the country. There is no political sphere in which intelligent women can render more valuable service to their country than in this hopeful, but necessarily long-continued fight against spoils and corruption as the objects and

motives of political life. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell is one of the women most actively enlisted in the new movement.

The College Reform Clubs. Another hopeful sign of the times is the launching of the "National League of College Civil Service Reform Clubs." The movement took definite form at a convention held in Chicago last May, in which colleges from all parts of the country were represented. Nothing could be in better spirit or taste than the organization of college and university students in the interest of purer and better public administration. With the collegiate Republican clubs and Democratic clubs it is not so easy to sympathize. The value of college life lies in the opportunity it affords for the

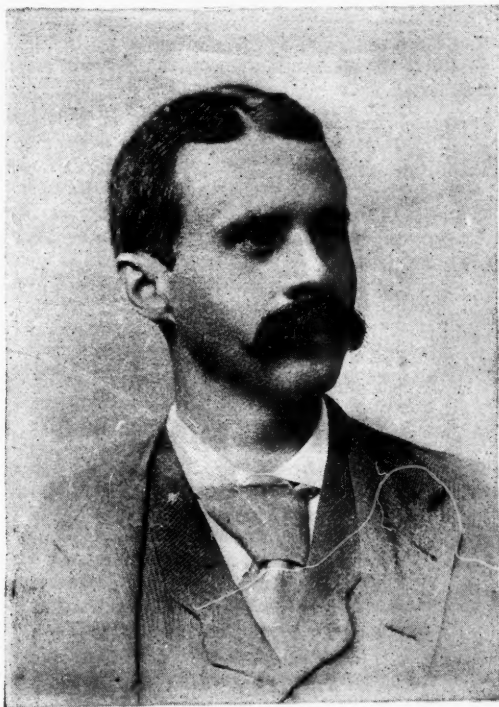
serve the political phenomena about them from any intelligent or sensible point of view. The scientific study of political history and political methods is becoming constantly more popular in our colleges and universities; and such study must presuppose a belief in honest and efficient administrative methods. The Civil Service Reform Club may well become a feature of student life in every institution of learning, professors and instructors also affiliating themselves with the societies.

Municipal Matters in Massachusetts and Elsewhere.

The municipal election in Boston resulted in the choice of the Hon. Josiah Quincy as mayor. Mr. Quincy's brief career in the State Department at Washington did not give the country an altogether favorable impression of his administrative methods, but it is quite possible that he may show an especial aptitude for municipal work, and may return to his earlier allegiance to the profession and practice of civil service reform. Mr. Quincy is a gentleman of remarkable political capacity, and doubtless he will wish to distinguish himself by making the great city of Boston a model among American municipalities. The other cities of Massachusetts held municipal elections at the same time; and while it may be said that the Republicans were victorious in many instances, it is also true that an unusual number of contests were waged upon non-partisan lines with strictly local issues uppermost in the campaign. A considerable number of towns in the neighborhood of Boston voted against the granting of any liquor license for the year 1896. It is to be regretted that so enlightened a state as Massachusetts should permit so excessively foolish a thing as the submission to popular vote every year of the broad issue whether or not the liquor traffic should be licensed. A plebiscite on so distinct a matter ought not to be mixed up with the election of city officers and the general questions of municipal government. It should be entirely sufficient to deal with the license question at a separate election, to be held once in five years, or better still, once in ten. A vigorously contested municipal election in Charleston, South Carolina, in which the opposing parties were the Democrats and the "A. P. A." organization, was won by the Democrats with a small majority. Mayor Smythe is the new head of the municipality. Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, who was re-elected for a fourth term in November, has abated not a whit of his vigorous methods, and continues to assert the supremacy and sovereignty of the municipal authority as against private corporations.

New York Police and Excise Matters.

The New York Police Commissioners have conferred the office of Chief of Police upon Mr. Peter Conlin, who has acted in that capacity since the retirement of Superintendent Byrnes. It is interesting to note that Mr. Conlin's appointment was preceded by a written civil-service examination. His long record is free from blemish, and it is to be hoped that his further



HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, MAYOR OF BOSTON.

study of principles, the adoption of high ideals, and the impartial examination of history. The student who makes himself a partisan too soon, gratuitously abandons that particular attitude of mind which renders his opportunities for study and inquiry most fruitful. There is plenty of time for aggressive partisanship after college work is left behind; but civil service reform is not a party issue, nor are its general premises open to legitimate controversy. It is only as students possess the mental attitude of civil service reformers that they can study and ob-



PETER CONLIN, N. Y. CHIEF OF POLICE.
(From a sketch by V. Gribayedoff.)

career may be useful and prosperous. The chief of police of the city of New York is the occupant of one of the most important official positions in the United States. Chief Conlin was a brother of the late American actor known by his stage name of William J. Florence. The New York Police Board has mounted a small squad of men upon bicycles, and the experiment promises to be successful. The policy of a strict suppression of Sunday liquor-selling has not been abandoned by the Board. On the evening of December 16 a great public meeting, presided over by Bishop Potter and held under the auspices of the "Church Temperance Society," with representative speakers from various denominations, denounced all attempts to change the law in the direction of a partial Sunday opening. We publish among our "Leading Articles of the Month" an abstract of a remarkable article in the *Forum* by the Hon. Frederick William Holls, in defense of the German-American view of the Sunday and liquor questions. Mr. Holls was one of the delegates-at-large to the late Constitutional Convention, and presents the German view with great ability and unquestioned sincerity. The issue as drawn between the position taken by the Carnegie-Hall meeting and that presented in Mr. Holls' article, is likely to be contested with vigor in the forthcoming session of the New York Legislature, and will in all likelihood be carried from the state of New York to the

committee room of the platform-framers of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis. Which ever side participants may take in this pending controversy, it is important above all things else they should think, speak, and act with perfect sincerity.

According to the published list of the British peers as City Mayors. fewer than eleven peers have been elected as the chief magistrates of as many towns. Among them are the following:

APPLEBY—Lord Hothfield.	RIPON—The Marquis of Ripon.
CARDIFF—Lord Windsor.	SHEFFIELD—The Duke of Norfolk.
DUDLEY—The Earl of Dudley.	WARWICK—The Earl of Warwick.
LIVERPOOL—The Earl of Derby.	WHITEHAVEN—The Earl of Lonsdale.
LONGTON—The Duke of Sutherland.	WORCESTER—Lord Beauchamp.
RICHMOND—The Earl of Zetland.	

If we add to these the peers serving on the London County Council, we find a remarkable beginning made in the utilization of the peers by the democracy. For, be it remembered, in every one of these cases the peer-mayor is chosen by the town councillors whom the householders, male and female, elect by ballot. This may appear deplorable to the austere republican, but it illustrates very forcibly the absence of that class hatred which is the poison of social life. The British peerage contains many men of trained, practical ability, who are particularly well qualified to take the lead in municipal progress.

"The Man
Who Rights
Things."

The position of at least one British minister has been strengthened by the course of recent events. Mr. Chamberlain, who is now generally recognized by the public, although not by his colleagues, as the second man in the cabinet, was very much *en évidence* in November and December. He has launched an expedition against King Prompeh which will certainly make its way, with or without bloodshed, to the Ashanti capital to dictate terms of a settlement that will open up the auriferous beds behind Coomassie to British enterprise. But his chief exploit, and that which won for him from Khama the title of Moatlhodi, "the man who rights things," has been the arranging of a compromise between the Bechuana chiefs and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Of course Mr. Chamberlain was but the go-between. Any awkwardness on the part of Mr. Rhodes would have made short work of the Colonial Secretary's attempt to be "Moatlhodi." The settlement by which Khama retains his sovereignty—with power to exclude liquor—over his own territory, under the direct supervision of the Colonial Office, contents him; and what contents Khama contents those who have made his cause their own. In return for this substantial concession of his claim, Khama cedes to the British South African Company a strip of land giving them right of way, and a line

of rail through his land to Rhodesia. The reversion of Khama's territory will go to the Company. But that is not a question for to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Chamberlain's Manifesto.

Mr. Chamberlain made a very important speech at the banquet given by the Agent-General for Natal in November to celebrate the completion of the Natal-Transvaal Railway. Mr. Chamberlain put his foot down with emphasis upon Matthew Arnold's "weary Titan" theory of the British Empire. His speech was full of buoyant hope and confidence in the future of the race which inherits the influence, resources, and power of the British Empire. He also made an important speech intimating plainly his conviction that what Australia wants is more labor—a doctrine which the Australian trade unions will stoutly oppose. Mr. Chamberlain's concluding achievement up to date has been to promise a subsidy of £75,000 a year to the fast mail steamers that are to run between Canada and the mother country, and to arrange for a special colonial committee to discuss the question of the Pacific cable.

"Honest John" for Montrose.

Mr. Morley, after a few months' dubitation, has decided that the House of Commons possesses greater attractions than his study or than that course of foreign travel which he at one time contemplated. This is to be regretted. Mr. Morley needed a year's rest. He could not have employed it better than in making the tour of the world, and especially in making a prolonged visit to the United States. The Montrose Burghs were about to lose their member, and they naturally pitched upon the most distinguished Liberal outside the new Parliament to represent them. They will return Mr. Morley free of expense, and find him cheap at the price. Mr. Morley—like Mr. Asquith, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir George Trevelyan—will therefore become a Scotch member. Where the Opposition front bench would be, but for Scotland and Wales, it is somewhat difficult to say. At the same time it would probably have been of better service to Mr. Morley, although not to the House of Commons, if the Burghers of Montrose had selected Mr. Shaw Lefevre as their future member. Mr. Lecky,

the distinguished historian, also enters Parliament, as a Unionist member.

Progressive Russia.

As a thank offering for the birth of an heir, or from some other cause, the Czar has made M. Pobedonostzeff countermand the policy of persecution which he has carried out so unflinchingly in the Baltic provinces. We read in the papers:

The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod has transmitted to the Minister of the Interior a document, in which he states that the assimilation of the western frontier populations with the heart and core of Russia is being accomplished in a satisfactory manner, and that the Orthodox Church is showing gratifying growth in those parts. The Procurator adds that extraordinary measures need no longer be taken by the authorities to help forward the work, and that the Ministry of the In-



THE EMPRESS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS IN STATE DRESS.

terior may, therefore, for the future refrain from taking any such steps.

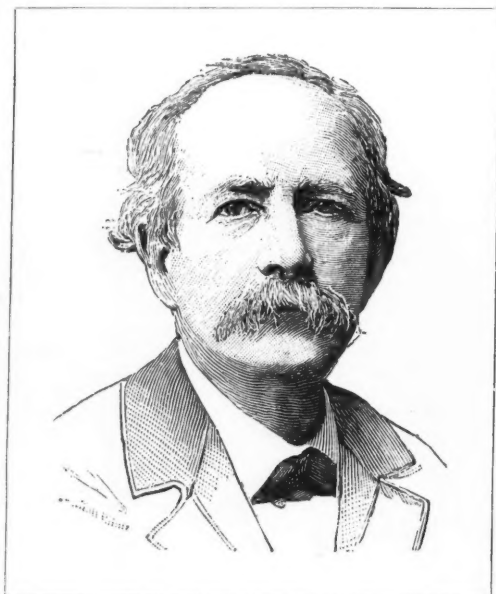
What gall and wormwood it must have been to M. Pobedonostzeff to have to issue such an order. For a true persecutor never "refrains." Whatever success he achieves always seems to him to justify a continuance of the policy of repression. This order, therefore, may be regarded as the first and most gratifying indication of the young Czar's initiative in public affairs.

(8) A law for Associations, repealing special laws and subjecting the Churches to the general law.

(9) The creation of a Colonial Army.

(10) Impartiality in disputes between capital and labor.

Generally speaking, M. Bourgeois and his colleagues mean to go the pace now they are in the saddle; and since the majority has no such desire, their overthrow is regarded as inevitable at no distant date. Their most important action has been the un-



M. BERTHELOT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.



M. LOCKROY, FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

*The Programme
of the
French Ministry.*

M. Bourgeois, the New French prime minister, having completed his ministry by installing M. Berthelot, the distinguished chemist, at the foreign office, as we reported last month, proceeded later on to announce the policy of the new administration from the Tribune. It is frankly radical and definitely anti-moderate republican. His programme is as follows:

(1) Thorough investigation into alleged corruption in high places. Nothing is to be hushed up. All the dirty linen is to be washed on the house-top. In earnest whereof Arton has been arrested in Clapham and is to be extradited. Now Arton is accused of being the briber-in-chief in the Panama days.

(2) Legislation to disqualify as Deputies all men who are directors of companies having contracts with the State, or who participate in syndicates of guarantee for the issue of stock.

(3) The Budget must be passed at its normal date.

(4) A Progressive Succession duty.

(5) Reform of the Liquor Laws. Exemption from duty of all hygienic drinks.

(6) An income tax.

(7) Old Age Pensions.

blushing annexation of Madagascar as a French dependency.

*The Kaiser
"Squat on the
Safety Valve."*

With the exception of the ship-building strike there is small symptom of any increase in the bitterness which divides British classes and masses. In Germany, on the other hand, both parties seem to be approaching a crisis. When Professor Delbrück can be prosecuted for the most moderate of criticisms of the government in a magazine article, and when the proprietor of so reasonable and respectable a journal as the *Ethische Kultur* can be consigned to a fortress for three months—the public prosecutor clamoring in vain for the severer sentence of nine months' imprisonment—it is evident the Kaiser means to try the policy of sitting on the safety valve, which it was hoped he had abandoned. Among the items of intelligence from Berlin is the announcement that:

The Chief of Police in Berlin gives notice of the summary closing of eleven Social Democratic clubs, including six Reichstag electoral clubs, the Socialist Press Committee, the Agitation Committee, the Local Committee of the Party, the Club of the Party Delegates, and

the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The Emperor is believed to be "bent upon using force, regardless of consequences, even if it leads to a life-and-death struggle." If he does, he will find that it will have serious consequences, and the end



PROFESSOR DELBRUCK.

of it will be not life, but death. No doubt the socialist agitation is very annoying. So is a London fog. And the Kaiser will find his artillery is almost as impotent against one as it would be against the other.

Mr. Gompers and the "A. F. L." The American Federation of Labor, which met in December of 1894 at Denver, when John Burns was present as a delegate from England, and which at that time substituted John McBride as president in place of Samuel Gompers, — has again held its annual meeting, this time in New York. Mr. Gompers was the founder of the organization and had been its president from the beginning until the last year. By a very closely contested election he has been restored to office. He represents the more conservative wing, the advanced or socialistic element of the Federation supporting Mr. McBride. The convention refused to commit itself to the idea of a general strike for the eight-hour day. Several women delegates were among the most prominent speakers. There were present from England as trades union delegates a prominent labor leader, Mr. Mawdsley, and one or two associates. The Federation maintains its strong hold upon the chief labor organizations of America. The necessity of union among workers was shown in December by an unjustifiable lockout of New York clothing-makers.

A New Member of the Supreme Court.

It is a matter of no small importance when a new member is added to the Supreme Court of the United States. The lamented death of Justice Jackson, of Tennessee, made a vacancy which has now been filled by the appointment of an equally meritorious and distinguished judge. The new member of our highest bench is Judge Rufus W. Peckham, who has for many years been a member of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and whose fitness for his new post of honor and responsibility is recognized with words of approval in every quarter. His unanimous and immediate confirmation by the Senate was a matter of course.



JUSTICE RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

The Jews in America and Europe.

The intensity of the anti-Hebrew crusade in Vienna seems scarcely to have abated. Although the Austrian government persistently refuses to tolerate the persecution of the Jews, and declines to ratify the selection of Dr. Lueger as Burgomaster of Vienna, it is the policy of the prevailing majority to elect Lueger over and over again. There is, of course, no probability that the devotion of the Viennese to their candidate will survive more than two or three rejections. Although Lueger is very fierce against the Prime Minister, he will not succeed. The Jews are too powerful to be subjugated, and moreover the better sense and feeling of the people will reassert themselves. The most conspicuous of the German Jew-baiters is Herr Ahlwardt, a man who has figured prominently in educational, clerical and political circles. This personage arrived in New York last

month with the intention of stirring up an agitation here against the race which he abominates so deeply. Ahlwardt was greatly surprised at the languid interest that his coming aroused. Instead of finding that the people of New York were ready to follow his lead in a harsh uprising against the Hebrews, he found a marvelous Hebrew fair just on the point of opening in that chief center of popular attractions, the Madison Square Garden. He found the opening ceremonies of the fair participated in by Mayor Strong, ex-Mayor Hewitt, and other distinguished representatives of the best Gentile opinion, and he further found hardly a man, woman or child in the great metropolis saying anything but pleasant things about the industrious, charitable and intelligent race which had gotten up so brilliant and entertaining a fair for the benefit of its vast and useful system of benevolent and educational establishments. Nobody can deny that the Jews as a race have some representative faults; and those defects in their national character do not by any means wholly disappear when they come to our side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, when Jew-baiters like Ahlwardt declare that the Hebrews are only parasites, doing no productive work themselves, but only trying to divert to their own pockets the wealth produced by other men's toil, he shows his little knowledge of the industrial life of the Jews in the United States. The workers in the great clothing industry of New York City are nearly all of them Hebrews, and they are engaged in many other trades which require physical toil. Their charities, and their work for the social advancement of their people, are pre-eminent in New York, and are excellent in many parts of the country. We have thought it timely and interesting, by means of some specially contributed articles printed elsewhere, to call attention to the present conditions of the Jewish people both in this country and elsewhere.

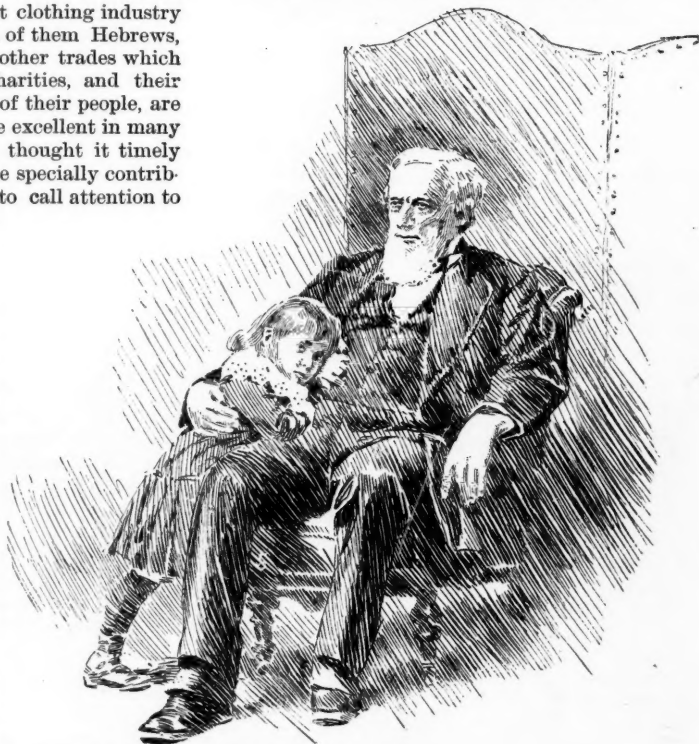
*Ex-Senator
Thurman.*

One of the ablest and most highly respected of the American public men of the generation of the war period has passed away during the month covered by our record. Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, had exemplified in his long political career the best traditions of American statesmanship. He was a constitutional lawyer of deep learning and strong convictions, and his record is an honorable and blameless one. He had retired to private life a number of years ago, but wholly without any seeking on his part he was made the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency in 1888.

After his defeat in that year he had lived quietly in his Ohio home. He received a fall several months ago which hastened his demise, in December, at a ripe old age.

*The Obituary
Record.*

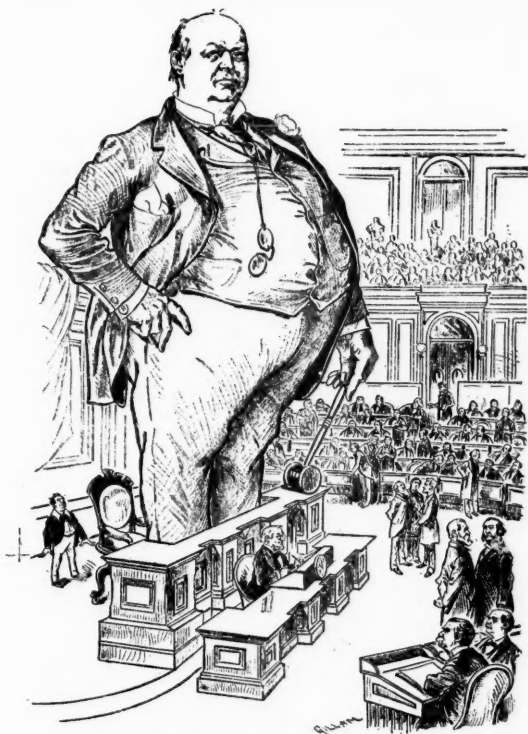
The obituary list contains the names of many persons notable for many different reasons. Count Taaffe, the celebrated Austrian statesman, for a long time in charge of the Austrian foreign policy, has passed away. Rustem Pasha, Turkish ambassador at London, formerly governor of the Lebanon district, and undoubtedly the ablest and most trustworthy official in the Ottoman service, died in London at a time when his adopted country (Rustem was neither Turk nor Moslem, but an Italian and a Catholic) most seriously needed his advice. Following the recent death of Pasteur, two other Frenchmen of the first rank have gone, namely, Jules Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire and Alexandre Dumas, *filis*. In England, the famous journalist George Augustus Sala has laid down forever his busy and graceful pen. The Hon. Edward McPherson, for many years clerk of the American House of Representatives and eminent as a political historian and statistician, died on December 14, in his Pennsylvania home. The Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham, an eminent Unitarian minister, died in Boston on November 27.



(Drawn by a N. Y. Journal artist.)

THE LATE SENATOR THURMAN, WITH A GRANDCHILD.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE HOUR HAS COME—THE MAN IS HERE.
All Tom Reed—that is the way Congress looks to the public.
From Judge (New York).



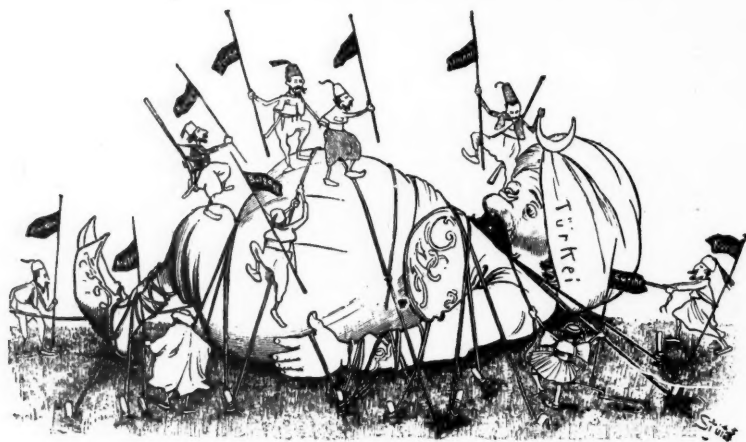
OVERCROWDED! APROPOS OF THE COLLISION WHICH
DETAINED LORD DUNRAVEN.
LORD DUNRAVEN: "There doesn't seem to be room enough
on the Atlantic for me."—From the N. Y. Herald.



OUR AMERICAN CZAR AND HIS DO NOTHING POLICY.
From Harper's Weekly (New York).



CONGRESS ON HIS HANDS.
From the Illustrated American (New York).



FAR AWAY IN TURKEY.

The Lilliputians have taken possession of Gulliver, who had fallen asleep.

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE FLEETS.

THE SICK TURK: "But, gentlemen, I am not yet dead."

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



THE HEEDLESS TURK.—From Punch (London).

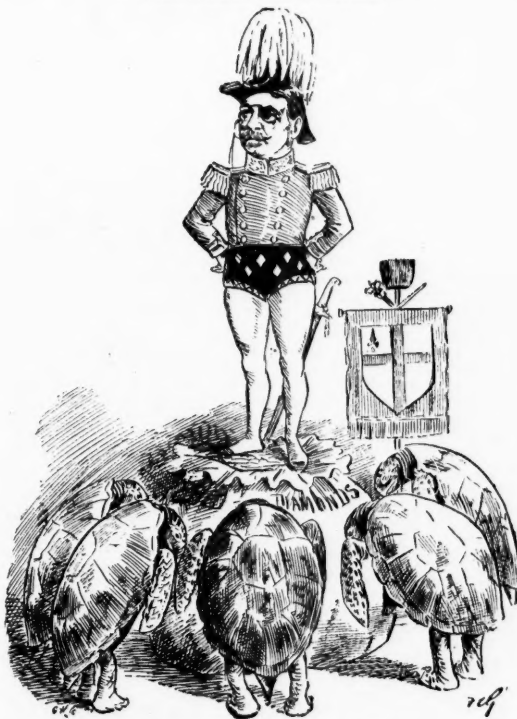


THE CONTINENTAL POWERS GIVE ENGLAND A LIVELY SENSATION.
From *Kladderadatch* (Berlin).



POLITICAL HYPNOTISM.
SCENE FROM A PRIVATE PERFORMANCE IN DOWNING STREET.

Svengali—Mr. Chamberlain; Trilby—Lord Salisbury.
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE BRITISH HERO UP TO DATE.

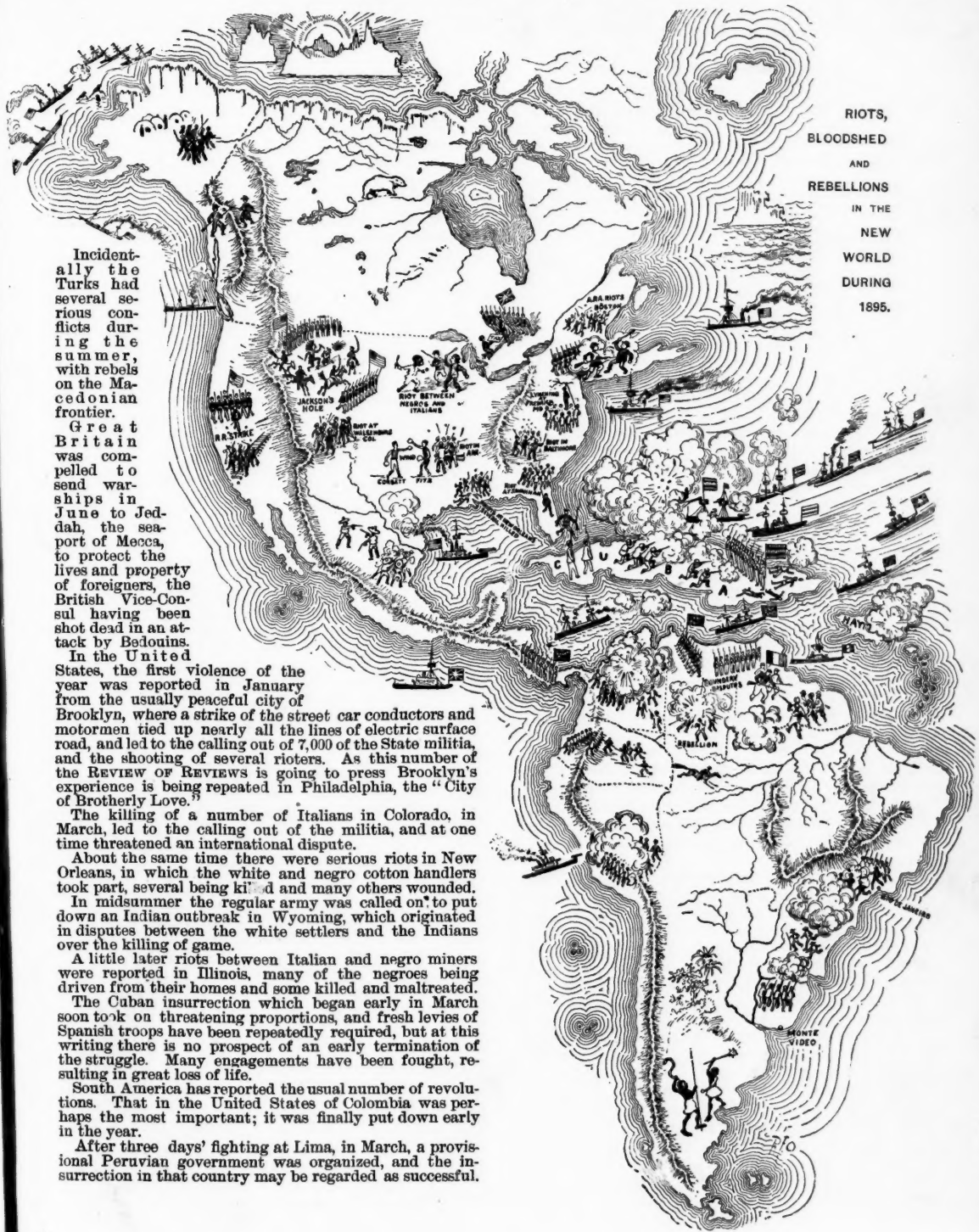
The Lord Mayor has appointed Mr. Barnato a Lieutenant of the City of London. He has also banqueted him at the Mansion House for his heroic conduct in the field—of speculation.

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE ENGLISH "DEAD-LOCK."

BRITANNIA (to Master Shipbuilder): "Come, sir! You at least ought to know better. Am I to 'rule the waves' with a fleet 'made in Germany'?"—From *Punch* (London).



Incidentally the Turks had several serious conflicts during the summer, with rebels on the Macedonian frontier.

Great Britain was compelled to send warships in June to Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, to protect the lives and property of foreigners, the British Vice-Consul having been shot dead in an attack by Bedouins.

In the United States, the first violence of the year was reported in January from the usually peaceful city of Brooklyn, where a strike of the street car conductors and motormen tied up nearly all the lines of electric surface road, and led to the calling out of 7,000 of the State militia, and the shooting of several rioters. As this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is going to press Brooklyn's experience is being repeated in Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love."

The killing of a number of Italians in Colorado, in March, led to the calling out of the militia, and at one time threatened an international dispute.

About the same time there were serious riots in New Orleans, in which the white and negro cotton handlers took part, several being killed and many others wounded.

In midsummer the regular army was called on to put down an Indian outbreak in Wyoming, which originated in disputes between the white settlers and the Indians over the killing of game.

A little later riots between Italian and negro miners were reported in Illinois, many of the negroes being driven from their homes and some killed and maltreated.

The Cuban insurrection which began early in March soon took on threatening proportions, and fresh levies of Spanish troops have been repeatedly required, but at this writing there is no prospect of an early termination of the struggle. Many engagements have been fought, resulting in great loss of life.

South America has reported the usual number of revolutions. That in the United States of Colombia was perhaps the most important; it was finally put down early in the year.

After three days' fighting at Lima, in March, a provisional Peruvian government was organized, and the insurrection in that country may be regarded as successful.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 2.—Both Houses assemble. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Secretary Carlisle sends to Congress estimates of the expenses of government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows :

Legislative establishment.....	\$3,380,581
Executive establishment.....	20,103,242
Judicial establishment.....	923,920
Foreign intercourse.....	1,649,058
Military establishment.....	24,526,968
Naval establishment.....	27,583,675
Indian affairs.....	8,750,458
Pensions.....	141,384,570
Public works.....	28,574,028
Postal service.....	5,024,770
Miscellaneous.....	36,035,631
Permanent annual appropriations.....	119,054,160

Grand total.....\$418,091,073

December 3.—President Cleveland's annual message, dealing exclusively with foreign affairs and the national finances, is received in Congress ; it reasserts the Monroe doctrine, defines the position of the United States in reference to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and recommends the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes....The President nominates Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to succeed the late Justice Jackson on the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

December 4.—The Senate only in session ; Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) introduces resolutions calling for the protection of American missionaries in Turkey.

December 5.—The Senate only in session ; Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) introduces a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, to take effect when similar measures shall have been adopted by England, France, and Germany. Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) introduces a bill providing for the coinage of the silver bullion now in the Treasury. Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) speaks in favor of recognizing the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents.... The Senate confirms the nomination of Matt W. Ransom to be Minister to Mexico.

December 6.—The House of Representatives only in session ; Speaker Reed appoints the mileage committee.

December 9.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Judge Rufus W. Peckham to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court....Only minor business is transacted in the House.

December 10.—In the Senate Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) introduces by request a bill providing for the issue of long term bonds in small denominations to cancel demand notes....The House adopts the resolution of Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) for information about certain utterances of Ambassador Bayard, amended so as to strike out the words "by impeachment or otherwise."

December 11.—The Senate only in session ; Mr. Dubois (Rep., Ida.) speaks on his resolution to distribute appropriation bills among the committees with reference to the subject matter of each. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) speaks in advocacy of the recognition by the United States of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

December 12.—In the Senate, bills to secure the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government are introduced by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) and Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.)....The House, in committee of the whole, is addressed by Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) on the tariff question

December 16.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is received in both Houses.

December 17.—President Cleveland sends to Congress a special message relating to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, together with the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury....The appointment of three committees on privileges and elections is agreed to in the House.

December 18.—The House votes to appropriate \$100,000 for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate and report on the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

December 20 —Beginning of the holiday recess.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

November 21.—The Pennsylvania Senate committee resumes investigation of Philadelphia's city government.

November 26.—The South Carolina constitutional convention completes its work on the articles.

November 27.—The city of Buffalo grants a franchise to the Niagara Falls Power Company, making the tax 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

November 29.—The New York Police Commissioners decide to mount a part of the force on bicycles.



A MOUNTED POLICEMAN OF NEW YORK.

December 3.—Elections are held in twenty Massachusetts cities. The A. P. A. is defeated in Somerville, Fitchburg and Waltham, but wins in Gloucester. The Democrats win in Quincy, Springfield, Haverhill, Taunton, and Holyoke ; the Republicans carry Chicopee, Fall River, Lawrence, Malden, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton and Pittsfield....In the New Haven (Ct.) town and city election, the Democrats are successful.

December 4.—The Virginia Legislature meets in biennial session. Governor O'Ferrall, in his message, advocates the passage of a law requiring every locality in which a lynching occurs to pay a sum of money into the State Treasury, and to refund the expense of the military....Governor Atkinson sends a special message to the Georgia Legislature urging prompt action deal with the evil of lynchings....The South Carolina convention signs the new constitution and adjourns....The Georgia Legislature fails to pass a liquor dispensary bill, the measure lacking the requisite two-thirds vote.

December 5.—President Cleveland leaves Washington for a duck-hunting trip in North Carolina waters.

December 6.—Peter Conlin is appointed Chief of Police of New York City as the result of a written examination set by the Police Commissioners.

December 9.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

December 10.—William O. Bradley is inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, the first Republican Governor in the history of the State....The Republican national committee fixes on St. Louis as the place, and June 16, 1896, as the date of the national convention....Josiah Quincy (Dem.) is elected Mayor of Boston by a plurality of 4,376 votes over Mayor Curtis. Republicans carry Chelsea and Lynn, Democrats Lowell, and Independents Worcester (against an A. P. A. candidate).

December 11.—The Pennsylvania Senate committee begins an investigation of the Philadelphia police department....The municipal election in Charleston, S. C., is contested by Democrats and A. P. A. candidates; Smyth (Dem.) is elected Mayor by a small majority; half of the Aldermen are secured by the Democrats, and half by the A. P. A....The Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association memorializes Congress to re-enact the wool tariff of 1890....N. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs of the Canadian government, resigns because of the Ministry's policy on the Manitoba school question.

December 12.—The result of a bye-election in North Ontario by which McGillivray, the Conservative candidate, is returned by an increased plurality, is regarded by the Dominion government as an endorsement of its position on the Manitoba school question.

December 15.—President Cleveland returns to Washington from his hunting trip in North Carolina.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

November 21.—The final results of the elections for members of the Bohemian Diet show the election of 46 Young Czechs, 27 German Liberals, 2 German Nationalists, 2 Czech Peasants, 1 Old Czech, and 1 Clerical.

November 23.—British Guiana Legislature votes supplies for the expenses of the colonial forces.

November 25.—The Italian budget statement, indicating an improvement of the finances, is submitted to the Chamber....The Sultan of Turkey recalls the Governor of Hadjim, in response to the representations of Minister Terrell.

November 27.—The Austrian Reichsrath decides that Dr. Lueger should be prosecuted on a charge of defamation.

November 28.—Premier Crispi, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, declares that the anti-socialist laws will be rigidly enforced, and that Italy will act with the other European powers as regards Turkey....Indictments are found against fifteen members of the Municipal Council of Madrid, Spain, who are accused of using their official

positions to their private advantage....The Hawaiian government releases seven political prisoners, five natives and two whites.

November 29.—The headquarters of the socialists' election unions in Berlin, Germany, are closed by the police.

November 30.—A new Peruvian Cabinet is formed, under the presidency of Dr. Barinaga....A German police ordinance is published dissolving committees and associations connected with the Social Democratic party.



M. CAVAIGNAC, FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

December 2.—Ex-Premier di Rudini, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, vigorously attacks the colonial policy of the Crispi Ministry.

December 3.—The winter session of the German Reichstag is opened. The speech from the throne expresses the hope of European and Asiatic peace. It declares that the financial position of the country is satisfactory, but that reform is necessary nevertheless....The Italian Chamber of Deputies passes a vote of confidence (267 to 131) in the Crispi Ministry on the question of colonial and Turkish policy.

December 4.—Herr von Buol-Berenberg is re-elected President of the German Reichstag....The commission appointed in Bulgaria to investigate the acts of the late Stambuloff Ministry recommends the impeachment of the members for acts of violence and other abuses of power.

December 5.—Premier Crispi decides to ask the Italian Chamber of Deputies to extend for one year the operation of the emergency laws against socialists.

December 6.—The Austrian budget for 1894, now made public, reveals a surplus of \$10,000,000....The Czar of Russia sanctions the scheme for the taxation of sugar formulated by M. de Witte, Minister of Finance; this scheme provides that, besides an excise duty, a surtax shall be levied on all stock in excess of a certain quantity whenever the stock shall come into market, but shall not be levied in the event of exportation....The seat in the British Parliament for Dublin University is

filled by the election of W. E. H. Lecky, the historian (Liberal Unionist).

December 7.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the efforts of the government to throw light on the Panama Canal scandals.

December 9.—Emperor William accepts the resignation of Baron von Koeller, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, who is succeeded in office by Baron von der Recke von der Horst. The budget is submitted in the Reichstag. The Reichstag suspends all legal action against Herr Liebknecht and other socialist members who are under charges of *lèse majesté* and other offences during the present session of the Chamber....A great demonstration against abuses in municipal administration takes place in Madrid, Spain.

December 10.—Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, announces to the Reichsrath that the proposed scheme of electoral reform is now ready and has been approved by Emperor Francis Joseph....The Bimetallic Conference opens at Paris.

December 11.—The Spanish Ministers of Justice and Public Works resign because of differences with the Ministry in regard to the Madrid municipal frauds and Cuban policy....Herr Bebel, one of the socialist leaders in the German Reichstag, denounces the Emperor in a speech.

December 12.—The Queen prorogues the British Parliament till February 11, 1896....The French government transfers the administration of affairs in Madagascar from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Department....Adrien Lachenal (Radical) is elected President of the Swiss Republic for 1896...The Italian Chamber pays a tribute to the memory of Major Toselli, commander of the massacred column in Abyssinia.

December 13.—The French government decides to cover part of its deficit by increasing the tax on transferable and foreign securities.

December 14.—A stormy debate takes place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies over the purchase of foreign instead of native wheat for use by the army.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 21.—Two thousand natives attack the mission station at Antananarivo, Madagascar; Missionary Johnson and his wife and child are murdered, and their bodies mutilated. The mob is actuated by a feeling of hostility against Europeans....Slavery convention signed between Egypt and Great Britain.

November 23.—Twelve thousand more troops are embarked for Cuba from Spanish ports....Sir Philip Currie arrives in Constantinople....Shakir Pasha, the Ottoman Minister at Athens, is recalled....Great Britain's proposal for arbitration with reference to the island of Trinidad presented to the Brazilian government....Sir F. Scott leaves Liverpool for Ashantee.

November 25.—Maxim guns sent forward by the government of British Guiana reach the Venezuelan frontier....Conference at Ottawa on the Canadian copyright question....Italian-Swiss treaty signed.

November 26.—A meeting in honor of José Martí, the dead Cuban leader, and to express sympathy with the Cuban cause, is held in New York City.

November 28.—The Queen Regent of Spain is agreed on by the governments of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to act as arbitrator concerning the boundaries of those countries....Officers of the Danish steamer *Horsu* are arrested at Philadelphia for engaging in a Cuban filibuster

expedition....Costaki Effendi Anthopoulos is designated as Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, as successor to the late Rustem Pasha....The British Board of Agriculture issues an order forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada after January 1, 1896, unless the animals are slaughtered at their port of landing; this order is due to the recent arrival of many sheep infected with scab.

November 29.—The officers of the steamship *Leon* are arrested as Cuban filibusters at Wilmington, Del.



HERR AHLWARDT, THE JEW BAITER.

November 30.—A mob of 6,000 Hovas destroys the Christian mission at Banainandro, Madagascar; French troops are sent to quell the disorder....Massacre of Christians at Caesarea.

December 1.—The bronze group by the sculptor Bartholdi, representing Washington and Lafayette, is unveiled in the Place des États Unis in Paris, France.

December 3.—The Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, declares in the Diet that Austria has no evil designs on Turkey, since it is to her interest that the *status quo* be maintained in the East.

December 5.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appeals to the Red Cross Society to undertake relief work in Turkey as an international organization.

December 7.—The British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, presents to the Secretary of State at Washington, Great Britain's reply to the request of the United States for arbitration of the boundary dispute with Venezuela.

December 9.—Baron von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, reasserts in the Reichstag that the differential sugar duty maintained by the United States is a violation of the existing treaty....It is announced in Rome that 700 Italian troops have been surrounded and killed by 25,000 natives in Abyssinia.

December 10.—The Sultan of Turkey grants a permit to the extra guard-ships demanded by the powers to pass through the Dardanelles to Constantinople.

December 11.—The commander of the British Ashantee expedition asks for more guns.

December 12.—The British torpedo-boat *Dryad* and the Italian dispatch boat *Archimede* pass through the Dardanelles....The Chinese resume possession of Port Arthur.

December 13.—The American National Red Cross undertakes to receive and expend funds for the relief of the destitute and starving Armenians in Asia Minor.

December 17.—(See "Proceedings in Congress.")

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

November 22.—Building contractors in New York City notify strikers to return to work or forfeit their positions.

November 23.—Steamers carry \$4,500,000 in gold from the United States to Europe, making the shipments for the week \$7,350,000; the U. S. Treasury offers to pay express charges both on gold forwarded to it, and on the currency sent in exchange.

November 25.—The Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Company receives an order from Russia for 1,100 tons of armor-plate.

November 29.—Important gold discoveries are announced in Utah.

December 1.—The United States law requiring the equipment of freight cars with hand-rails for the safety of trainmen, and imposing a penalty of \$5,000 on railroads running cars without such rails, goes into effect throughout the country.

December 4.—The Empire State express on the New York Central Railroad begins running between New York City and Buffalo on a regular schedule of 53½ miles an hour.

December 5.—A United States Court decision permits the Chicago gas companies to combine under the reorganization plan....Navigation closes on the New York canals; the total falling off in tons carried on the canals during the season of 1895 as compared with 1894 is about 10 per cent.

December 7.—There is a sudden drop in Tobacco Trust stock, on notice of the passing of a dividend.

December 10.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is sold at auction for \$60,000,000.

December 13.—The housesmiths' strike in New York City ends without concessions to the men.

December 14.—The Tobacco Trust orders a boycott of cigarettes made by outside manufacturers....The American Federation of Labor elects Samuel Gompers president; this action is regarded as a defeat of the socialists in the organization....The striking engineers of the Belfast shipyards and the locked-out engineers of the Clyde reject the terms of settlement proposed by the recent conference.

December 16.—A lockout of 4,000 tailors is begun in New York City and Brooklyn, the contractors repudiating the existing agreement with the unions.

December 17.—A general strike of motormen for a ten-hour day and uniform wages of \$2 ties up all but one of the Philadelphia trolley lines; many cars are wrecked by the strikers.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

November 21.—Annual meeting of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

November 22.—Rev. William H. O'Connell, of Boston, is selected by the Propaganda for Rector of the American College in Rome.

November 28.—Lord Bute is re-elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University....A deputation to the Duke of Devonshire advocates a teaching university for London....W. J. Courthope is elected professor of poetry at Oxford University.

December 6.—Yale wins the third annual debate with Princeton, on the question, "Resolved, that it would be wise to establish in respect of all state legislation of a general character a system of referendum similar to that established in Switzerland," Princeton supporting the affirmative side and Yale the negative. Senator Gray of Delaware presides and Messrs C. C. Beaman, James C. Carter, and Francis L. Stetson act as judges.

December 13.—Annual "joint debate" at the University of Wisconsin on the question of legalizing the pooling of interstate railroad freight earnings.

December 14.—Miss Helen Culver gives \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago for the biological department, thus securing an equivalent sum in addition for general endowment in accordance with the terms of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's proposition of last month, making the total gifts to the institution since November 1, \$3,000,000.... The corner-stone of the new building of the Brooklyn Institute is laid.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS.

November 21.—The Knights of Labor, in session at Washington, D. C., re-elect Grand Master Workman Sovereign....The Home Market Club, of Boston, Mass., gives its annual dinner.

November 22.—Centennial celebration of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club.

November 23.—"Brooklyn Day" at the Atlanta Exposition.

November 25.—"Manhattan Day" at the Atlanta Exposition; President Seth Low and Mayor Strong are the principal speakers....The eighth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress begins in Omaha, Neb.; twenty-four states and territories are represented.... Annual meeting of the London Nonconformist Council.

November 27.—Forty-ninth annual convention of Theta Delta Chi fraternity at Boston, Mass.

November 28.—South Carolina's day at the Atlanta Exposition.

November 30.—Annual meeting of the Royal Society.

December 2.—Public Consistory in Rome, at which the Pope presides; announcement is made of the creation of nine new cardinals, including Mgr. Satolli, Apostolic Delegate in America.

December 4.—Carlyle centenary meeting at Chelsea; the house in Cheyne Row, bought with money subscribed in England and America, is formally handed over to the trustees. The anniversary of Carlyle's birth is also celebrated at Ecclefechan, Scotland, his birthplace.

December 9.—Fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is begun in New York City.

December 12.—Annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association in Washington, D. C.... Annual congress of the National Agricultural Union of Great Britain.

December 16.—Mass-meeting in New York City to protest against any legislation permitting the opening of

liquor saloons on Sunday, addressed by representative clergymen of all denominations.

CASUALTIES.

November 21.—A fire in Chicago does damage to the extent of \$500,000, and imperils the lives of many women.

November 22.—Five persons are killed and 17 injured by a fire in Chicago.

November 23.—Severe gale on the British coasts; many disasters at sea.

November 26.—Chicago is cut off from telegraphic communication with other cities, and local traffic is blocked by a severe storm of wind and snow.

November 29.—A fall of rock in the Tillie Foster mine, near Brewster's, N. Y., causes the death of eleven men, and the serious injury of nine others.

December 5.—A terrific gale prevails throughout England and off the coast; several maritime disasters are reported.

December 6.—A severe storm extends along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.... The village of Mariestadt, Sweden, is obliterated by fire.

December 11.—The White Star steamship *Germanic* collides with and sinks the *Cambrae*, near Liverpool; no lives are lost.

December 14.—The spontaneous combustion of naphtha in the cargo of the German ship *Athena*, bound from New York for London, when four days out at sea, causes the loss of the vessel, with fourteen lives.

December 18.—Six men are killed and four others injured by the bursting of a steam pipe in the engine-room of the new American Liner *St. Paul* in port at New York.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

November 21.—A negro is taken from jail and lynched by a mob of armed men in East Tennessee.

November 22.—A mob at Crystal Springs, Miss., lynches a negro who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

November 23.—A mob at Mount Vernon, Ga., lynches a white school teacher.

November 26.—Serious riot in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson.... Plot to escape from the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton is discovered.

November 29.—Jabez Balfour is sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for London building society frauds.

December 11.—Troops are called out at Topeka, Kansas, to quell a riot threatened by a mob inflamed by the discovery in the dissecting room of the Kansas Medical College of three bodies of women stolen from Topeka cemeteries... February 21, 1886, is fixed as the date for the hanging of W. H. T. Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont at San Francisco.... Harry Hayward, convicted of the murder of Catharine Ging at Minneapolis, is hanged.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 22.—Eugene V. Debs is released from Woodstock (Ill.) Jail, and is welcomed with enthusiasm in Chicago.

November 23.—The United States Supreme Court dismisses the appeal of the city of New Orleans in the *Myra*

Clark Gaines suit, thus ending a long litigation.... Yale defeats Princeton at football by 20 to 10; the University of Pennsylvania defeats Harvard.

November 27.—Steamship lines between the United States and Great Britain pool on steerage rates.... Peter McGeech, the speculator, commits suicide at his home in Milwaukee, Wis.

December 2.—The battlefield of Bull Run, Va., is sold at auction for from \$3 to \$6 an acre.

December 7.—The Attorney General receives an application to dissolve the Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Manufacturing Company.

December 9.—Several renegade Apache Indian murderers are captured by a squad of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry in Arizona.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Calvert Vaux, the well-known landscape-gardener and architect, 71.... Rev. Dr. Joseph Rawson Lumby, of Cambridge University, England.... Gen. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, for many years private secretary to Queen Victoria, 70.... Senhor Augusto de Sequeira Thedim, Minister from Portugal to the United States, 38.... Flavel Scott Mines, U. S. Vice-consul at Crefeld, Germany, 30.



THE LATE M. BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE.

November 22.—Judge Harvey Walker Smith, of Utah, 38.... Dr. William Starbuck Mayo, the author, 83.... John Redfern, the celebrated London tailor.

November 23.—Maurice Frederick Hendrick De Haas, the marine painter, 63.

November 24.—M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire, the noted French writer and statesman, 90.... Baron John Byrne Leicester Warren de Tabley, the English poet, 60.... Rev. Dr. S. Dryden Phelps of New Haven, Conn., 79.

November 25.—Rt. Rev. Dr. William Walroad Jackson, bishop of Antigua, 85.... Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, the woman suffrage advocate, 48.... Edmond Van der Straeten, the Belgian writer on music and musicians, 69.... Arthur Arnould, the French littérateur, and formerly a

member of the commune, 63....Dr. Moritz Busch, German Minister to Switzerland, 75.

November 26.—George Edward Dobson, F. R. S., British scientist and author, 51....Henry Seeböhm, the naturalist.

November 27.—Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham, the Unitarian clergyman, 73....Gen. Thomas Jordan, 76....Royal Prescott Hubbard, one of the old conductors of the "underground railway," 90....Alexandre Dumas III., the French dramatist, 71.

November 28.—Major Horace Gray, a pioneer of Detroit, Mich., 83.

November 29.—Count Edward Francis Joseph Taaffe, late prime minister of Austria, 63....M. Pierre Charles Comte, a well-known French painter, 70.

November 30.—Senior Bishop Alexander W. Wayman, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 74.

December 2.—Dr. Tessenlof, Attorney-General of the High Court of the German Empire....Mgr. William Gleason, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, 72....Colonel Smith A. Whitfield, Second Assistant Postmaster General under President Harrison.

December 4.—Herr Eduard von Kilanyi, the originator of "living pictures," 43.

December 5.—Edward Murphy, member of the Canadian Senate from the Montreal district, 77....M. Jean Marie Arthur Challamet, member of the French Senate for Ardèche, 73.. Everett V. Pomeroy, of the Oakland, Cal., *Times*, 39....Charles Carroll Chase, an old citizen of Chicago, 66.

December 6.—Colonel A. C. Hargrove, ex-President of the Alabama Senate....Seth J. Thomas, for fifty years a member of the Boston bar, 88...General Edward Wright of Des Moines, Iowa, 71....The Marquis de l'Angle-Beaumanoir, member of the French Senate, 57.

December 7.—Dr. J. Edwin Michael, a well-known surgeon and gynecologist of Baltimore, Md., 47....Cardinal Ignatius Persico, Titular Archbishop of Dalmatia and Secretary-General of the Propaganda, 72.



THE LATE COUNT TAAFFE OF AUSTRIA.

December 8.—George Augustus Sala, the distinguished journalist, author and artist, 67.

December 9.—Herr Heinrich Dowe, inventor of a so-called bullet-proof coat, 36....Gen. Daniel F. Miller, an Iowa pioneer and a member of Congress in the 50's, 81....Samuel G. Lewis, ex-controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 68.

December 10.—Thomas P. Proctor, of the Boston bar, 64....Ezra Bostwick, a millionaire philanthropist of Michigan, 60....Rt. Rev. Dr. George Hills, late Lord Bishop of British Columbia, 79.



THE LATE ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.

December 11.—Rev. Dr. John Miley, professor of systematic theology in Drew Theological Seminary, 82....John Mulholland, first Baron Dunleath, 76....Jean-Baptiste-Joseph-Emile Montégut, French littérateur, 70.

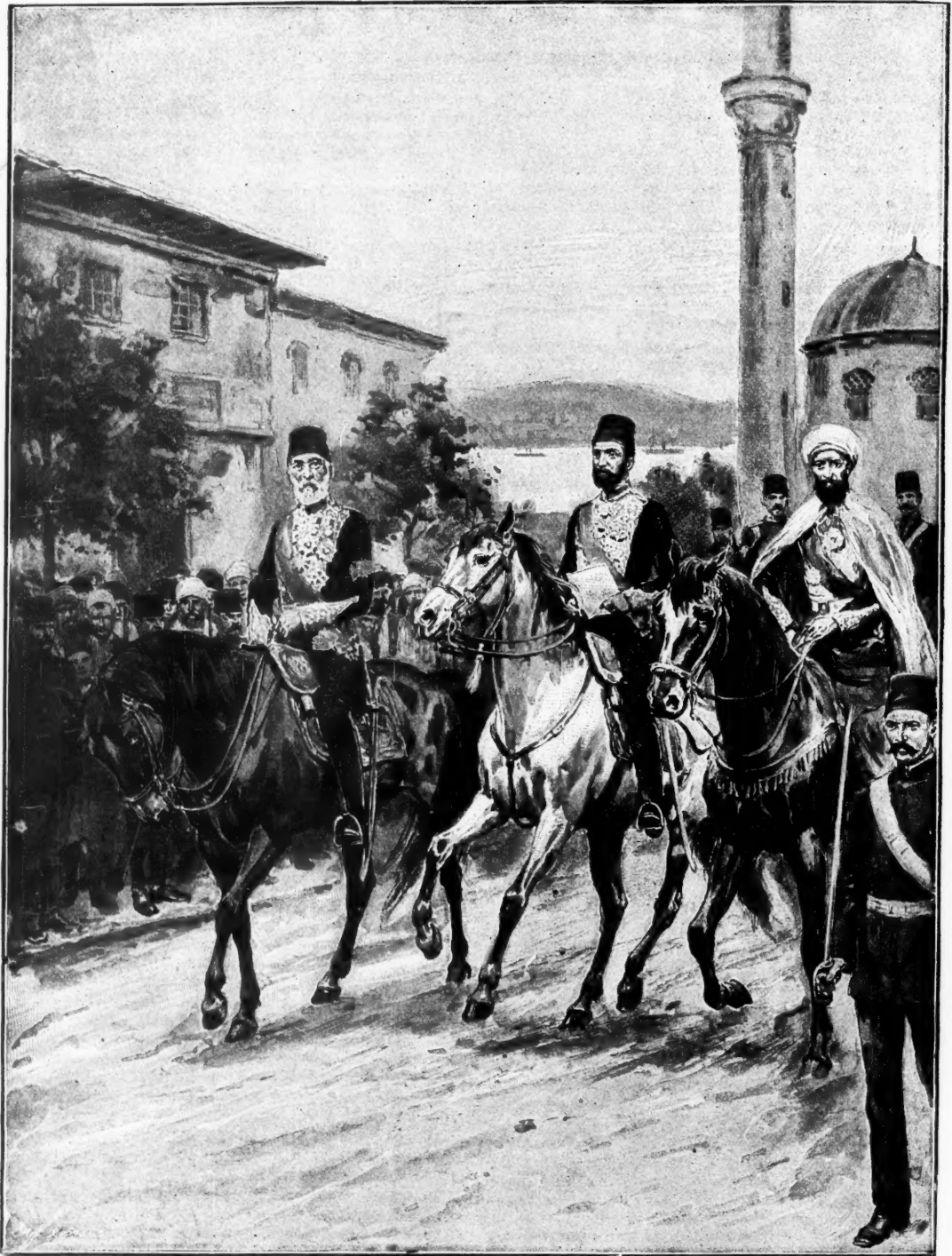
December 12.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, 82....Ex-Congressman Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Ohio, 79....Gen. Manuel de J. Calvar, President of the last Cuban provisional government....Rev. Robert William Browne, Archdeacon of Bath, 86.

December 13.—Brevet Brigadier-General William Bedford Royall, U. S. A., retired, 70.

December 14.—Edward McPherson, political statistician and journalist, 65....Judge Thomas L. Nugent, Populist leader in Texas...Cardinal Paul Melchers, 82.

December 15.—Ex-Congressman William Arthur McKeighan, of Nebraska, 53.

December 18.—Isaac Bassett for 64 years in the employ of the United States Senate, 76.



The New Grand Vizier.

Tahsin Bey,

The Sheikh-ul-Islam.

(First Secretary of the Sultan, with the Imperial Iradé in his hand).

KHALIL RIFAAT PASHA, THE NEW GRAND VIZIER, ON HIS WAY TO THE
SUBLIME PORTE TO TAKE UP HIS POST.

ABDUL HAMID, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

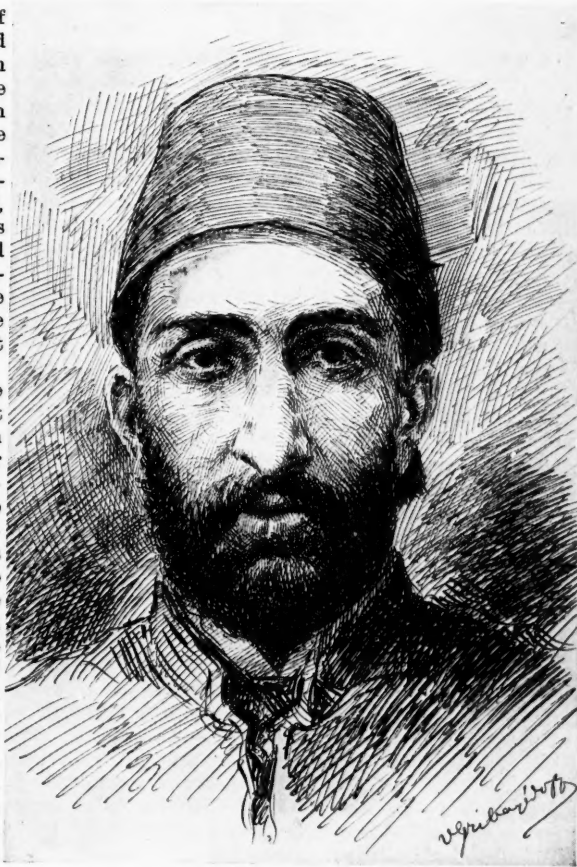
A CHARACTER SKETCH.

The Finest Pearl of the Age, and the esteemed Centre of the Universe; at whose grand portals stand the camels of justice and mercy, and to whom the eyes of the kings and people in the West have been drawn; the rulers there finding an example of political prowess and the classes a model of mercy and kindness; our Lord and Master the Sultan of the two Shores and the High King of the two Seas; the Crown of Ages and the Pride of all Countries, the greatest of all Khalifs; the Shadow of God on Earth; the successor of the Apostle of the Lord of the Universe, the Victorious Conqueror (Al-Ghazi) Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan.

May God protect his Kingdom and place his glory above the Sun and the Moon, and may the Lord supply all the world with the goodness which proceeds from his Holy Majesty's good intentions.—Turkish newspaper quoted by Mr. H. Anthony Salmoné, *Nineteenth Century*, November, 1894.

AMEN and Amen! But if the stock of goodness at the disposal of the Lord does not exceed that which proceeds from His Holy Majesty's good intentions it is to be feared the rest of the world will be put on short rations. Not that His Holy Majesty, the Shadow of God on earth, is lacking in the material with which on classic authority it is understood that hell is paved. He means well, his intentions are excellent. Where he fails is in the execution. It is this trifling detail that at present stands in the way of the elevation of Abdul Hamid's glory above that of the Sun and the Moon, and, indeed, it is to be feared, has consigned it to the nethermost depths—which, however, is unjust.

Abdul Hamid is, of all men, one of those most to be pitied, but at the present moment there is but little pity or compassion shown him. The custom of punishing the Pope for Cæsar's crimes is still fashionable among mankind, and Abdul Hamid is being made the scapegoat for all the atrocities of all the Ottomans. Not that he is without crimes of his own—black and bloody crimes, according to our Western ideas; but, in the eyes of the Oriental, their only criminality consists in that they are not black and bloody enough to achieve their end. For the government of Osmanli has always been, since the days when the Tartar horsemen first taught Asia how terrible was their wrath, a government of terror. By terror the Sultans climbed to supreme power; by terror they have maintained themselves on the throne of the Cæsars for five centuries, and it is only because they can no longer inspire sufficient terror that the Ottoman Empire is crumbling into ruin. Abdul Hamid, no doubt, resorted to massacre as a British Prime Minister attempts to renew his power by a dissolution. Atrocities are as natural to the Turk as the general elections to a Parliamentary. They are the traditional Ottoman method of renewing the mandate of the ruler. No doubt this is offensive to



ABDUL HAMID II.

Western civilization. The Sultan is an anachronism in the last decade of the nineteenth century, and those who have been trying to make believe that he was a civilized sovereign are no doubt experiencing the revulsion natural to disappointed hope. But those

of us who have never for one moment forgotten that the Turk is simply the aboriginal savage encamped on the ruins of a civilization which he destroyed, can afford to be more mild and just in our estimate of the character of the last of the line of Othman.

In this article I shall not depart from the rule governing all these character sketches. I shall try to represent Abdul Hamid as he appears to himself at his best, rather than as he appears to his victims at his worst. It is of course impossible to write entirely from his standpoint. But it is possible to avoid the habit of judging the Sultan of Stamboul as if he were a smug citizen of a London suburb. And if we can but start from the point of realizing that it is as natural and as habitual to a Sultan to massacre as it is to a Redskin to scalp, we shall at least avoid one element that would be utterly fatal to any realization of Abdul Hamid's position.

I. BEFORE HIS ACCESSION.

Put yourself in his place! Abdul Hamid, the nephew of Abdul Aziz, was reared in the seclusion of the seraglio. Forbidden to take any part in public affairs, he was flung in his earliest manhood into the midst of that debauchery which makes Constantinople the cesspool of the world. For some years he spent his life in riot and excess. Then he suddenly reformed. From a profligate he became an ascetic. Like Prince Hal he banished Jack Falstaff and all his companions of the wine cup, and set himself with the zeal of a convert to live a higher and a purer life. His enemies impute it to calculation. But it would be more charitable to believe that the young man had passed through the experience of conversion—a phenomenon fortunately by no means peculiar to the Christian faith. The penitent prodigal is not the less welcome because he goes to a mosque rather than to a church, and there seems to be no doubt that long before there was any prospect of his succeeding to the throne, Abdul Hamid reformed his mode of life and became, according to his lights, a pious and devout disciple of the Prophet. This was the more remarkable, as his conversion took place while Turkish society was still reveling in the false security and fictitious wealth that resulted from the loans which his uncle contracted with reckless prodigality. The latter part of the reign of Abdul Aziz was for the East what the closing years of the Second Empire was for France. Constantinople, like Paris, had its vulgar orgie of splendid debauchery—modern versions of Belshazzar's feast, in which the handwriting on the wall was hardly discerned before the avenger was at the gates.

THE FALL OF ABDUL AZIZ.

The French Empire went down in the earthquake of Sedan in 1870. It was not till five years later that that Nemesis overtook Abdul Aziz. The treasury, emptied by the Sultan's extravagance, could no longer pay the interest on the coupon, and when Ab-

dul Aziz could no longer borrow his end was at hand. After a brief pause, during which the storm clouds gathered and broke in insurrection in the extreme western province of the Herzegovina, the conspirators prepared to depose the Sultan. Then events followed each other with the rapidity of the swiftest tragedy: Abdul Hamid from his retreat among the mollahs and imams, was startled by the news, first of the deposition of his uncle, then of the proclamation of his brother Murad as Sultan. Fast on the heels of this came the suicide of the deposed Sultan. Then like a thunderclap came the assassination of the ministers who had deposed Abdul Aziz, and the summary execution of their murderer. Meanwhile the war clouds were gathering black and heavy on the Russian frontier. Massacres and atrocities in Bulgaria had filled Europe with shuddering horror. Montenegro and Servia had gone to war; Russian volunteers were flocking to the Servian camp; the capital was seething with excitement. There was the underswell of a revolution in Stamboul, the menace of a Russian invasion in Europe and in Asia. In the midst of all these portents of doom, the pious recluse was suddenly confounded by the announcement that his brother Murad had gone mad, and that he must ascend the throne of Othman.

THE DEPOSITION OF MURAD.

It is difficult to imagine a more trying ordeal than that through which Abdul Hamid had passed between the deposition of his uncle and the removal of his brother. It would have severely tested the nerves of the most experienced politician in the most stormy of South American republics. What it must have been to the inexperienced and devout Hamid no one can quite realize. What is clear is that he shrank timidly from the perilous dignity of the tottering throne. He refused to consent to the deposition of his brother. He was reluctant to credit the reports of the physicians. He insisted upon foreign advice. But Midhat had decided that Murad must be removed. According to the statements made in the recently published book about Murad, the unfortunate Sultan might easily have recovered had he been allowed to rest. As it was, the conspirators purposely rendered his recovery impossible. The moment the foreign physician's back was turned they succeeded in driving their unfortunate victim into a condition of imbecility, which justified, if it did not even necessitate, his deposition. Abdul Hamid persisted to the last in deprecating his brother's removal. He objected strenuously to his own elevation to the Sultanate. Only when it was made clear to him that Murad would be deposed in any case, and that he had only to choose between being Sultan himself or being put out of the way by the Sultan whom Midhat would install in his stead, did he yield and consent to accept the thorny crown of the Ottoman Empire. So it came to pass that Murad was formally deposed and Abdul Hamid reigned in his stead.

II. SULTAN.

"Yildiz, the palace of the Sultan," says a recent writer, "like the seraglio of the 'good old times,' contains all the *dramatis personæ* of the tales of the Scheherazade, the eunuchs, mollahs, pashas, beys, astrologers, slaves, sultanas, kadines, dancing women, Circassian and Georgian odalisques, whose main object in existence is their own self-advancement. Above this ant-hill of picturesque folk the interesting figure of the Sultan stands out in striking relief."

When Abdul Hamid was installed as Sultan of Turkey above this picturesque ant-hill, the situation was such as might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Possibly the Sultan's ignorance—for although he is no fool, he, like all the other Turks, has never quite grasped the elementary facts which underlie the modern world—may have helped him. If he had had a wider range of knowledge or a more vivid imagination he might have gone the way of Murad.

ALONE.

Without training, without preparation, without a single friend whom he could trust, Abdul Hamid was suddenly brought forth from his seclusion by the men who had deposed his uncle and his brother, and established on a throne reeling from the blows of domestic insurrection and foreign war. The last days of the Ottoman Empire seemed to have come. Among all the Powers not one would promise him any help. Among all his pashas there was not one whom he did not believe would depose him to-morrow if private gain or public policy appeared to demand such a step. The treasury was empty. The credit of the Empire was at such a low ebb that no new loan was possible, yet armies had to be retained in the field to keep Serbia and Montenegro in check. Preparations had to be pushed forward to prevent the threatened Russian invasion. Greece was threatening in the south, Russia in the north and east, while Austria was suspected of aggressive designs in the west. There was hardly a single province which was not threatening revolt. The Powers were clamoring for reforms, the first condition of which was lacking. What and where and whom was he to trust?

KISMET.

Now, Abdul Hamid was not learned, nor clever, nor heroic, nor indeed anything in particular. But he was born of the house of Othman, and he was a devout disciple of Mohammed. For five centuries it had been the will of Allah that there should never be lacking a member of the House of Othman to reign as the Shadow of God among men. Therefore he might not unreasonably conclude it was the will of Allah that he, the rightful representative of that great house, should deliver Islam from the ruin which menaced it. But if it was the will of Allah that such a deliverance should be wrought, then it was not for him, Abdul Hamid, to tremble or to

escape from the task laid upon him by providence. Years before, when he was still a young man, he had accompanied his uncle on the famous European tour, in the course of which Abdul Aziz visited London and was banqueted by the Lord Mayor. In those days it was noted that Abdul Hamid was of a very shy and retiring disposition. It was reported that when he was in the gardens at Buckingham Palace he would always slink behind the bushes and conceal himself if he saw any one approaching. By constitution he was not self-assertive, and, like Hamlet, he regarded it as a cursed spite that he was told off to put to right times so cruelly out of joint. But, unlike Hamlet, Abdul Hamid is a Moslem, and a prince of the house which generation after generation produced warriors and statesmen who were the terror of Christendom and the object of the envious admiration of the Eastern world. Hence he did not hesitate when the call came to fairly shoulder his burden, and to undertake the task of saving the Empire with qualifications almost as scanty as those of Tommy Atkins for commanding an army corps.

MIDHAT AND HIS CONSTITUTION.

When he became Sultan, Midhat had conceived the idea of throwing dust in the eyes of Europe by proclaiming a constitution. The Sultan assented to it as he would probably have assented to any other expedient which the Grand Vizier proposed at that time. But he never liked it, and took the first opportunity of dissolving the Parliament and putting the constitution on the shelf. Parliaments indeed were not in his line. The house of Othman has many virtues, but those of constitutional kingship were not of them. The founder of the dynasty and all his most famous descendants had been men of personal initiative. They not only reigned, but ruled. They first carved out their realms for themselves with their own scimiters, and then governed it by their own autocratic, theocratic will. To Abdul Hamid, who believed only in two things—in God and in his house—the very idea of a parliament or of any limitation on the sovereign power of the Sultan partook of the nature of a blasphemy. Not by such means would Allah deliver the Faithful. Abdul Hamid would stand in the ancient ways, walk by the ancient light, and trust in the God of his fathers to deliver him from the perils that encompassed him round about. For a time, in deference to Midhat, he tolerated the theatricality of the constitution, hoping that it might delude the infidel and deliver Turkey from war. But when it failed, and the infidel would not be deluded, and the Russian armies crossed the Danube and invaded Armenia, then the time for such fooling was past. Midhat was banished to Arabia, where he shortly afterward died, the Parliament was dissolved, and the constitution vanished in thin air.

THE ONE MAN POWER.

Henceforth the Sultan was to be the Sultan. And for nearly twenty years Abdul Hamid has been the

Sultan and no mistake. Believing in no one but himself, he trusted no one but himself. Surrounded by men who had betrayed his uncle and his brother, living in an atmosphere malarious with corruption and saturated with intrigue, he early decided to trust no one, and to govern single handed. And hopeless though the enterprise appeared, Abdul Hamid may at least claim that whatever may be said in criticism of his policy, it has at least achieved one great and indisputable success. It has enabled him to survive. And that is more than most people believed possible. Not only has he survived for twenty years, but he has, until quite recently, been regarded as one of the ablest and most successful rulers of our time.

The worst enemy of Abdul Hamid cannot deny that he is one of the most industrious of sovereigns. He toils early and late, seventeen and eighteen hours a day. Neither can it be imputed to him that he has not always labored for what he believed to be the real interest of the great trust which Allah has committed to his hands. He has worked like a galley slave in the peopled solitude of his palace. An imperial convict sentenced to hard labor for life, with constant liability to capital punishment, he has scorned delights and lived laborious days. He is not a genius, but he has held his own; not a hero, but he has borne the heat and burden of a long and toilsome day without complaining, and if he were gathered to his fathers to-morrow, he would have a record of which, when due allowance is made for his environment, no Sultan of his line need be ashamed.

COURAGE WITH SELF-RELIANCE.

It is the fashion nowadays to denounce Abdul Hamid as an abject coward. Cowardice has never been a note of the house of Othman. The breed is brave by heredity, and Abdul Hamid has given enough proof of his courage to show that he belongs to the imperial line. Almost immediately after his accession he had to face the Russian invasion. On both eastern and western frontiers burst the storm of Russian war. His arsenals were almost empty; his treasury was bankrupt. Even the rifles for his legions had to be bought in hot haste across the Atlantic. Of his pashas some of the most highly placed were believed to be in Russian pay. There was no one in camp or cabinet who was of proved genius and who could command the confidence either of his Sovereign or of Europe. Among the great Powers there was not one which could be relied upon for a cartridge or a son. England, which in olden days had been the sworn ally of his predecessors, had taken offense about the suppression of the Bulgarian insurrection, an inscrutable piece of squeamishness on her part which Abdul Hamid to this day finds impossible to understand. As if the Ottoman Empire could exist without such suppression of rebellions! For the Turk without atrocities is as the leopard without his spots, and a sudden qualm of conscience as to the existence of spots cannot be understood by the leopard with whom we had been

in alliance, spots and all, for more than the lifetime of a generation. France, prostrate after the German conquest, was useless. Abdul Hamid had to depend on himself alone, as his ancestors had done before him—on himself, on the swords of the Faithful, and on Allah, the all-powerful, who at the eleventh hour might make bare his arm and overwhelm the hosts of the Infidel.

THE DEFENSE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

So argued the forlorn Sultan, and without more ado he set himself to beat back the tide of Russian war. The terrible year that followed added its deep impress to those of the tragedies which had preceded it. The heroic defense of Plevna by Osman Pasha was a solitary gleam of light amidst the ever deepening gloom of military defeat. Alike in Europe and in Asia, the crusading Russians pressed slowly but steadily onward. Kars fell in Armenia. Plevna at last surrendered in Europe, and then the Russian army, like a long dammed-up flood, surged irresistibly over the Balkans, and rushed foaming up to the very gates of Stamboul. Then it was that the Sultan showed that he possessed some of the old military instincts and the fighting spirit of his race. Panic reigned at the Porte, and the pashas, appalled by the sudden collapse of their armies, were counseling a hasty retreat to Broussa on the other side of the Sea of Marmora. Abdul Hamid, calm and undismayed, concentrated all his energies upon the preparations for the defense of Constantinople. Mouktar Pasha was placed in command of the lines, behind which the wreck of the Ottoman armies was mustered for a last stand.

HE VETOES THE FLIGHT TO BROUSSA.

While still absorbed in the preparations for the defense of his capital against the Russians, Abdul Hamid was suddenly startled by an intimation that the British fleet, which all the autumn had lain sullenly vigilant in Besika Bay, was about to force the passage of the Dardanelles. Orders were given to the forts to resist the naval invasion, and the gunners in the forts that command the Straits made ready to try conclusions with Admiral Hornby's ironclads. At the last moment, however, the ships were allowed to pass.

Lord Beaconsfield undoubtedly intended the advance of the fleet to be a demonstration against the Russians. But it so happened that it created more consternation among the Turks, who seemed to feel themselves suddenly assailed in front and rear by a fresh enemy. It was just about the time when the British fleet had forced the Dardanelles and anchored at Prince's Islands, within a day's steaming of Stamboul, that a council was held in the capital to consider the Grand Vizier's proposal for an immediate retreat to Asia. The assembly of ministers and pashas was numerous and influential. The prevailing opinion was that as the capital lay now between the Russians at San Stefano and the British fleet at Prince's Islands, nothing remained



THE RECEDING TIDE OF OTTOMAN OPPRESSION.

but flight into Asia. Then it was found that the Sultan showed himself a true descendant of Othman. Confronted by the craven crew of his own council, urging instant flight, Abdul Hamid calmly, but resolutely, refused to abandon the capital. Come what might he would remain in Constantinople, and share the fate of the city that for four hundred years had been the throne of his dynasty. The word of the Sultan prevailed. The flight to Broussa was countermanded, and Abdul Hamid, amid his craven councillors, kept the Crescent above the Cross on the great cathedral of St. Sophia.

AND SAVES THE TURKISH FLEET.

Nor was this the only trial of his nerve. When the negotiations were going on between General Ignatieff and the Turkish plenipotentiaries at San Stefano, the Russians demanded as one of the prizes of war the whole Turkish fleet. Achmet, Vefyk and Safvet Pashas, the strongest members of the ministry, urged compliance with the Russian demands. Turkey, they held, was powerless to resist. To refuse the Russian terms would be to renew the war. If the war was renewed the Cossacks would canter almost unopposed to the palace of the Sultan, and the Ottoman Empire would not survive the capture of its capital. But here again the indomitable spirit of Abdul Hamid burst out. "Never," he exclaimed—"never," and with his own hand he wrote a letter to the Grand Duke Nicholas declaring it was impossible to give up the fleet. He added, with an emphasis unusual to him, that he would prefer to see the vessels blown up with himself on board rather than that they should fall into the hands of Russia. This might be bluff, but it was bluff of the supreme sort, the bluff of a monarch on the edge of the abyss, and above all it was bluff that succeeded. The Russians waved their demand: the Turkish fleet, like the Turkish capital, was saved by the Sultan, and the Sultan alone.

L'ÉTAT C'EST MOI.

It is enough to recall these two severe crises to understand how it is that the Sultan feels that it is he and no other, he the Commander of the Faithful, to whom Allah has intrusted the responsibility of government. And so it has come to pass that ever since that time Abdul Hamid has insisted upon governing himself alone. In small things as in great, in the appointment of a policeman in Erzeroum, or in the regulation of a theatre in Stamboul, equally as in the great affairs of state, the Sultan is supreme. He alone must order everything, sanction everything, superintend everything. As in the eyes of Allah there is nothing great or nothing small, but all things are of equal importance, so it is with the chosen of Allah who reigns and rules at Stamboul.

III. WHAT HE HAS DONE OF GOOD.

What has Abdul Hamid done for the Empire over which he reigns? First and foremost, he has kept it in existence for twenty years. He has survived

war, insurrection, treason, attempted assassination, bankruptcy. And that in itself is no mean achievement. There seemed but a forlorn hope that he would succeed. But he has succeeded—so far at least as a man may be said to succeed who succeeds in evading the continual menace of annihilation.

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

Secondly, he has, on the whole, been more reasonable and practical in his dealings with the Powers than he might have been. He was slow to give up Dulcigno to Montenegro and Epirus to Greece. His resolution needed to be quickened by a naval demonstration in the Adriatic and a threatened descent on the custom-houses of Smyrna; but in the end he gave way. In his dealings with Bulgaria he was more reasonable than any one anticipated. When Eastern Roumelia tore up the Berlin treaty and joined herself to the principality of Bulgaria, the Sultan would have been within his treaty rights, and he would probably have had, to say the least, no opposition from Russia, if he had invaded the rebellious province and re-established his authority at Philippopolis. But he refrained from interfering, and as the net result of twenty years' diplomacy he is probably on better terms with the Bulgarians than are the Russians, to whom they owe their emancipation. Thirdly, he has not done anything like the mischief he might have done in Egypt. He might have complicated things terribly if he had accepted our proposal for a joint occupation. He refused, and although he may have been regretting it ever since, he has in reality contributed mightily to establish English authority in Cairo. Rumor says that he encouraged Arabi to revolt. If so, we owe him only one more good turn. For if Arabi had not revolted, the British redcoat would never have been established in the barracks at Cairo. Fourthly, he has had to face a very dangerous revolt in Arabia. He quelled it by a policy of concession, which ward off a serious peril to the Empire and gave to the Arabs securities against oppression.

RESTORATION OF FINANCES AND ARMY REFORM.

Fifthly, he established an International Commission for the payment of the interest on the debt. This required considerable nerve. He had seen in Egypt what international commissions came to. He naturally shrank from establishing an *Imperium in Imperio* at his own door. But when convinced that it was necessary, he bowed to the will of Allah, and was rewarded for his self-sacrifice by the re-establishment of the credit of the Empire in the stock exchanges of Europe. When he came to the throne Turkey was bankrupt. Her last loan had been floated at 12 per cent. To-day the treasury, although not overflowing, is able to meet its obligations, and with such punctuality and dispatch as to enable a Turkish loan to be floated at 5 per cent. Sixthly, he has done a great deal for the improvement of the discipline and the equipment of the army. He placed it under German direction, and,

according to Captain Norman, who recently wrote on the subject in the *United Service Magazine*, he has done a great deal toward making it a valuable fighting force. He has replenished the batteries of artillery, provided his troops with magazine rifles, and can now, it is said, put 500,000 men into the field.

EDUCATION AND ART.

Seventhly, Abdul Hamid has shown a praiseworthy appreciation of the importance of education. When the Russians were in full march upon Adrianople, he was busily engaged in founding the Mulkieh school, a preparatory college for the civil service. After the war was over—*inter arma silent leges*—he founded a school of law at the capital—a measure of reform in which, it is to be hoped, his example will be followed with the necessary interval by Great Britain. Many other special schools have been founded by him, and more than 2,000 elementary schools, attended by 100,000 scholars, have been opened since he ascended the throne. Eighthly, Abdul Hamid deserves credit for his interest in the education of women. He has taken a notable step in advance by establishing various girls' schools in Constantinople and other towns. Ninthly, Abdul Hamid has taken a new departure in bestowing some attention on art. There is more treasure-trove within his Empire than exists elsewhere on the world's surface. But hitherto sultans have concerned themselves as much with the priceless remains of Greek art as an Ashantee concerns himself about the higher mathematics. Abdul Hamid has broken with this barbarous tradition. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who visited Turkey in 1890, says:

For the first time the interesting contents of his treasury have been arranged, and, under special permits, are open to inspection. He has also established a museum of antiquities, under the care of Hamdi Bey, a very competent antiquarian, a Moslem by religion, but the son of a Greek who was stolen as a boy from Scio. There has been a recent find of three splendid sarcophagi at Sidon, one of which is believed to have contained the remains either of Alexander or one of his generals; it has bas-reliefs of the very best period of Grecian art—equal in merit, in the opinion of many, to the Elgin marbles, and far more perfect in preservation. This alone makes the fortunes of the museum, and must attract every sculptor in Europe. He has formed a school of art.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Tenthly, he has busied himself very much about the reorganization of the judicial administration. As to the value of this I am skeptical. But it is probable that the Sultan means to do the best he can. He has certainly taken no end of trouble about it. According to Hakki Bey, the reign of the Sultan has witnessed the most effective improvements in this respect. The reorganization of provincial tribunals, the nomination of procurators and advocates general, the establishment of a regular system of advancement for judges, and a firm guarantee insuring their trustworthiness and impartiality, the institution of criminal and civil procedures, are samples of this reforming policy applied to the administration of justice, besides the cre-

ation of a law school destined to furnish the department of justice with able and well-instructed functionaries. The reorganization of the police took place during this reign, which has witnessed so many acts for the welfare of the Ottoman people. The ancient confusion between the duties of the police, gendarmerie and department of penal jurisdiction ceased, and the gendarmerie as an armed force being attached to the War Department, the ministry of police remained with its essential attributes with regard to public safety.

Eleventhly, he has paid some attention to the construction of railways, the making of roads, and the supply of the necessary appliances of civilization to the cities of his Empire. It is true that all these are but mere fragmentary trifles. Still, such as they are, they must be taken into account.

SISYPHUS ON THE BOSPHORUS.

Abdul Hamid has at least maintained his Empire in peace. He might so easily have involved it in war. He has remained proof against all temptations of a warlike nature. He was not responsible for the Russian war. He inherited it, and he did the best he could. Since then he has succeeded in avoiding all armed collision with his neighbors, and has devoted his whole energies to what he regards as the true welfare of his people. Arminius Vambery, who recently paid a visit to the Sultan, bears emphatic testimony to the zeal with which he labors in the public service. He says:

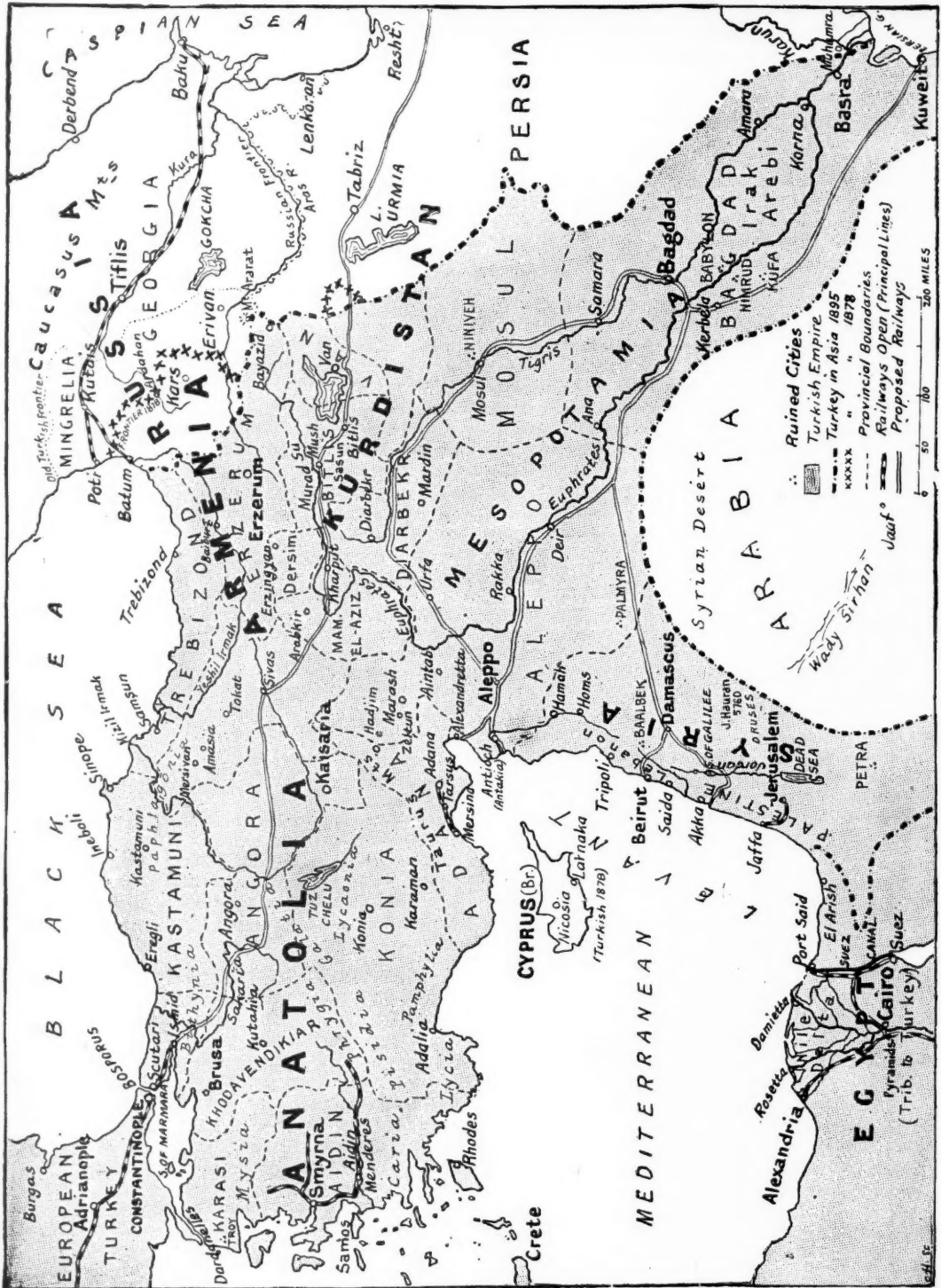
The Sultan has got hardly the time to undertake a walk in his garden; how could he allow to himself the luxury of a longer holiday? To Sultan Abdul Hamid the throne is not at all a resting-place, and, having the honor to be his guest a few weeks ago, I can state from what I see that there has never been an Asiatic Prince who devoted all his energies to the welfare of his country like the present ruler of Turkey.

IV. WHAT HE HAS DONE OF ILL.

If these be the good deeds of Abdul Hamid, what are his evil deeds? From the point of view of the house of Othman his evil deeds are two, neither of which count for much with his most acrimonious critics, and both of which can be explained and excused as the natural result of the circumstances under which he came to the throne.

HIS NEGLECT OF THE FLEET.

First and foremost, and worst of all, he has neglected the fleet. He imperiled his Empire in order to prevent it passing into the hands of the Russians. He has allowed it to perish of red rust and decay. The ironclads are still anchored in the Bosphorus, but they can neither fight nor steam. When the Kiel Canal was opened and the warships of all nations were assembled in honor of the new international highway, the Sultan found that in all his navy there was only one ironclad whose boilers could be trusted to hold out for so long a voyage as that from Constantinople to Kiel and back. As the result of this neglect of the navy, his capital is today at the mercy of the Czar. The Russian Black



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN ASIA.

Sea fleet could any night force the entrance to the Bosphorus, and place Constantinople under the fire of their guns. Constantinople is now to all intents and purposes the fief of Russia. The Sultan, as the Russians say, is the Czar's *dvornik* or *concierge*, the keeper of the back door of the Russian Empire. The Sultan has to pay Russia for seventy years to come a tribute of £350,000 per annum. Whenever he fails to pay up Russia can levy execution; nor is there an ironclad in the Turkish fleet to say the Russian nay. Even Greece is able nowadays to hold her own against the once puissant Ottoman. Turkey, once one of the greatest of sea powers, has now ceased to be a power at all, even in her own waters. To allow the fleet to molder down into rusty ruin, that is the worst offense to be alleged against the Sultan from the point of view of an Ottoman.

WHY ?

It may be explained, although not justified, by recalling the sombre memories of the previous reign. When the conspirators deposed Abdul Aziz, they first of all made sure of the fleet. When the luckless Sultan threatened resistance, the conspirators pointed through the windows to the Bosphorus, where in battle array the great ironclads lay ready to shell the palace on the first sign of resistance. It was the fleet which made the conspiracy safe and successful. Abdul Hamid has never trusted his navy since. It was the instrument which ruined his uncle. Who could say how soon it might be turned against him? So, lest the ironclads should depose the Sultan, the Sultan has virtually deprived the Empire of the protection of the ironclads. It was foolish policy. For an ironclad which is of no use against a hostile fleet, is still quite powerful enough to shell the palace of the Sultan. Nevertheless the fact is undisputed. The Sultan has now no fleet worth speaking of, and when we say that we say everything. For sea power has always been the foundation of empire, and when the Turk ceases to be "king of the two seas" he will not long remain Emperor of the East.

PARALYSIS FROM OVERCENTRALIZATION.

The second great fault of Abdul Hamid has been the paralysis of his administration due to the congested centralization of his Empire. As he persists in doing everything himself, things don't get done. There is a vast accumulation of arrears of work always before him. It used to be said of our Lords of the Admiralty that they were kept so busy signing papers all day they had no time left in which to think of the fleet at all. So it is with the Sultan. Mr. Shaw Lefevre says:

There is no detail of administration of his government so small or trivial that it does not come before him personally for his approval and signature. The British Ambassador, as an illustration of this, told me that he could not get his steam-launch repaired in the Turkish dockyard, at his own expense, without the matter going before the Sultan for his approval. Another ex-ambassa-

dor said that in an interview at the palace the Sultan complained of overwork, and pointed to a great heap of papers on his table on which his decision was required. The ambassador, glancing his eye at the papers, observed that the first of them consisted of proposed regulations for a *café chantant* in Pera.

The result is paralysis, nothing is attended to in the right time, and everything gets out of joint.

CIVILIZATION TOO COMPLEX FOR THE SULTAN.

It is easy to see how this has arisen; it is even easier to see how it must work out. The Sultan, believing only in himself, will do everything himself. He and no other is the chosen of God. He therefore and no other must decide everything, sign everything. He is the delegate of Omnipotence without permission to redelegate his supreme power. This was possible when Sultans had little or nothing to do in the government of the provinces which they conquered. In the primitive barbarism of the Ottoman there was little trouble taken about the civic government. The Cadi sat under the palm tree administering justice; the Sultan lived in his tent in the midst of his soldiers leading them on to battle. Bajazet knew nothing of the endless minutiae of administrative details which harass Abdul Hamid. Amurath did not concern himself with regulating *café chantants*. A multiplex civilization with innumerable wants has invaded the primitive Ottoman state, and the Sultan who tries to deal with it single-handed is about as helpless as the baggage master of Julius Cæsar would have been if he had been suddenly called upon to handle with his old ox-carts the goods traffic of the London and Northwestern Railway.

OUR ABDUL HAMID AT WESTMINSTER.

And yet it is not for Englishmen to be too hard upon the poor Shadow of God who sits this day and every day in the Yildiz Kiosk laboriously engaged in the labors of Sisyphus. For what is our House of Commons, weighed down with arrears of business, hampered by obstruction and hopelessly inefficient to dispatch its work, but a British Abdul Hamid, a clotted and congested mass of excessively centralized administrations, not less but rather the more unwieldy because it is controlled by six hundred and seventy minds instead of by one? The House of Commons is jealous of its power, just like the Sultan. He refuses to decentralize and abides stolidly in the ancient ways.

THE G. O. M. AND THE SULTAN.

Another defect of the Sultan is recalled by a British precedent. Our Liberals are at this moment in an even worse condition than the Ottoman Empire, and for much the same reason. The Grand Old Man, who for so many years as Commander of the Faithful overshadowed everything, was our Shadow of God, and beneath his shade no colleague could acquire sufficient standing to command the confidence or excite the enthusiasm of his party. The Sultan is to his pashas what Mr. Gladstone was to his col-

leagues. He is everything. They are but his instruments. In Mr. Gladstone's case this was due to the ascendancy, natural and legitimate, of transcendent political genius and unequalled experience. In the case of the Sultan it is due to his supreme position and the distrust natural to a sovereign who owed his throne to the conspiracy of the ministers of his predecessor. But to whatever it may be due, the result is the same. The Shadow of God trusts no one but himself, and is served not by statesmen, but by temporary tools whom he uses for a time and then throws on one side. Now it is possible to govern an empire by one man if that one man sticks to imperial work. But if, in addition to being emperor the one man insists upon being cook, footman and butler as well, the machine will break down.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH MR. HEWITT.

The Sultan would be omnipotent, but he is not omniscient; and it is impossible, imprisoned in the Yildiz Kiosk, to know what is going on in his distant provinces. Mr. Hewitt, one time Mayor of New York, told me of an interesting conversation which he once had with Abdul Hamid at Constantinople. Mr. Hewitt, who is a shrewd and observant American, had been much impressed during his travels in Asia Minor by seeing a peasant cut down a fine date tree that grew at his door, because he was unable to pay the taxes. He was driven permanently to impoverish himself in order to escape a levy which he had not means to meet. When he returned to Constantinople he told the Sultan what he had seen, and laid great stress upon the folly of killing the goose which laid the golden eggs. Abdul Hamid was most sympathetic, thanked him cordially, and dismissed the official responsible for collecting the taxes in that particular district. But he lamented the impossibility of keeping an eye on all parts of his Empire, and he begged Mr. Hewitt, with an effusiveness that rather touched the New Yorker, to write to him whenever he saw anything or heard of anything which he, the Sultan, ought to know.

I rallied Mr. Hewitt for not embracing this opportunity of becoming the eyes and ears of the Sultan, for he had not availed himself of the advantage. Mr. Hewitt was, however, much impressed with the sincerity of the Sultan's anxiety to do right, and the bitter sense of impotence under which he labored.

THE POVERTY OF THE PEASANTS.

The financial condition of the Empire is much improved from the point of view of the Stock Exchange. But there is reason to fear that the improvement in Ottoman credit has been achieved by levying taxes with a severity which has dried up the sources of the prosperity of the peasants. Mr. Cailard, the English member of the International Commission of the Public Debt, reported as long ago as 1889 that the condition of things in the provinces was growing desperate.

The peasant, in the interior, has reduced his wants to their simplest expression, and signs are to hand which

show him to be less and less able to purchase the few necessities he requires. For instance, a few years ago in any decent peasant household copper cooking utensils were to be seen. Now they are scarcely to be found, and they have been sold to meet the pressing needs of the moment. Their place has been taken by clay utensils, and, in the case of the more affluent, by iron. The peasant's chief expenses lie in his women-folk, who require print stuffs for their dresses and linen for their underclothing; but of these he gets as little as possible, since, as often as not, he cannot pay for them. This smallness of margin is one of the reasons why the amount of importations increases so slowly. The peasant hardly ever pays for his purchases in cash; what little he has goes in taxes. He effects his purchases by barter. Another significant sign is the increase of brigandage which has taken place. New bands of brigands are continually springing up; reports from the interior are ever bringing to our knowledge some fresh acts of violent robbery. This simply means that men desperately poor, and refusing to starve, take to brigandage as a means of living.

THE WEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

At the same time the peasants are growing poor, the Sultan is growing rich. He has by one means and another acquired immense estates. According to an American antiquarian who has spent some years in Bagdad and Syria:

More than half of the landed property of the province of Bagdad has passed into the hand of the Sultan, and he has possessed himself of the whole of the valley of the Jordan. One effect of this was that the province no longer paid its way in the sense of returning a surplus income to the Treasury, as the Sultan's land and those cultivating it were not subject to taxation.

V. THE SULTAN AT HOME.

No one knows really how the Sultan lives. A recent visitor at Yildiz received three different accounts of how he spends his day from three different pashas, each of whom ought to have been in a position to know the truth. What is known is that Abdul Hamid lives very simply in the comparative retirement of the Yildiz Kiosk. Frances Elliott, in her "Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople," gives an account of his daily life which is probably as authentic as any that can be discovered in the press of Europe:

YILDIZ KIOSK.

Abdul Hamid is a nervous man. Ever since the tragic death of his uncle he has obstinately refused to move from the small kiosk or palazzetto called Yildiz, about three miles from the city, on the European range of hills bordering the Bosphorus. The way to Yildiz lies through the draggle-tailed streets of Pera, into comparative country. After going up and down hill at a break-neck gallop, the outline of a palace kiosk, modern and small, reveals itself rising out of a cincture of dark groves. This is Yildiz Kiosk, where lives the Commander of the Faithful. It is not a palace at all, but originally was a summer villa. The park, which is well wooded, is spacious, with grassy slopes, diversified with other kiosks, also shaded with groves descending to a quay on the Bosphorus. It has most charming views over land and sea, Europe and Asia. Near at hand is the

broad channel of the deep blue Bosphorus, with its frieze of white palaces, steamers, caïques, and vessels with sails set gliding by every instant.

HIS DAILY LIFE.

No Sultan has mounted the throne of Mohammed II more blameless in private life or endowed with more sentiments of general humanity. The hideous custom of the murder of infant nephews has ceased under his reign. He is modest in the requirements of his harem. Like the Pope, the Sultan eats alone, seated near a window overlooking the Bosphorus, except on special occasions, when he receives with the most finished courtesy royal visitors, ambassadors and their wives, every European luxury being understood and served upon the board. Habitually he drinks only water, brought to the palace in casks under special precautions. His food is extremely plain, consisting chiefly of vegetables, served in silver saucepans presented to him at table sealed. No one works harder than Hamid. He takes but few hours of sleep, and sometimes passes the entire night pen in hand, signing every document himself, from the appointment of a Governor to the lowest officer at the palace.

FROM DAWN TO SUNSET.

Like most Orientals, he is an early riser. After the prayers and ablutions enjoined by his religion—and he is eminently a pious Turk—he drinks a cup of coffee, and then begins smoking cigarettes which (as was the case with Louis Napoleon) he continues all day. At 10 A.M. he receives the reports of his ministers, works alone or with his secretaries till one, when he eats; then he drives in the grounds, or floats in a gilded caique on a lake for a couple of hours, never leaving the park of Yildiz except to go to the mosque, after which he returns to preside at the Council of State, or to receive ambassadors or ministers. His dinner is at sunset, when the national pillaf of rice and sweets are served with sherbet and ices. After this he betakes himself to the Selaulek to receive pashas and generals of high rank, such as Osman Ghazi, or oftener he disappears into the harem to pass the evening hours with wives, mother and children. Music is his delight, and in private he himself takes his place at the piano.

Turk and Ottoman to the backbone, he is convinced that his soldiers are the best in the world, the most enduring and amenable to discipline. In speech he is a purist, speaking well in a slow monotonous voice, but sometimes the flood of expression is let loose, and he is said to burst into something like eloquence. The mollahs and dervishes find in him a ready listener and a liberal protector; indeed, he is liberal, and takes pleasure in rewarding those who serve him well. His gifts to European ladies are especially magnificent in gems and pearls, of which he has drawersful in the old seraglio.

AT THE SELAULEK.

It is only on Friday, when the Sultan goes to the mosque, that he ever leaves the shelter of the park. All the troops are turned out, the ministers are in attendance, an immense crowd gathers to catch a glimpse of the Shadow of God. A newspaper correspondent thus describes the scene when the Sultan appears:

The silence suddenly becomes absolute as the Sultan leaves the apartments, and then, as he appears, it is simply broken by the equivalent to a Turkish "hurrah" from the Marine Guard, given from hundreds of throats

as with one voice, in three or four ringing syllables. At a gentle trot the open barouche slips past. On the right sits a small bowed figure, with eyes cast down and hands clasped on his knees. The beard is a dusky gray and the skin sallow and earthy. The Sultan looks ten years more than his age, one might say ten years older almost than he did in 1892. On his left is Ghazi Osman Pasha, who is growing old by the side of his great master. Under the windows filled with foreign spectators, amidst a curious hush, under the fire of every eye, passes the carriage with its terrible freight, the inscrutable will on which depend the lives of millions. As Abdul Hamid Khan II is assisted up the steps of the mosque, the shrill cry of the muezzin cleaves the blue stillness as he stands out a mere speck on the minaret rail against the sky.

Then the doors close, and the act is over. The curtain figuratively falls, and tongues are loosed. An American remarks that the Sultan looks so like the late Mr. Jay Gould, that if the latter could have been placed by the side of Ghazi Osman, as he then was, and were so to drive back, not one in the crowd would detect the difference.

In half an hour he comes out again, enters a victoria, takes the reins of the two gray horses, and drives away at a walking pace.

THE SULTAN AS HE LOOKS.

Miss Elliott, when she saw him, remarked:

The Sultan is the most wretched, pinched-up little sovereign I ever saw. A most unhappy-looking man, of dark complexion, with a look of absolute terror in his large Eastern eyes. People say he is nervous, and no wonder, considering the fate of his predecessor. Yet this is to be regretted, for if he could surmount these fears, his would be an agreeable and refined countenance, eminently Asiatic in type, and with a certain charm of expression. All I can say is that his eyes haunted me for days, as of one gazing at some unknown horror, so emaciated and unnatural is his appearance that were he a European we should pronounce him in a swift decline. I hear that his greatest friend and favorite is his physician. And no wonder, for he must need his constant care, considering the life he leads. How all the fabled state of the Oriental potentate palls before such a lesson in royal misery! The poorest beggar in his dominions is happier than he!

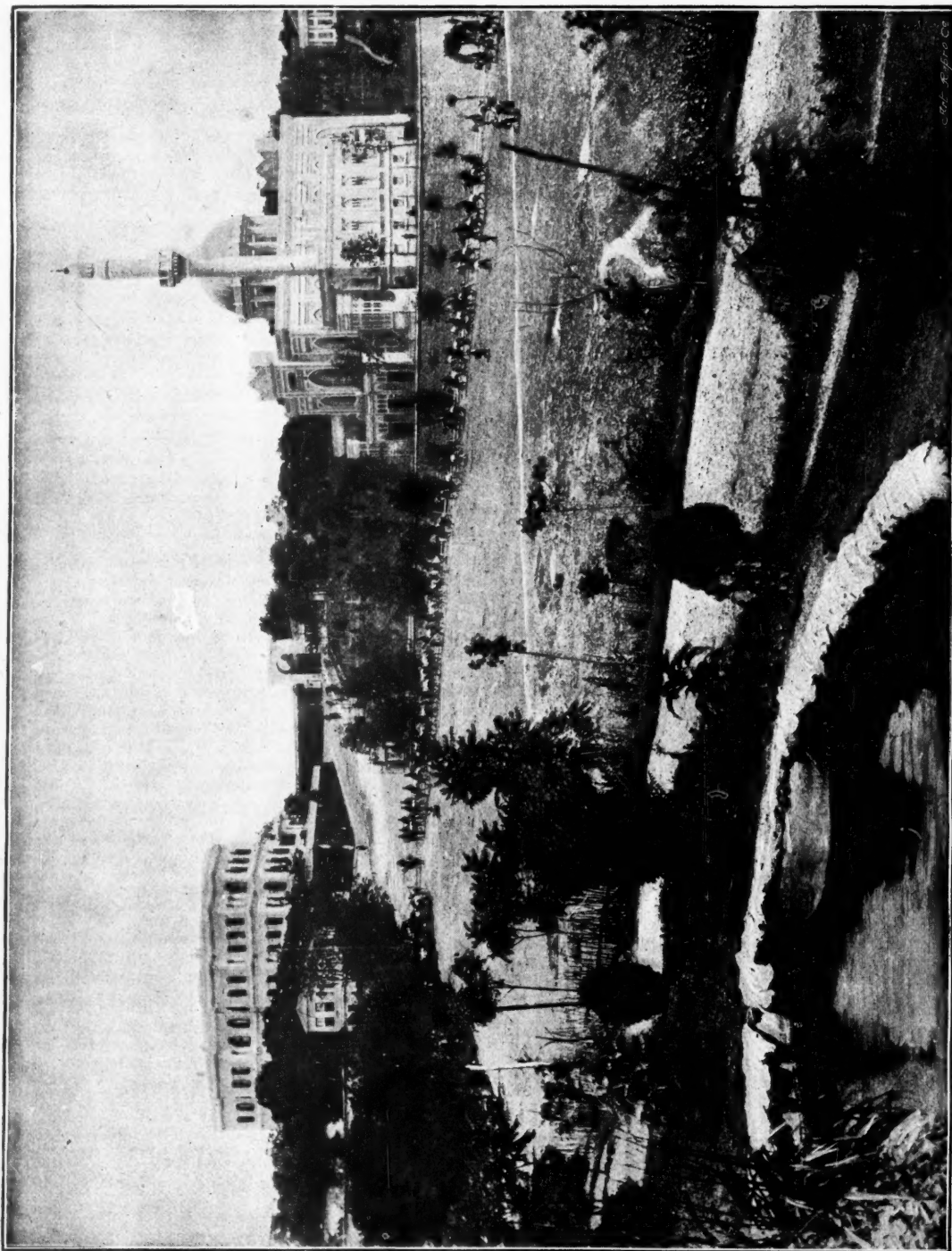
HIS DREAD OF ASSASSINATION.

It is not surprising that Abdul Hamid should fear assassination. Abdul Aziz was so afraid of being poisoned that he lived chiefly on hard-boiled eggs. Abdul Hamid never stirs outside his park. He refused to accompany the German Emperor to Sophia.

Some grand duchess whom he received at his court, on his complaining that his health was indifferent, advised him to take more exercise and change of air, and to drive about the country. On her departure he is reported to have said, "What harm have I done that this woman should desire my death? Why does she advise me to run into such dangers?"

ESPIONAGE UNIVERSAL.

He lives, like Domitian, in constant suspicion of all around him; and all who surround him are believed to live in imminent peril of their lives, should



THE MOSQUE OF THE YILDIZ KIOSK, TO WHICH THE SULTAN GOES ON FRIDAY MORNINGS.

their imperial master suspect they meditate designs against his life. He changes his bodyguard every week, and never allows his ministers to go out of his palace without a written permission. Everywhere he has his spies—in the Ministry, in the harem, in the street. Brother can hardly speak to brother without one suspecting the other to be a spy. The Sultan lives in the midst of this atmosphere of suspicion. It is to him the breath of life. If the butler could but trust the cook, the Sultan's life might be taken in the night. He distrusts every one. He once put Osman Pasha—Osman the Victorious, Osman the hero of Plevna—under arrest for three days, owing to a false report that he had saluted Reschad; heir apparent to the throne. No one is to be any body but Abdul Hamid.

The press is gagged. Ministers are reduced to the position of mere puppets. If any one distinguishes himself in any way, his very distinction is his doom. He is banished lest the discontented should rally round him. No one must be conspicuous. Every one must be reduced to the universal dead-level of abject mediocrity.

THE TELEGRAM TO LORD SALISBURY.

But while he thus silences criticism within his dominions, he is tremblingly alive to the comments of the press outside Turkey. He is as sensitive as Lord Rosebery was to the printed criticism of anonymous and insignificant journalists. Instead of letting the scribblers of Little Pedlington rave to the desert air, he has their leaders carefully translated for his special benefit. The world was astonished, and not a little amused, by the Sultan's pathetic appeal to Lord Salisbury. The Sultan said he had been very much pained by Lord Salisbury's incredulity, and that he was resolved to execute what he had undertaken. "I have already told my ministers so. The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubt upon my good intentions must be the intrigues of certain persons here, or else false statements have been made to cause such opinion." After some intermediate observations which Lord Salisbury did not quote (at the Brighton meeting where he read this historic document), the message went on: "I repeat I will execute the reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before me, and see myself that every article is put in force. This is my earnest determination, and I give him my word of honor. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire that his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and for my country. I shall await the result of this message with the greatest anxiety." So ran the famous message from Abdul Hamid to Lord Salisbury—a significant indication of the decadence of the Sultanate. Imagine the descendant of the fierce warrior who swore he would feed his horse with oats on the altar of St. Peter's in Rome, telegraphing to the Prime Minister of the Infidels, begging him to "make another speech by

virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and for my country!"

THE STORY OF A "P. M. G." TELEGRAM.

Mr. Cust, the brilliant and successful editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who visited the Sultan this year, told me a curious story of his own experience, which better than anything else illustrates the present position of affairs at Yildiz. Mr. Cust saw a good deal of the Sultan, and at one of his interviews, Abdul Hamid informed him that it was his intention to carry out some reforms which the Powers had not even asked for. He was going to do this, he said, as a proof of his good will and his anxious desire to meet the wishes of the Powers. Mr. Cust, thinking that it might please the Sultan, decided to send a telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* embodying the substance of the Sultan's message. He drafted the telegram and sent it in to the telegraph office.

Next morning a mounted messenger galloped in with a message from the Sultan summoning Mr. Cust at once to Yildiz. When he arrived there he found the Sultan in deep cogitation over the telegram, which had not been dispatched pending the Imperial pleasure. Would Mr. Cust consent to some alteration in the telegram? "That depends," said Mr. Cust, "upon what the alteration is."

So the Sultan and his ministers set to work to redraft the telegram. After a time it was brought out. Would Mr. Cust object to this form? He glanced at it. The amended imperially edited message began somewhat like this: "Another proof of the beneficent goodness of His Imperial Majesty is," etc. "Nonsense!" said Mr. Cust; "it would only make the Sultan ridiculous to publish such a telegram in London." So the message went back to the Sultan. The poor man tried again; then came another draft. It was equally impossible. A third time his advisers labored over the redrafting of this telegram. A third time their efforts were abortive. At it they went again, until at last, after seven mortal hours of incessant lucubration, the message came out in a form which, although perfectly inane, was not positively ludicrous. All the compliments were dropped, and the announcement which was made of his good intentions in the original telegram was toned down to nothing. Mr. Cust, who had only written the telegram at first thinking it would please the Sultan, consented to dispatch the finally revised version, which represented the net result of seven hours' deliberation. So he took it to the telegraph office and thought no more about it.

Next morning, however, came another messenger from the Sultan. Again he had to go to Yildiz, this time to learn that the Sultan had delayed the dispatch of the telegram in order that he might sleep upon it. He had slept upon it, and the result of his meditations was that he thought on the whole the telegram had better not be sent! Into the waste paper basket therefore it went, and there was an end of it.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

But what a picture we have here of the irresolute fumbler who occupies the throne of Mohammed ! For these seven long hours the whole administrative machine of the Ottoman Empire was at a standstill, while Abdul Hamid and his Grand Vizier, with the aid of Osman the Victorious, and I know not how many pashas besides, concentrated their brains upon the momentous task of redrafting a trumpery telegram which was to be dispatched to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a mere matter of courtesy to the Sultan ! This is surely the ultimate of irrational centralization and imbecile vacillation.

"THE DEVIL'S CHARIOT."

The Sultan has not the gift of administrative perspective. He bothers himself about the veriest trifles, prohibiting bicycling in and near Constantinople as immoral and "dangerous to the State," and an officer of an Italian corvette was taken into custody for having been found riding a bicycle, or a "devil's chariot," as the Turks name it. No dictionary is allowed to circulate containing such words as evolution, equality, liberty, insurrection, as such words are likely to "excite the minds" of people. Again, theatrical pieces such as "Hamlet," "Macbeth," Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse" ("Rigoletto") cannot be acted on any stage. "Othello" is allowed, but in a mutilated form.

Even the Bible must be expurgated to please his censors. The passages which are particularly objected to are those relating to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, and to the Kingdom of Christ. The phrases "Kingdom of Heaven," "of God," or "of Christ" must be omitted. The words "Jew" and "Hebrew" must be left out. The words "According to the law of the Jews" cannot be admitted, because the Jews have no laws separate from that of other rayahs in the Ottoman Empire. The reference to the "Queen of the South," contained in Matthew xii, 42, is for some reason ordered to be left out altogether. And all the time when these momentous trivialities are being discussed whole provinces are being desolated, and the great Empire is settling down to ruin.

VI. WHAT IS TO BE DONE ?

The atrocities which have recently startled the world in Armenia are nothing new. I doubt whether they should be regarded as a count in the indictment against Abdul Hamid. He is simply doing as Turks always do, and always will do as long as the Ottoman Empire exists. It would be as absurd to complain of a dog for biting or of a cat for mewing as to arraign the Grand Turk for resorting to that which has been for centuries the recognized method of maintaining the State.

"LET DOGS DELIGHT, ETC., FOR 'TIS THEIR NATURE TO."

No one knows this better than the Rev. Canon MacColl, who in his latest article expressly admits

and asserts it in the following passage, which is as true as it is vivid and powerful. After referring to the saturnalia of horrors reported from Asia, the Canon says:

There is, however, nothing new in this exhibition of Turkish policy. These massacres of Christians are periodical in Turkey; and they are never the result of local fanaticism; they are invariably organized and ordered by the Sultan and his ministers, for the purpose of keeping down the Christian population. Abject cowardice has made this Sultan more recklessly ferocious than his predecessors; that is all. The policy is the same, having at one time Greece for its theatre; then Syria; then Bulgaria and the Herzegovina; then Armenia. It is a deliberate system of pollarding the various Christian communities as each threatens to overtop its Mussulman neighbors in population and prosperity.

As to "abject cowardice" and recklessness of ferocity, those are points on which it is permitted to differ from Mr. MacColl. The present Sultan is like his ancestors. As they did so does he. The massacre of Scio was quite as horrible as those of Sasun, and the horrors of Batak throw those of Erzeroum into the shade.

THE SULTAN'S SHARE IN THE ATROCITIES.

I am not wishing to defend the atrocities. They are damnable enough in all conscience. Nor do I for a moment wish to imply that Abdul Hamid is not responsible for them. He is as responsible for them as a tiger is for its stripes and its carnivorous appetite. These things are of the essence of Turkish rule. Mr. MacColl believes that the Sultan is directly personally responsible for the massacres.

He says:

In my pamphlet on "England's Responsibility Toward Armenia," and in an article in this month's *Contemporary Review*, I have proved, by an overwhelming mass of official evidence, that Abdul Hamid has been engaged for four years in carefully maturing his plans for the perpetration of the horrors which have lately roused the indignation of the civilized world. He it is who is responsible, not the Kurds and Turks, who have only been the instruments of his cruelty.

Possibly in the inner arcanum of his own conscience I doubt whether Abdul Hamid would even desire to repel this accusation. Probably he feels more chagrined at the incompleteness of his work than grieved because of the blood already shed.

THE ARMING OF THE KURDS.

There is little doubt but that in many cases the orders to kill emanated from the Sultan. But the worst sufferings inflicted upon the Armenians were due to the arming of the Kurds. Mr. Richard Davey, writing before the present outbreak, said of the Hamedyeh, as the Kurdish irregulars are named after the Sultan, their enrolment was one of the greatest mistakes ever made:

The Sultan doubtless had in his mind the success of the Russian Emperor with his Cossack regiments, when he gave permission for these barbarians to be supplied with uniforms and arms. The only distinction they obtained in the war of 1877 was for their blood-curdling

atrocities on the poor wretches who fell into their hands, and their diabolical mutilation of the dead. Their headquarters are at Melaigerd, on the Eastern Euphrates, and there are about thirty regiments of them registered in the area of the plateau, each regiment consisting of from five hundred to six hundred men. They will not, and possibly cannot, accept discipline, and their natural savageness is rendered ten times more dreadful when they are provided with modern arms and ammunition and taught how to use them.

THE ACTION OF THE TURKISH SOLDIER.

These gentry are responsible for much. But some of the later massacres were the work of the Turkish soldiers. The *Times* correspondent in Erzeroum, writing after the Armenians had been slaughtered in that city, gave a very vivid account of the matter-of-fact way in which the massacre had been ordered and executed. He says:

The following is a conversation I had with the Turkish soldier who was one of three guarding our door after the affair. "Where were you when this thing commenced?" Answer: "In the barracks, playing cards. We were all called out by a signal from the bugle and drawn up in line. Our officer then said to us, 'Sharpen your swords; to-day you are to kill Armenians wherever you find them for six hours; after that you are to stop, and the blood of any Armenian you kill after this is my blood; the Armenians have broken into the Serai.' At the given signal, which was just after noon," he said, "the troops started for the Serai. We wondered how the Armenians could get into the Serai. When we arrived there we did not find any Armenians with arms, and I saw only one shot fired at us by an Armenian. We were ordered to kill every Armenian we saw, just as it was at Sasun," continued this soldier, who had been at Sasun; "if we tried to save any Armenian friend, our commanding officer ordered us to kill him; we were to spare no one." Other soldiers told pretty much the same story. The soldiers evidently had no great relish for their horrible work, but once begun they did it thoroughly and brutally.

Europe is of course horrified at this evidence of massacre organized as a government department. But it is all in the regular way of business with the Turk. And England, who through Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury at Berlin in 1878, insisted upon intervening to save the Turk from the doom he so richly merited, is more guilty than the Sultan, who but acts according to his lights, and does as other Sultans have done before him.

Like the children of Israel in Egypt, the Armenians have proved to be more than a match for their would-be destroyers. A race as tough as the Armenian takes a good deal of killing. They are like the Irish in one respect, like the Jews in another. In the Caucasus, by sheer dint of breeding and of craft, they have converted Tiflis into an Armenian city, and rule it as the Irish have at times ruled New York. The Armenian, we may depend upon it, may be harried and massacred, but he cannot be exterminated. He is as indestructible as the Jew. We

need have no fear as to his disappearance from Western Asia.

THE SULTAN AS CHIEF CONSTABLE OF THE EAST.

In dealing with these Eastern races we should never forget that the Sultan, and the Turks upon whose scimiters he relies, savages though they may be, are the only savages in Western Asia over whom we can exercise some degree of influence. The Sultan is a very poor policeman, but he is the only policeman there is. Granting that he is intrinsically as barbarous and ruthless at heart as any Kurdish chieftain whom he has enrolled in the Hamedyeh, he possesses three qualifications for the post of Constable of the East which no other savage in those parts can claim. First, he is the strongest; second, he is the easiest got at; and third, he is in possession. Now we must either put some one else in his place or make the best of him. The great sin of England in the past has been that out of an insane jealousy of Russia she not only refused to put any one else in place of the Turk, but when, as in Macedonia and in Western Armenia, whole provinces were delivered from her yoke, she made it a supreme object of her policy to restore the rule of the Turk in regions from which it had been ejected by the Russians. But even if England had taken the other line and had united with Russia in narrowing down the area of Ottoman domination, there would still have remained a wide region within which the Turk was the only possible Chief Constable. The problem therefore would have been the same then as now, although it would have affected a smaller area of territory. That problem is in brief this. How far can Europe utilize a sovereign who regards himself as the Shadow of God on Earth and Commander of the Faithful, as Chief Constable of Christendom in Western Asia and Eastern Europe?

THE ONLY SOUND POLICY.

The main outlines of a sound policy in Turkey are quite clear. First, never lose any opportunity, whether by cession outright or by the evidence of autonomous provincial governments, to exclude as much territory and as many people as possible from the rule of the pashas; and, secondly, within the area which must perforce be left under their sway, keep them under constant surveillance, to check with preemptory pressure at Constantinople the first incipient effort of the local authorities to substitute for the rôle of Chief Constable of Christendom the time honored part of massacer of the infidel. The Sultan will always prefer the latter rôle, and he must not be blamed for wishing to act according to his nature and according to his religion. He must be reckoned with as a constant force that, like a mountain torrent, will always attempt to tear away the dam which is thrown across its bed. But the maintenance of the dam is the *conditio sine qua non* of the utilization of the torrent.

W. T. S.

AT JERUSALEM FIVE YEARS HENCE.

WILL THE TURKISH BREAK-UP BRING A RESTORED HEBREW COMMONWEALTH?

[I]N the preceding article Mr. Stead deals rather with fact than with fancy, and he does not allow his constructive imagination to forecast very freely the future that awaits the realms nominally subject to the tottering throne of the Sultan. But it happens that our English contemporary has just now indulged in another and more extended piece of writing, in which his daring imagination revels without any restraint whatever in the domain of political prophesying. It has been his custom for several years to publish in England at Christmas time an "annual" in which, under the guise of fiction, he has discussed many of the blazing issues of the season, introducing real personages under thinly disguised fictitious names, and settling all sorts of vexed problems by virtue of the fine deeds or the wise words of his favorite characters.

This year's annual is entitled "Blastus, the King's Chamberlain." Its hero is none other than the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary. The story covers a period of some four or five years, beginning with the present season and extending into the opening of the new century. Mr. Chamberlain becomes the dominating influence in the Salisbury cabinet, and his wonderful domestic policy is adopted, with the result of a beneficent social transformation of England; while his colonial policies result in a no less favorable influence upon the outlying portions of the Empire.

There is an interesting tale of love and private life running through the book, and this furnishes not the least of Mr. Stead's purpose. He endeavors

to show that while the new developments of society are bringing women into public and social relationships which make close friendships between men and women quite inevitable, such friendships (between women and men other than their own husbands) may be entirely possible without the remotest departure from the strict monogamic ideal.

That which concerns us most, however, for our present purpose, is Mr. Stead's imaginary account of what has happened to the Turkish Empire in the five years preceding the year 1901. The Sultan has been assassinated, the great powers have taken charge at Constantinople through a sort of committee of receivers, and parts of Turkish possessions have been turned over to different European powers for administrative control. Finally it becomes necessary to do something with Syria, Palestine and adjacent regions; and the outcome is the creation of a Jewish kingdom, the United States taking as much interest in the matter as the great European powers. From this point we will let Mr. Stead tell the story in his own words. It should be understood that the Marquis evidently means Lord Salisbury, Blastus means Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Adam means Dufferin (who is supposed to have become foreign secretary under Lord Salisbury), Mr. Hickory Beach means Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. Joachim means Mr. Goschen, Sir Artegal means Mr. Arthur Balfour, and so on. Our extracts begin with a summoning of a British cabinet council at London.—EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

THE secret had been very jealously guarded, and none of the evening papers had anything more important on their news bills than a bloody murder in Hoxton. When the cabinet assembled at eight o'clock, notwithstanding the short notice, not one member was absent. Even the Duke had come up from Derbyshire in obedience to the imperative summons which had been issued that afternoon. He was not in the best of temper, as he had been compelled to disappoint a dinner-party in order to keep the engagement. But even his subterranean grumbles were stilled into silence when the Marquis asked Lord Adam to state the cause of the unexpected summons.

LIQUIDATING THE BANKRUPT OTTOMAN ESTATE.

Lord Adam began by reminding them of the extent to which Europe had been able to provide new governments for the wreck of the Ottoman Empire. After the Sultan had been slain, the wild orgie of massacre which followed had driven the Powers by the instinct of self-preservation to subordinate their jealousies sufficiently to constitute for the Ottoman Empire a permanent European Commission, which was in politics what the international tribunal in Egypt is in jurisprudence. This Inter-

national Commission resembled a receiver in bankruptcy. All the provinces of the Ottoman Empire constituted its assets, and it undertook the work of liquidation with serious purpose. It had ready to hand in the Twenty-third and Sixty-first Articles of the Berlin Treaty, together with the organic constitution framed by law begun by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's Commission in '79-80, the groundwork for the reconstruction of a government. Austria came down to Salonica, where the frontier was made conterminous to that with enlarged Greece. The Commission sat at Constantinople, which remained the capital of the Ottoman Empire, the Sultanate being in Commission. The European provinces were occupied and administered by Austria under a European mandate. Russia ruled in Armenia, while Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia remained under the government of Constantinople. Gendarmes recruited impartially from all the European countries, with a large infusion of the disbanded regular soldiers of the Ottoman army, answered for order in Asia Minor. But Syria and Mesopotamia had remained an almost insoluble difficulty. It was in these regions that a massacre had just occurred, which had horrified not merely Europe, but the world. Some

American missionaries had been impaled, and a whirlwind of savage bloodthirst seemed to have passed over the land. There had been hasty communications between the great Powers, to whom was now added the Government of the United States, and they had agreed



"HE RODE AS THE KURD, AND THE SWORDS FLASHED IN THE AIR."

with one voice that something must be done, and that at once.

A HEBREW KINGDOM PROPOSED BY RUSSIA.

"All this," said Lord Adam, who had been explaining the situation, "is more or less ancient history to you, but it is necessary to recall the progressive steps which have led to the reduction of the almost insoluble problem of the East to manageable dimensions. We are now face to face with a great problem precipitated by a great catastrophe, and we have offered for its solution a great proposal. I received this afternoon from the Russian Ambassador a note, a formal invitation to attend a conference to be held at Constantinople for the purpose of advising immediate measures for terminating the anarchy in Syria, and establishing a stable government in those territories. The note suggests that, when the conference assembles, Russia is prepared to submit to the conference proposals for the reconstitution of a Hebrew Kingdom in the Land of Canaan, the basis of which should be the reassembling of the scattered tribes around the throne of David, which it is proposed to re-establish on Mount Zion."

As Lord Adam uttered the last words his listeners started with amazement. He stopped, and in a moment there was a buzz of conversation. Blastus was the first to speak.

"The restoration of the Lost Tribes. Ah, but will the tribes go back? What will your neighbors the Roths-

childs say? I wonder," said he, half aside. "Will they exchange the flesh-pots of Buckinghamshire for an exile in the Land of Canaan?"

THE ROTHSCHILD-HIRSCH-BARNATO SYNDICATE.

Lord Adam replied, "I ought to have added that the Russian note proposing the conference states that the Russian Government is already in possession of formal proposals put forward by a syndicate of the house of Rothschilds, Baron Hirsch and Mr. Barnato, which undertakes, in return for a ninety-nine years' lease of the soil of Syria at its present value, to defray the whole expense of collecting the Jews from the two hemispheres and re-establishing them in the Promised Land."

"H'm," said Blastus, "that is a good bid. Talk about unearned increment—I should be very glad to have a one per cent. share in the profits of that syndicate."

The Secretary of War asked what measures would be necessary in order to secure the quick establishment of the new régime.

"What is wanted," said Lord Adam, "is the immediate landing of a force of gendarmes supported by a few regiments of all arms. There will be no organized resistance to such an occupation, but it would be necessary that the force should be accompanied by Maxim guns and a sufficient number of light cavalry."

"At whose expense?" said Mr. Hickorybeach, who as custodian of the treasury had a soul that was above or below flights of the imagination, and who had, on more than one occasion, come into sharp collision with Blastus by opposing schemes which the latter regarded as of the first importance.

AMERICA AGREES.

"The syndicate undertakes to guarantee all expenses," said Lord Adam. "All that they wish is for the sanction of the Powers."

"Do you think," said Mr. Joachim, "that the Powers will agree?"

"I asked M. Lessar this afternoon what he considered were the chances of agreement. He said that Russia had already secured the assent of Germany, France, and the United States. In the latter country in particular the proposal, which had already obtained some degree of publicity, had created a perfect furor of enthusiasm."

"Yes," said the Duke cynically, "they think you are fulfilling the prophecies, and proving the inspiration of the Scriptures by a coup on the Stock Exchange!"

"Yes," said the Marquis, "and our people are just the same. There is no move on the political chessboard that will wake up our pulpits so much as this proposal. My only regret is that the initiative is Russia's and not our own."

The Council soon after broke up, while the inner Cabinet remained to decide exactly what should be done in support of the expected decision of the forthcoming conference.

HOW THE UNITED STATES WAS DRAWN IN.

Meanwhile events had been moving in the East. The death of Delaware, an Englishman of official rank, intimately connected with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, created a profound impression throughout Europe. As long as the semi-savage Oriental populations confine themselves to worrying each other, there is a disposition on the part of the civilized world to regard it as the natural, and, indeed, habitual pastime of the native races. When, however, the marauding tribe takes captive some European traveler or American missionary, the Western world feels that matters are becoming seri-

ous. But when, as in the present instance, a great English official was killed and his secretary impaled, there was not a chancery in Europe which did not recognize in a moment the significance of the occurrence. Owing to the impalement of some American missionaries, the American fleet had already involved the United States hopelessly in that intervention in European problems which it had been the aim and object of successive generations of American statesmen to avoid. But although not an American, Tartung was a Jew—a literary Jew, whose writings were known throughout Europe—and the ghastly story of his death contributed materially to quicken the determination of the Powers to accept the Russian proposal for reconstituting the Kingdom of Israel.

KING DAVID'S BOUNDARIES.

The conference was sitting at Constantinople, still deep in discussion as to the boundaries of the proposed Jewish state, when the dispatch arrived announcing the tragedy in Mesopotamia. It was agreed to complete the work of administrative partition of the Ottoman Empire, while still sedulously preserving as a useful diplomatic formula its integrity and independence. Great Britain was invited to dispatch a contingent of Sepoys from Bombay, who, advancing down the Persian Gulf would undertake to answer for order in all those regions of the Ottoman Empire that lay between the furthest bounds of the resurrected Jewish Kingdom and the Russian outposts in Armenia and Kurdistan. The conference then applied itself to the task of delimiting the frontiers of the new kingdom. It was decided to follow as far as possible the frontiers as they had been traced at the close of the victorious campaign of King David, but it was further decided to throw into the Jewish monarchy the site of the ancient capital of the Tyrian kingdom, together with the whole of Lebanon. From Egypt therefore on the south, as far as Tyre and Sidon on the north, from the Mediterranean eastward as far back as Damascus, and almost to the River Euphrates, stretched the broad lands in which the Jews were to renew the glories of their ancient days.

CHICAGO SPECULATORS IN THE HOLY LAND.

What slight disposition there was on the part of some of the Powers to postpone definite decision was overcome by the intelligence that a multitude of smart speculators from Chicago had arrived at Jaffa and were busily engaged in buying up every available piece of real estate that was in the market. The Hebrew trio—Rothschild,



THE CORONATION OF LORD ROSEBERY AS KING OF ISRAEL ON MOUNT ZION.

Barnato and Hirsch—insisted that unless the decision were promptly arrived at, the financial basis of the enterprise would be destroyed. France raised some difficulties as to the custody of the holy places, maintaining that it appeared strange to place the custody of the Holy Sepulchre in the hands of the representatives of the men who invoked divine vengeance on their own heads when they sacrificed their Messiah. But it was cynically remarked that the Jew was, at least, as good a Christian as the Mohammedan, and each of them possessed the one indispensable virtue which the Christians lacked: they could be relied upon to hold the balance with an impartial hand between the Christians of the Greek and Latin rites. So France, after a more or less theatrical protest, gave way, and the decision of the conference was accepted.

WHO SHOULD BE KING?

The next day the Cabinet received the welcome intelligence that the Russian proposal for the reconstitution

of the Kingdom of Israel had been unanimously accepted by the Powers. A meeting was summoned in order to decide as to the person who should be invited to ascend the reconstituted throne of David and Solomon.

When it met the Marquis had no ideas on the subject.

Lord Adam said, "I suppose he must be a Jew?"

"Not necessarily," replied the Marquis. "He must be connected with the Jews, closely associated with them, but the jealousy among the Jews themselves would be so great that it would be almost an impossible task to find any one whom they would care to crown as King in Jerusalem."

"Here is Joachim," said Blastus jokingly—"he is half a Jew. How would he do?"

Joachim smiled somewhat grimly, but made no reply.

"I have an idea," said Sir Artegal.

"And what is that?" said his uncle.

BALFOUR PROPOSES ROSEBERY.

"It seems to me what is wanted is some one whom the Jews will accept. That is to say, he must be closely associated with the House of Israel. Next, he must be no fool, for the King of Israel must be more than a figure-head. The man who reigns in Mount Zion will need a good deal of the wisdom of the serpent and a pretty intimate knowledge of foreign politics. He must also be a man who is above suspicion of avarice. He will have to hold his own against the syndicate, and it is indispensable that he should be many times a millionaire, otherwise Barney Barnato or Hirsch would always be approaching him with 'inducements.' Now it seems to me," said Sir Artegal, "that there is one man, and only one man, in Europe who fulfills all the conditions."

"I know," said Blastus. "You mean Lord Rosebery."

"Precisely," said Sir Artegal. "His son, who will sit upon the throne after him, is a Rothschild by lineal descent. He has been Prime Minister of the Queen; he has enough and to spare. What do you say to putting him forward as a candidate for the throne?"

The suggestion was no sooner mooted than it was approved unanimously.

The Marquis and Lord Adam were appointed to wait upon Lord Rosebery and secure his consent to his nomination. Lord Rosebery naturally hesitated. During the five years which had elapsed since the time when, with great dexterity and skill, he had succeeded in postponing for eighteen months the inevitable catastrophe which awaited the Liberal party the moment Mr. Gladstone's towering personality was withdrawn, he had watched with unceasing vigilance over the interests of the opposition. The time was not indeed such as called for an heroic or dashing policy of aggression. His task had rather been—by imperturbable good humor and the display of genial confidence which nothing could damp, and a courtesy which no reverse could ruffle—to accustom his discomfited legions to keep themselves together, and to learn in adversity that discipline which, in the day of their prosperity, they had so signally lacked. It had also been his good fortune to accustom the British public for the first time in its history to the spectacle of a patriotic opposition whose first object was the promotion of the interests of the country, even at the sacrifice of their immediate party gain.

LORD ROSEBERY ACCEPTS.

It was early in the history of the administration that Lord Rosebery had insisted upon assuring ministers of the cordial support of the opposition in all questions

both at home and abroad on which the front benches were agreed. This enormously facilitated the task of constructive legislation. At the beginning of each session the leaders of the two parties met in conclave and decided what measures in the ministerial programme could be regarded as embodying the common conviction of both parties. These measures were given the first place on the programme, while all contentious ones were reserved to be fought over in the later stages of the session. For this great and practical improvement in the method of legislation Lord Rosebery was chiefly, if not entirely, responsible. And this was only one of the many ways in which he had raised the dropping spirits of his party, and accustomed the British elector to laugh with derision when any party ranter ventured to denounce the Liberals as if they were lacking in loyalty to the Empire or in patriotic devotion.

It was, therefore, a hard task for Lord Rosebery to desert the cause of the party to which he had rendered such yeoman's service in these years of adversity; but here again personal feeling and party advantage were unhesitatingly subordinated to the welfare of the country and the peace of the world.

A SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION.

Lord Adam had no difficulty in convincing Lord Rosebery—what indeed was sufficiently obvious to one who throughout all his career had been singularly well informed as to the secret currents of international politics—that there was no conceivable candidate so likely to receive the support of all the Powers as himself; while more than one of the other nominations might, if pressed, easily dissolve the concert of Europe and light up the world with war. Hence, although Lord Rosebery had no hankering after royal state, and there seemed something almost grotesque in the position of crowning Archibald Primrose King of the Throne of David and Solomon, he admitted that even one's sense of the ridiculous must not be allowed to stand in the way of imperial duty. There was great lamentation in the Liberal camp when it was known that Lord Rosebery was likely to be nominated for the new throne, but all murmurs of dissatisfaction were hushed when the English nomination was unanimously accepted by the conference at Constantinople and Lord Rosebery set forth, amid the enthusiasm both of Jew and Gentile, to undertake the duties of his new post. It was a great day in the history of the world when Lord Rosebery was crowned king in Mount Zion.

No event of recent times provoked anything approaching the enthusiastic interest with which this strange coronation was watched throughout Christendom. In the remotest villages in the Canadian backwoods, in settlers' cabins in the Australian bush, as well as in the crowded capitals of the English-speaking world, men and women read over with eager interest, not unmixed with solemn awe, the prophecies of the seers of Israel, and thanked God that in their day they had been spared to see so marvelous a confirmation of the predictions of Holy Writ. The financial syndicate on their part did their business with thrifty hand. There was no wholesale exodus from the ghettos of Europe; but the picked men of Jewry, carefully selected in every land, were formed into bands for colonization, and were conveyed by steamship and by rail to the Valley of the Jordan. Then once more the rose bloomed in Sharon, and the Land of Canaan flowed anew with milk and honey.

ISRAEL AMONG THE NATIONS.*

A REVIEW OF M. LEROY-BEAULIEU'S NEW WORK.

THE campaign which has been waged against the Jews in certain parts of Europe for the last fifteen years has been disguised by the name anti-Semitism. Many have been deceived by this high-sounding phrase, which has lent a sort of academic dignity to that which is often nothing more than the empty talk of demagogues. Crouching in its shadow, socialists and nihilists have attempted to deal their deadly blows upon modern society. It is passing strange that France, which "ought to remain true to her traditions of justice and liberty," and which looked with horror upon Wagner's music merely because Wagner was born across the Rhine, should have imported from "old Germany, always ready for religious quarrels, and always imbued with the spirit of caste," the very last thing of which the true lovers of Germany can be proud—the anti-Semitic agitation. That the seeds sown in France have been unable to take root, is only natural in a country which has shed its blood in defense of the principles of liberty and justice, and which was the first to enfranchise suffering Israel. It is a Frenchman—writing as a "Frenchman of old France," and as a Christian—who has given us the most straightforward and complete study of the various phases of this intricate question. If one would reproach M. Leroy-Beaulieu with anything, it is that he has taken too seriously many of the charges made by anti-Semitic orators clamorous for popular applause. But it has given him a chance to formulate the results of a study lasting over twenty-five years; and "to see ourselves as others see us," especially when the eyes belong to a man of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's acumen and penetration, is as useful for us as it is for those to whom he especially addresses himself. Mrs. Hellman has done a most timely service in making Leroy-Beaulieu's work accessible to the English-speaking public. Less even than in France, can an agitation which would incite class against class, and faith against faith, take root in these United States. Should such an attempt be made, Mrs. Hellman's excellent translation will go far to enlighten our fellow-citizens on a campaign which is so foreign to the fundamental principles upon which our state is built.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu is right seeing in the origin of anti-Semitism a political movement similar to that which produced the *Kulturkampf*. "While the liberal German press, partly led by Jews, was assailing the Church, the besieged party, trying to find

the weak spots in the lines of attack, make a sally in the direction of the Synagogue, where the troops commanded by the Jew Lasker were encamped." But once let loose, the agitation and the agitators quickly got beyond the control of their masters. They had played into the hands of the most susceptible feelings of the people, of their most ignorant bias. What the result was, we know. Anti-Semitism became "a war of religions, a conflict of races, a struggle of classes." From these three stand-points M. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses the question.

Though M. Leroy-Beaulieu believes that religious differences are no longer the cause of the hatred of the Jews, he is still of the opinion that "a residue of religious antipathy is left at the bottom of anti-semitism." He is careful to make a distinction between Biblical and Talmudic Judaism. In trying to find the causes for this antipathy, M. Leroy-Beaulieu gives the following as the difference between Judaism and Jewish ethics and Christianity and Christian ethics: "Like the Old and the New Testament, they have points of similarity and dissimilarity. Even when they agree, when both assert the same thing, there is between the old and the new law a difference in tone; there is a subtle shade of greater tenderness, of greater gentleness, in the daughter than in the mother. A Jew would say that one is more womanly, the other more virile; that if the new law has more heart and feeling, the old law has more intellect. At any rate, the hereafter is less prominent in the old law. Herein lies perhaps, in regard to ethics, the main difference between them."

THE CHARGE OF "EXCLUSIVENESS."

Both the Biblical and the Talmudic code are said to be exclusive. It cannot be denied that in many respects the Biblical code does breathe a spirit of national exclusiveness; but "we must distinguish between political and religious laws, between that which pertains to the Jewish state and that which pertains to the Jewish faith." Nor is it to be wondered at that in that great monument of literary and legal activity which we call the Talmud, we find at times expressions breathing scant liking for the Gentiles. These Gentiles are "the Greek subjects of Antiochus, the Roman subjects of Titus and of Hadrian, the magi of the Sassanid kings," who each in turn had tried to make Israel swerve from the faith of its fathers. It is only natural that the Jews of the middle ages referred these expressions to their Christian fellow-men, whom it was impossible to call "neighbors" and "brothers." "Dur-

*Israel Among the Nations: A Study of the Jews and Anti-Semitism. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated by Frances Hellman. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

ing hundreds of years our Christian feeling of brotherhood toward the Jews had been evinced only through pillage, the yellow wheel, the iron gates of the ghetto, and the fires of the *auto-da-fé*. . . . Before assuming the right to ask the Jew to treat us as brothers, it were well that we should practice toward him a little of that Christian charity wherein are embodied the law and the prophets."

The still graver charge has been made that the Jews "are the born enemy of what they style 'Christian civilization . . . a disintegrating force both from the moral and the religious as well as from the economic and national point of view.'" To this M. Leroy-Beaulieu answers:

In assuming that the Jew inspires and, as it were, prompts the spirit of the age, do we not raise him to an eminence quite disproportionate to his real stature and ascribe to him an exaggerated supremacy? When we blame the Jewish people or the Jewish religion for the overthrow of certain moral, religious, social, or political beliefs, are we not paying scant attention to history and to the genesis of modern ideas? Is it not, on the part of Christian nations, equivalent to getting rid of their own sins by loading them upon Israel, the scapegoat? . . . And how is it with the manifold and changeable systems in which fluctuating modern thought has tried to find expression? Which of these systems is Jewish? Is it positivism, evolutionism, determinism, pessimism? Despite the flexibility of his nature. . . . the Jew can have exerted but a secondary, and, taking everything into consideration, but a small influence on the formation of modern society.

At least, for modern Judaism, the contrary is true. Wherever the Jew has exerted any influence he has done so spurred on by the very people whom he is charged with corrupting. And he himself has suffered more from the disintegrating forces than he could possibly have made others suffer; for the Jew is by nature conservative. "This man, who is pictured to us as the natural enemy of tradition, is sedulously occupied in conforming to tradition. In order to become a religious or a political solvent, the Jew must, if I may use the expression, become 'de-judaized.' This modern Israelite, depicted to us as the corrupting agency in our Christian civilization, is himself a product of our civilization. The virus with which he charges the veins of society was not secreted by him; it is only because he has been infected with it that he spreads its contagion." The evil from which our modern society is suffering, says M. Leroy Beaulieu, lies much deeper, and its healing is to be sought in a very different direction to that toward which the anti-Semite turns. "Aryans and Semites, de-christianized Christians, and de-judaized Jews, are practically reverting to a sort of unconscious paganism. Shem and Japhet, swept along by the same wind, are slipping, side by side, down the same declivity. Our clumsy Western races which the Gospel had with such difficulty wrested from the worship of matter and force, are about to revert to their old nature-worship, now stripped of

the mythical adornments that once covered it with a veil of poetry. . . . The idolatry of nature, the idolatry of man erected into a god, such is the new worship to which our Western civilization seems to be reverting; and this false worship of the human instead of the divine is perhaps more repugnant to the Old than to the New Testament, to Sinai than to Calvary."

NATIONALITY AND RACE.

This brings us to the second grievance, the national one. The anti-Semitic movement arose in Germany at a time when the national feeling, not only in Germany but in all Europe, was at its height. The Jews had to suffer together with the Catholics, and to be considered "non-German." But this attempt to confound nationality with race is no better than the Russian attempt to confound it with unity of religion. It is an antiquated notion belonging to a remote past; for most of the European nations of to-day are a mixture of widely dissimilar elements; and "if it was possible for the Spanish Iberians, the Fins of Hungary and Finland to adapt themselves to our Aryan civilization, it is difficult to see why the Semitic Jew should not be able to do likewise." On the whole, it is not easy to see in what the difference between Aryan and Semite consists. Renan's beautiful generalizations in regard to the character of Semitic religious belief will not stand the test of a scientific examination. The fundamental religious notions of both Aryan and Semite are identical. If it is in respect to character and disposition that the Semite—Jew or non-Jew—is radically different from the Aryan, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has this to say:

There is, at all events, one fact of which we too frequently lose sight, and which we dare not overlook. When we speak of Semitic harshness and narrowness, we must not forget that the Gospel, than which there is nothing sweeter, gentler, tenderer in all the world, has emanated from the Semitic tribes. Upon that rocky Syrian soil has blossomed the lily of the valley, whose fragrance, after nineteen centuries, still perfumes the world. The most beautiful word in human speech, the word charity, fell from the lips of those sons of Shem. It was the Semites who proclaimed the glad tidings; it was to a Semitic multitude and in a Semitic dialect that the Sermon on the Mount was preached; and it was by a Semitic people, braving hunger and thirst, that the Nine Beatitudes were revealed to the ancient world. Here, again, if we would assail Israel in her race, her ancestors, and her Bible, we cannot reach her without touching Christ.

This was the real Semitic conquest, and the Aryan spirit has never recovered from it. The most consistent, perhaps the only really logical, anti-Semites are those who, to rid themselves of the Semitic yoke, reject the New as well as the Old Testament, the manger of Bethlehem and the tablets of Sinai. The Slav or the Teuton who is unwilling to owe anything to the sons of Shem ought to go back to the Aryan gods, to Zeus, to Odin, to Perun of the golden beard—unless he prefers to substitute the emanations of the impersonal Brahma for the Creative

God of Genesis. It is only by freeing itself from all Christian ideas that the world can be "de-semitized."

ARE MODERN JEWS PURELY SEMITIC?

But granting that such differences do exist, the pure Semitic character of Israel's blood is by no means assured. The propaganda made by the Jews in the Roman Empire, at Alexandria, in Russia, has brought in much that is surely non-Semitic. It is even thought that many of the simple Gauls were converted to Judaism. The very strict laws of the Church against intermarriage are proof that such intermarriages did occur. Our author hazards the statement: "For whole centuries thousands of Jewish families have been gathered to the bosom of Christianity by means of conversion, forced or voluntary. There is probably not a single European, and hence not a single American nation, that is quite free from all admixture with the Semitic Jews." These conclusions are confirmed by a study of the anthropological side of the question. Although M. Leroy-Beaulieu gives a description of what he considers the predominant Jewish type, he admits that it does not fit. "The Jews of all countries do not possess the same anthropological characteristics; they vary sometimes in Jews of the same country." For race has not been the sole element in the formation of the Jew. "Israel is much less the offspring of a race than the work of history. Two influences in especial have combined to form the Jew and have given him, in all countries, an appearance peculiar to himself—age-long isolation and traditional ritual, his social confinement and his religious practices. He has been matured by two opposite agencies: the confinement to which we have condemned him, and the practices with which he himself has tied himself down. It may be said that our canonists and his rabbis have had an equal share in fashioning him. The best evidence of this is the fact that, with the gradual removal of the barriers that surrounded the old Jewries, the typical and characteristic peculiarities of the Jew seem to be fading away."

Of the practices by means of which the Jew assisted the Christian world in keeping himself shut out from all intercourse and forming of him a new race, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has the following to say: "Judaism is not, like Christianity, an almost entirely spiritual religion. . . . Talmudic Judaism is, in more than one respect, a combination of practices pertaining to the body; it is as much a religion of the body as of the soul. . . . Israel alone understood and practiced the laws of moral and physical purity. She was so attached to these laws that, like the Maccabeans, she preferred death to violation of them." But in order to keep the race in this state of physical purity, an almost entire separation from all outside influences was necessary. It is almost certain that without the law—in its double aspect, physical and spiritual—the Jew would never have been able to survive the middle ages. It preserved

the vitality as well in his body as in his spirit. "The Jew, particularly in the large Jewries of the East, is often small and puny; he looks wretched, sickly, shrunken and pale. But all this should not deceive us; under the frail exterior is concealed an intense vitality." In addition to this, through his suffering, the Jew became the result of a process of selection, pitiless in the severity of its application. "All that proved too weak, bodily and spiritually, was eliminated from the race, either by death or baptism. Israel was like a family in which the children of each successive generation were exposed at birth." These phenomena of a physiological nature were aided by others of a more spiritual nature, which the law also did its best to conserve, "the family spirit of the Jews, their devotion as parents, the care of the mother for her children, the chastity of the marriage relation, etc." Their immunity from certain diseases, especially those of a parasitical character, is due to the same law, which strove to make of Israel "a people that should be healthy and holy, '*sanus et sanctus*.' The Jew is distinguished by the predominance of his nervous over his muscular system, and therefore more prone to spinal and cerebral diseases. But all these peculiarities are due to his historical environment. That they are not due to any racial peculiarities is seen by the fact that they "diminish as the Jew assimilates himself to the surrounding population. . . . And even when the Jew's body appears to us broken and degraded, this is less the result of years than of suffering. There is sap in them still, and to convince ourselves of this it is often sufficient to transplant them from the poor soil of the Eastern Jewries to the rich land of the West."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE JEW.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is that treating of the psychology of the Jew. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has always had a taste for "comparative national psychology"—a science founded by two Jews, Lazarus and Steinthal. Here is his estimate of the Jewish mind:

In the case of the Jew the development of the mind has outstripped that of the body. I do not know a more intellectual race. The Jew lives mainly by his head. His strength lies less in his arms than in his brain. We reproach him for not always supporting himself by the labor of his hands; but he would often be at a loss to do so, since he has rarely muscle enough. On the other hand, he has force enough in his brain to make up for the weakness of his body. In his feeble frame there reside frequently a lucid mind and a strong will. Contrary to the ancient Greek and the modern Englishman, the Jew's superiority does not consist of a nice balance between body and soul. No other race has so often proved the fallacy of the *mens sana in corpore sano*.

The Jew adapts himself to everything; he is fit for everything; he feels at ease everywhere, consequently he succeeds in everything.

The centuries have trained him to this nimbleness of mind, this intellectual agility. Everything has contributed to it; his historic education, the persecutions

and the humiliations to which he has been subjected, the occupations forced upon him, the various civilizations and countries through which he has passed. No other race has been trained in such mental gymnastics. The Jews are like those poor children whose limbs have been broken and whose bones have been dislocated in all possible feats of agility; they can take with ease the most marvelous flights, the most perilous leaps, always landing upon their feet.

There is another characteristic of the Jewish mind; its lucidity, distinctness, clearness, accuracy. The Jewish intellect is a faultlessly exact piece of mechanism; it is as nicely adjusted as a pair of scales.

These traits he also possesses as an inheritance from his ancestors. The ancestor, however, which the world knows, which literature and the drama have perpetuated—"the money-changer, the broker, the second-hand dealer, the u-rurer"—is not the only one to whom he owes all this. There is another ancestor, whom Lessing has pictured to us so beautifully.

This forefather, the oldest and most beloved by Israel, is the rabbi, the sage, the Talmudist. It is not true that for twenty centuries Israel's soul was absorbed in banking and speculation. The traffic in gold was for a long time but a means of subsistence for the Jews, the only one permitted to them. It was not the publican nor the financier whom the sons of Israel honored and aspired to emulate; it was the rabbi, the interpreter of the law, the scribe, the scholar, the *Hakham*. Israel was a nation of students before she became a nation of money-makers. She has always remembered this. The Jew has had a twofold education, two entirely different teachers whose lessons he learned simultaneously. While, in the hands of the money-changer and the broker, he was being trained to precise calculations, to a practical sense, to the knowledge of men and things, under the guidance of the rabbi, the *Hakham*, he acquired the habit of theoretical speculation, of intellectual study, of scientific abstraction. These two warring tendencies in human life thus met and became, as it were, blended in Israel. Of the two directions in which man's activity is tempted to spend itself, the one most prized by the select of Israel, most sought after by this race apparently given over to material cares, was invariably the spiritual one. In the old Jewries the banker has ever been less esteemed than the scholar, the money-changer less than the student. If such is not now the rule, it is because, through our influence, Israel has fallen away from her traditions.

This strength of mind, however, has been gotten at the cost of character. M. Leroy-Beaulieu sees enough energy in the Jew, but a want of inflexibility. This is also the result of his historical environment, not fixed in his nature. His conscience was never allowed full play, the meaning of the word "honor" he never had a chance to learn.

The Jewish conscience has not emerged unscathed from the ghetto. It became narrowed under the influence of the tribal spirit, confused by casuistry, weakened by persecution and finally almost extinguished by suffering. Scorned by all his surroundings, excluded from the common law, cheated of his human rights by other human beings, the Jew thought himself justified in taking many liberties with those who took every liberty with him.

Deprived of the weapons of the strong, he resorted to the devices of the weak, to cunning, trickery and deceit. And so the ages have succeeded in warping the conscience of that people in whom the word conscience has had its origin. It matters little that this moral deterioration was due less to their own teachers and casuists than to our laws and our persecutions; the fact remains the same; and this conscience, thus warped and twisted, cannot straighten itself all at once.

The Jew also shrinks from violence and is not impulsive. He has had to learn to control his passions—at the cost of a certain amount of character. He has become supple in his nature, and this makes him successful in life, "to which fact he owes most of his enemies." Can he regain the full measure of his character? M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks he can.

THE OLD HEBREW POETRY.

Of a peculiar Jewish genius in any particular field of work, M. Leroy-Beaulieu is unable to find any trace. The old Hebrews had such a genius, the glory of which no one can take from them. "Her lips, like those of the son of Amos, have been touched by the live coal from the altar, and they had no words for things profane."

We may question the historic value of the Jewish books, but not their poetry; a poetry impersonal and spontaneous, welling up from the depths of the popular soul. If there is anything in the world really inspired, high above the empty writings of rhetoricians and polishers of phrases, is it not these very books, artless and unstudied, eternally alive, in which so many men of all nations have felt the breath of the Spirit of God? That which is really true, really characteristic of the race, is the fact that the Hebrews have not invented a new kind of literature; in this sense they have had no art or literature, no drama, epic poem, painting or sculpture. That which is furthermore true is, that the Hebrew (and, if you wish, the Semitic) genius was confined to a narrow bed between two rocky walls, whence only the sky could be seen; but it channeled there a well so deep that the ages have not dried it up, and the nations of the four corners of the earth have come to slake their thirst at its waters.

The arts and sciences in which the Jews have attained the greatest distinction are music, drama, poetry, medicine, mathematics and philology. But there is absolutely nothing distinctive about their attainments in these subjects; on the contrary, they may prove the very reverse—"a secret likeness of disposition, an indisputable intellectual kinship" between the two races. The only thing remarkable about the success of the Jews is the wonderful quickness with which they have achieved it; the fewness of their number, when compared with that of their competitors. And this may be explained by hereditary selection, by the sudden outburst of pent-up mental activity, by their training in the Talmudic schools and a perfect adaptability to all manner of circumstances. "By virtue of their migrations through all countries and their contact with all civilizations, the Jews have acquired a strange

plasticity which renders them everywhere capable of assimilation with their fellow-countrymen of Aryan stock." But there still does seem to be some difference between the Jew and Christian which, however, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has not explained with his usual lucidity.

I do not know whether the soul of the Semite differs sensibly from that of the Aryan; but I perceive that the soul of a Jew has at times a different ring from that of a Christian. This is due to the fact that unlike ours it was not cradled in the manger of Bethlehem, and that religion leaves upon human souls a more lasting impress than is commonly imagined. It is due also, and in no less degree, to Israel's long humiliation. I freely admit then that we may differ from the Jews in certain characteristics and shades of feeling; but in this I can see no disadvantage to us or to our civilization.

Nor is the term "Jewish spirit" any more precise. It is the spirit of modern democratic commercialism, which M. Leroy-Beaulieu calls several times "Americanism," but which he styles more justly neo-paganism. It is certainly not the spirit which you find in the Jewish communities of the East. It is certainly not the Semitic, the Jewish spirit.

For two thousand years our souls have been kept alive by the ideal bequeathed to us by the sons of Judah. We have been fed on the manna transmitted by the Beni-Israel, no matter which was the divine hand that caused it to rain upon their tents. The prophets of Ephraim and the apostles of Galilee have been the world's proclaimers of idealism. The thirst for the ideal that consumes the Christian soul has come to us from these men. Open their Book, their Bible; it has been for entire nations a well of perennial freshness whence they have drawn strength and nobility of soul. By virtue of it the Aryan peoples have become gradually imbued with the Semitic spirit; their souls have been uplifted and their hearts have been strengthened by it.

On the contrary, the Jew has suffered as much as the Christian by the spread of neo-paganism.

Let us not flatter ourselves; all is not clear gain for the Jew in his contact with us. As with the Orientals—be they Christians or Moslems—sudden contact with our civilization is often fatal to him. He is subject both to the contagion of our ideas and to the infection of our vices. From these diseases he has no immunity. His moral code is not to blame for it: the Jewish code is the same as the Christian. There is merely a difference of shades; both codes are based on the same faith in God and on the same Decalogue. What is true of the Jew, perhaps even more than of the Christian, is that in abandoning the rites and the faith of his ancestors he rarely succeeds in preserving intact the morality incorporated in that faith and hidden in those rites like the kernel in the nut. This is especially true with regard to sexual morality, chastity, that frail virtue which, in order to withstand the tempest of the passions, appears to require a religious prop, and, as it were, a divine teacher.

THE JEWISH MESSIAH.

What the Jew has thus lost, he can regain. "The fount of lofty sentiments has not run dry in the sons

of Israel." The Jew has still retained his ideal, which it calls the *Messiah*, or the *Messianic time*.

One might call it a *bourgeois* ideal, and, if it is permissible to combine the two words, a material ideal. It does not lose itself in the clouds or the azure heavens; its object is this earth and its realities; its aim is the establishment of peace and the diffusion of happiness among men. It is what has been called the material ideal of the Jew, an ideal "of the earth, earthy," or, if you will, of the needy broker or the enriched banker, but not so very despicable after all, since it can be traced to the ideal of the prophets—the reign of justice on earth. "And the time will come when every man will be able to sit peacefully in the shade of his vine and his olive tree." Material or not, such has remained the Jewish ideal throughout the ages; and it matters little that the Jew has brought this terrestrial ideal of ancient Israel down to his own level; no one can deny that it corresponds to the ideal of the new age, to the humanitarian dream bequeathed to modern peoples by the eighteenth century, which, despite all its utopias and follies, was after its own fashion an idealistic century.

Such a Messiah is not so far removed from the Messiah of the Aryans which they call *Progress*; nor from the hope of Christianity in a Kingdom of God on earth. "The grand Semitic vision embodied in the Christian idea reappears in the Church as well as in the Synagogue."

As regards Jewish particularism of dress, speech and names, M. Leroy-Beaulieu shows that it has not been as great as is generally supposed. "On the contrary, in every land they have been strongly influenced by the Gentiles, and have so thoroughly adopted the language, usages and dress of their Christian neighbors that after centuries of exile they often still retain the impress of the countries inhabited by their forefathers." Where such a particularism does exist, it is in every case due to adverse legislation. This is his summing up of the question:

The Jew, at least the Western Jew, is tired of keeping apart from us; he has given up the half compulsory and half voluntary particularism so long displayed by his forefathers. Whether we examine dress, or language, or names, or anything that distinguishes men outwardly, we always reach the same conclusion: that the modern Jews have set their heart on becoming like us. To accomplish this they take as much pains as their most fanatical ancestors could possibly ever have taken to isolate themselves from us.

Facts speak clearly. Wherever no hindrance is interposed by law or custom the Jews endeavor to nationalise themselves; the majority are careful to throw off all that can make them appear as a separate people. Even when they are thrown into contact with two or more nationalities they incline to blend with one of them, most frequently with that one which is more firmly rooted in the country. Not only do they try to show themselves Frenchmen in France, Germans in Germany, Englishmen in England, Americans in the United States, but, what is much more meritorious, they strive to appear Poles in Poland, Danes in Denmark, Hungarians in Hungary, Czechs in Bohemia, Bulgarians in Bulgaria.

The Jews preserve the character of a separate people, and look upon themselves as a nationality, only in those countries where they live in compact masses in the midst of diverse nationalities; or where, as in Russia and Roumania, the laws of the State prohibit them from blending with the natives, from considering themselves Russians or Roumanians. To quote an expression of Leon Tolstoi, the Jew, threatened from without, curls back upon himself and retreats into the shell of his exclusiveness.

POWER OF ASSIMILATION.

As the ancient national feeling passes away, the Jews become more and more bound up with the national aspirations of the people among whom they dwell. "Of all the foreigners who do us the honor to settle among us, those who most quickly become French are perhaps the Israelites." Yet this power of quick assimilation is apt to bring them into trouble, especially in the France of to-day, "which showers upon these naturalized citizens of yesterday, or of to-morrow, all its favors, all its distinctions, all its good-will, all its offices." In this respect, M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks the claims of the anti-Semites have not been entirely groundless. Although the hope of a restoration to Palestine has been given up by the great majority of Western Jews, still nationality has for so long a time been united to religion as to make its complete separation a matter of some difficulty.

In this respect Israel is still in a period of transition. She is passing out of the stage of an ethnic group, into that of a confessional group. After having been so long a people, it will soon be only a religion. This transformation, which is nearly completed in the West, has only just begun in the East. Encased for a long time in its nationality as in a protective tunic, Judaism has only half extricated itself; while its head and upper body have emerged completely, its feet and lower limbs are still imprisoned in the national sheath.

And when once fully extricated, what is this Judaism to become for the Jews? "A church whose members believe themselves descended from the same father, and look upon each other as brothers bound by ties of blood. This is the reason why the Jews exhibit a solidarity unparalleled in any other religion. This is the reason why the most

skeptical Jews are inclined to place the religious above the national bond—since for them the religious and the racial bond are identical—and to consider themselves Jews before considering themselves Frenchmen, Englishmen or Germans. This is the cause finally of that cosmopolitan spirit which enables so many of them to wander without a pang of regret from one country to another, and of that light-heartedness with which they make themselves at home wherever they are able to set up their shops.

Here as everywhere the past explains the present. The Jewish sentiment, strengthened by centuries of common suffering and anxiety, is perpetuated by a sort of atavism, even when it is not fomented by the annoyances and apprehensions of the present. It survives even in those Jews who have broken loose from the traditions of

Israel, and have become thoroughly incorporated in the modern nations. How many have remained Jews without retaining any of the practices of the Mosaic laws.

This "international cosmopolitanism," however, M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not consider to be an evil. On the contrary,

whatever the partisans of State-omnipotence may think, it is fortunate for humanity that its two great spiritual bonds, country and religion, are not always of equal compass, and that the one embraces what the other excludes. If the limits of religion were to coincide with the boundaries of states, there would be danger of our frontiers becoming hermetically sealed against the passage of ideas and affections. Our dual system has its advantages. Unlike the ancient city-state, every nation in our day includes a number of religions, just as every religion embraces a number of nations. This is a point in which the modern world is superior to the ancient.

PRESENT PROBLEMS OF THE RACE.

One word more of greater interest perhaps to us. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has carefully watched the transformation which modern Judaism is now undergoing "toward its perfected state" of a world-religion. He rightly says that it presents peculiar difficulties, for the "ceremonials, rites, race-traditions, are not merely external coverings to be stripped off at will, but, more or less, a part of its very being." And no one could formulate better than he has done, the hopes and aspirations of modern Judaism, purified of all tribal spirit and national dross.

Then, at last, Jewish faith, freed from all tribal spirit and purified of all national dross, will become the law of humanity. The world that jeered at the long suffering of Israel will witness the fulfillment of prophecies delayed for twenty centuries by the blindness of the scribes and the stubbornness of the rabbis. According to the words of the prophets, the nations will come to learn of Israel and the peoples will hang to the skirts of her garments crying: "Let us go up together to the mountain of Jehovah, to the house of the Lord of Israel, that he may teach us to walk in his ways." The true, spiritual religion for which the world has been sighing since Luther and Voltaire will be imparted to it through Israel. To accomplish this Israel needs but to discard her old practices, as, in spring, the oak shakes off the dead leaves of winter. The divine trust, the legacy of her prophets, which has been preserved intact beneath her heavy ritual, will be transmitted to the Gentiles by an Israel emancipated from all enslavement to form. That hour will mark the birth of a religion truly universal and authoritative, at once human and divine. Then only, after having infused the spirit of the *Thora* into the souls of all men, will Israel, her mission accomplished, be able to merge herself in the nations.

Is the realization of such a dream—carried often unconsciously by Jews—within the reach of Israel? M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks not. He believes that Judaism is so intimately bound up with its ancient forms and ceremonies, that in order to become universal it "must begin by suppressing itself." But he has had no chance of studying the reform movement within the Synagogue in the only country where

it has been able to work its way, free from state interference and without hindrance on the part of its own ecclesiastical authorities—the United States. And in following one of our own historians, the late Professor Graetz, he was following one who could in no sense appreciate the meaning or the significance of the movement which originated in Germany. Reformed Judaism in America recognizes that ceremonials are a necessary part of a religious

system. It does not *eliminate* the old, but transforms it, and builds up a new safeguard around the ancient hopes and beliefs. In this way reformed Judaism hopes to carry out its mission and to give Jacob the necessary power of resistance against “the West wind which is blowing upon Israel.”

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE JEWS OF NEW YORK.

IT is a pity that Herr Ahlwardt, our latest German visitor, has made up his mind so firmly about the Jews, or the events in New York of the closing days of the year might have taught him something worth his learning. If it were his purpose to ascertain the true status of the Jews, whom he so hates, in the American community, he could not have arrived at a more opportune moment. The great Hebrew Fair in Madison Square Garden and the strike among the garment workers on the East Side combined to furnish an all-round view of this truly peculiar people that to the observant mind was most instructive. On the one side the mayor of America's chief city opening the great fair with words of grateful appreciation of the civic virtues of a prosperous and happy people, wealth and fashion thronging to its doors and the whole community joining in the glad welcome. On the other, this suffering multitude in its teeming tenements, fettered in ignorance and bitter poverty, struggling undismayed to cast off its fetters and its reproach, and winning in the fight against tremendous odds by the exercise of the same stern qualities that won for their brothers prosperity and praise. Truly this is a spectacle well calculated to challenge every feeling of human and manly interest; alas! and of human prejudice as well.

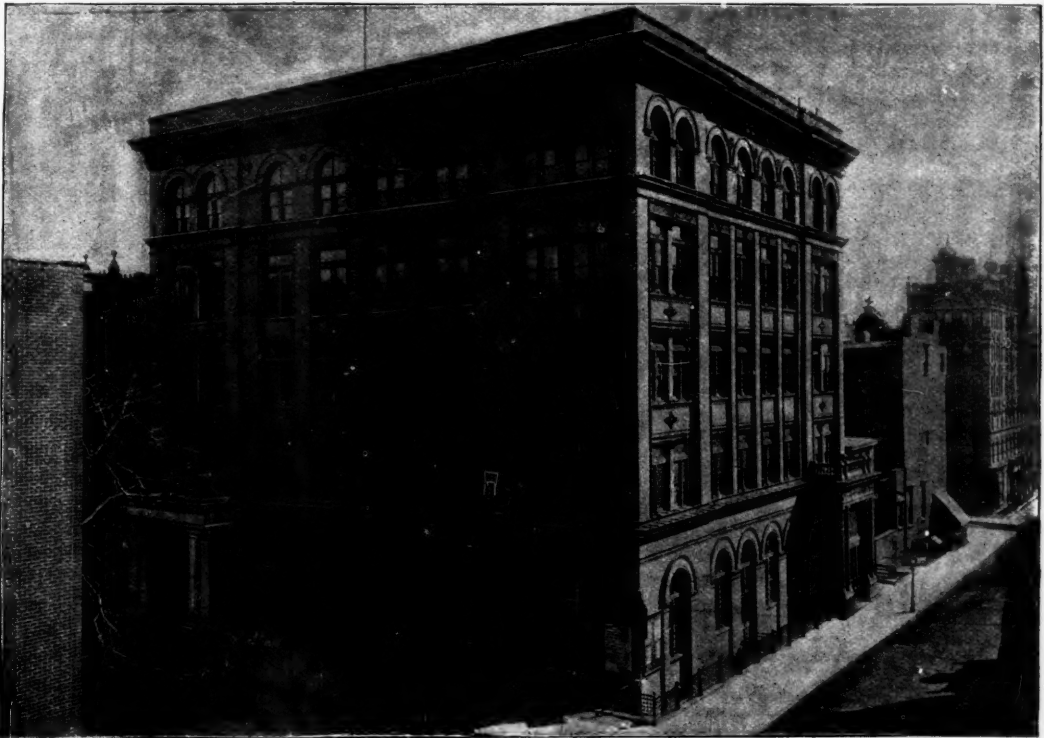
For in the challenge there is no shuffling and no equivocation. New York's Judaism is uncompromising. It is significant that while the census of 1890, which found 130,496 members of Jewish congregations (heads of families) in the United States, records 72,899 as “Reformed Jews,” and only 57,597 as orthodox, in New York City that proportion is reversed. Of an enrolled membership of 35,085, 24,435 are shown to be orthodox, and only 10,650 Reformed Jews. At the rate of 5.71 members to the average Jewish family, the census gives a total of 745,132 Jews as living in this country five years ago, and 200,335 in New York city. Allowing for the natural increase in five years (13,700) and for additions made by immigration, it is probable that the Jewish population of the metropolis reaches to-day very nearly a total of 250,000, in which the proportion of orthodox is practically as above, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ old school Jews to every 1 who has been swayed or affected by his Christian environment. The Jew-baiter has them at what he would call their worst.

Everyday observation suggests a relationship of orthodoxy and prosperity in this instance that is not one of dependence. Roughly put, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ are of the tenements—for the present—the 1 of the Avenue. Those of the strike, this one of the fair. Those the newcomers, struggling hand to hand with the dire realities of poverty which these, having won home and welcome, are attacking in the rear, faithful none the less, as their problem. Driven from the old world, received in the new, if sometimes with misgivings, less for what they are than for what they were made, it is worth casting up the account to see how it stands, what they have brought us for what they have received.

First, the tenement hordes. They perplex at times the most sanguine optimist. The poverty they have brought us is black and bitter; they crowd as do no other living beings to save space, which is rent, and where they go they make slums. Their customs are strange, their language unintelligible. They slave and starve to make money, for the tyranny of a thousand years from which freedom was bought only with gold, has taught them the full value of it. It taught them, too, to stick together in good and evil report since all the world was against them, and this is the clinching argument against New York's ghetto; it is clannish.

As to the poverty, they brought us boundless energy and industry to overcome it. Their slums are offensive, but unlike those of other less energetic races, they are not hopeless unless walled in and made so on the old world plan. They do not rot in their slum, but rising pull it up after them. Nothing stagnates where the Jews are. The Charity Organization people in London said to me two years ago, “The Jews have fairly renovated Whitechapel.” They did not refer to the model buildings of the Rothschilds and fellow philanthropists. They meant the resistless energy of the people, which will not rest content in poverty. It is so in New York. Their slums on the East Side are dark mainly because of the constant influx of a new population ever beginning the old struggle over. The second generation is the last found in those tenements, if indeed it is not already on its way uptown to the Avenue.

They brought temperate habits and a redeeming love of home. Their strange customs proved the



(By courtesy American Hebrew.)

THE HEBREW INSTITUTE. EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

strongest ally of the Gentile health officer in his warfare upon the slum. The laws Moses wrote in the desert operate to-day in New York's tenements as a check upon the mortality with which all the regulations of the Board of Health do not compare. The death-rate of poverty-stricken Jewtown, despite its crowding, is lower always than that of the homes of the rich. The Jew's rule of life is his faith and it regulates his minutest action. His clannishness, at all events, does not obstruct his citizenship. There is no more patriotic a people than these Jews, and with reason. They have no old allegiance to forget. They saw to that over yonder.

The economic troubles of the East Side, their sweat shops and their starvation wages, are the faithful companions of their dire poverty. They disturb the perspective occasionally with their urgent clamor, but with that restored Jewtown is seen marching on steadily to industrial independence. Trade organization conquers the sweat shop, and the school drills the child, thenceforth not to be enslaved. The very strike of to day is an instance. It is waged over a broken contract, extorted from the sweaters, which guaranteed to tailors a ten-hour working day and a fixed wage. Under this compact in a few brief months the tenement sweat shop was practically swept from the trade. And it will not be restored.

I verily believe these men would starve to death rather than bend their backs again under the yoke.

So it stands with the East Side, sometimes so perplexing; as to the Avenue, how does it appear in the footing? There was the great fair, so fresh in the public mind, at which a fortune was realized for the Jewish charities of the city. It is more than 240 years since the Jews were first admitted, by special license as it were, to the New Netherlands, on the express condition that "the poor among them should not become a burden to the company or to the community, but be supported by their own nation," and most loyally have they kept the compact that long since ceased to have force to bind. Their poor are not, and never were, a burden upon the community. The Jewish inmates of the workhouse and the almshouse can be counted on the fingers of one hand any day. They are not paupers. Of the thousands who received help through the dreadful winter of two years ago, scarce a half dozen remained to be aided when work was again to be had for wages. The Jewish charities are supported with a generosity and managed with a success which Christians have good cause to envy. They are not run by boards of directors who stretch their legs under the table in the board room while they leave the actual management of affairs to paid superin-

tendents and officials. The Jew as a charity director directs. And he brings to the management of his trust the same qualities of business sagacity, of unerring judgment and practical common sense with which he runs his store on Broadway. Naturally the result is the same.

The system of Jewish charities is altogether admirable. There is no overlapping or waste of effort. Before charity organization had been accepted as a principle by Christian philanthropy the Jews had in their United Hebrew Charities the necessary clearing house for the speeding and simplifying of the business of helping the poor to help themselves. Their asylums, their nurseries and kindergartens are models of their kind. Their great hospital, the Mount Sinai, stands in the front rank in a city full of renowned asylums. Of the 3,000 patients it harbored last year 89 per cent. were treated gratuitously. The Aguilar Free Library circulated last year 253,349 books, mainly on the East Side, and after ten years' existence has nearly 10,000 volumes. The managers of the Baron de Hirsch Fund have demonstrated the claim that he will not till the soil to be a libel on the immigrant Jew. Their great farm of 5,100 acres at Woodbine, N. J., is blossoming into a model village in which there are no idlers and no tramps. At the New York end of the line hundreds of children, who come unable to understand any other language than their own jargon, are taught English daily, and men and women nightly, with the Declaration of Independence for their reader and the starry banner ever in their sight. In a marvelously short space of time they are delivered over to the public school, where they receive the heartiest welcome as among their best and brightest pupils.

Their technical schools prove every day that the boy will most gladly take to a trade, if given the chance, and that at this, as at everything he does, he excels. Eighty per cent. of the pupils taught in the Hebrew Technical Institute earn their living at the trade they learned. These trade schools are the best in the land. Most thoroughly do these practical men know that the problem of poverty is the problem of the children. They are the to-morrow, and against it they are trying to provide with all their might. It was a Jew, Dr. Felix Adler, who first connected the workshop with the school in New York as a means of training and discipline. There is not now a Jewish institution or home for children in which the inmates are not trained to useful trades. The Educational Alliance which centres in the great Hebrew Institute, with its scope "Americanizing, educational, so-

cial and humanizing," is a vast net in which the youth of the dark East Side tenements are caught and made into patriots and useful citizens. And the work grows with the need of it. The funds are always forthcoming.

Our public schools are filled with devoted Jewish teachers, the ranks of the profession in New York overflow with eminent men professing Judaism. Their temples and synagogues are centres of a social energy that struggles manfully with half the perplexing problems of the day. There is no Committee of Seventy, no Tenement House Committee, no scheme of philanthropy or reform in which they are not represented. Was ever a sermon preached from Christian pulpit like that which stands to-day in Rutgers Square done in stone and bronze? Where the police clubbed the unoffending cloakmakers, gathered lawfully to assert their rights that meant home and life to them, a Jew built a beautiful fountain, the one bright spot in all the arid waste of tenements, "to the City of New York," and nowhere shall the seeker find the name of the giver graven in the stone. It remained for a "Christian" Board of Aldermen to wantonly insult a man whose very name is synonymous with gentleness and benevolence, by refusing through the hot summer to turn on the water because the member from the ward "had not been consulted" and so had suffered in dignity.

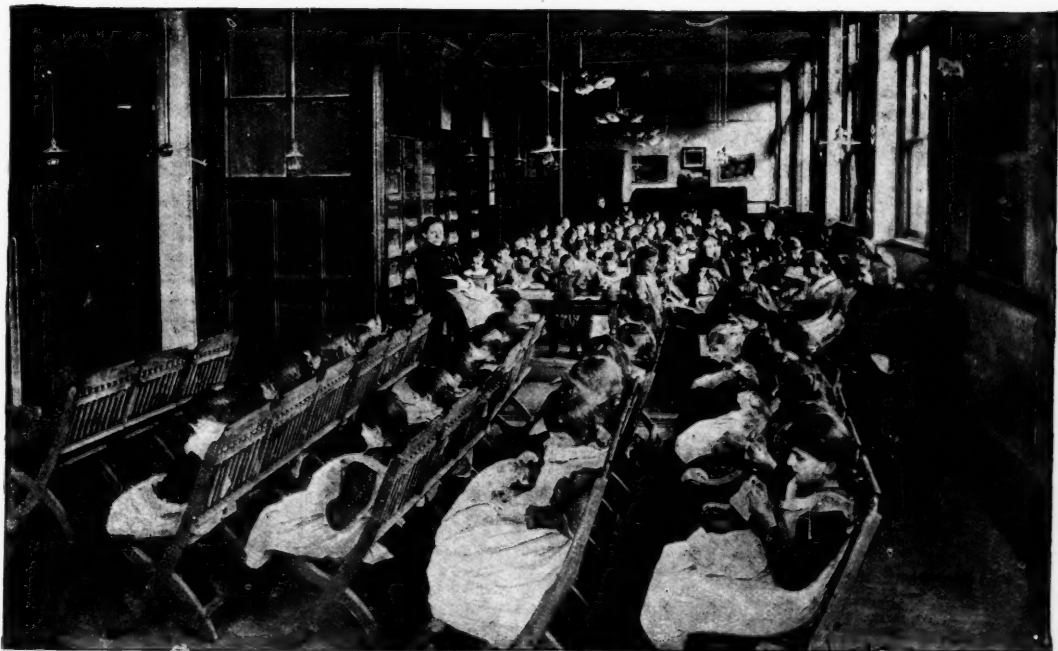
On the whole, Mayor Strong spoke fairly for the metropolis and its people when, in the spirit of the letter to the Newport Jews from George Washington, of which a part is here given in *fac-simile*, and which was the most prized exhibit at the fair, he congratulated them upon their notable achievements and praised their public spirit. The facts bear him out, I think.



AT WORK IN THE HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, STUYVESANT ST.



KINDERGARTEN (HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION), HEBREW INSTITUTE.



By courtesy American Hebrew.

SEWING CLASS (EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE), HEBREW INSTITUTE.

I spoke of the orthodoxy of the slum. In more than a physical, sanitary respect is it the salvation of the East Side. Jewish liberalism takes a different course in New York on the Avenue and in the tenement. With still its strong backing of the old faith morality, it runs uptown to philanthropy, to humanitarianism. The work of Dr. Felix Adler, the founder of the Ethical Society, whose congregation is very largely Jewish, is an outgrowth of Judaism. "Religion and humanity" is the watchword of the advanced Jew, sufficiently indicating his spirit. In the slum the loosening of the old ties lets in unbelief with the surrounding gloom and leads directly to immorality and crime. The danger besets especially the young. Whether it be the tenement that corrupts, the new freedom, or the contrast between the Talmud schools, to which the children are sent when young, and the public school, the fact appears to be that crime is cropping out to a dangerous degree among the Jewish children on the East Side. The school explanation was suggested to me by the fact that the Talmud schools, which are usually in dark and repulsive tenement rooms, become identified in the child's mind from babyhood with his faith. By contrast the public school appears so much more bright and beautiful. The child would be more than

human did he fail to make a note of it. And these children are very human.

Whatever the explanation the danger is there, but their wise men are preparing to meet it upon its own ground. The Hebrew Free School Association gathers into its classes in the Hebrew Institute these children by thousands every day, while under the same roof the managers of the Baron de Hirsch Fund are giving their teachers instruction in English and fitting them for their task as religious instructors upon an American plan that shall by and by eliminate the slum tenement altogether.

The Jew in New York has his faults, no doubt, and sometimes he has to be considered in his historic aspect in order that the proper allowance may be made for him. It is a good deal better perspective, too, than the religious one to view him in, as a neighbor and a fellow citizen. I am a Christian and hold that in his belief the Jew is sadly in error. So that he may learn to respect mine, I insist on fair play for him all round. That he has received in New York, and no one has cause to regret it except those he left behind. I am very sure that our city has to-day no better and more loyal citizen than the Jew, be he poor or rich—and none she has less need to be ashamed of.

JACOB A. RIIS.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration, and fervent wishes for my felicity. May the children of the Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other Inhabitants; while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and figtree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make us all in our several vocations ^{useful} here, and in his own due time and way everlastingly happy.

G. Washington

ADOLPH MENZEL, ILLUSTRATOR.

A SKETCH BY VALERIAN GRIBAYEDOFF.



Drawn by V. Gribayedoff.

ADOLPH MENZEL.

FOR months past the German Empire has been celebrating with more or less befitting ceremonies the anniversaries of those great victories of a quarter of a century ago, which sealed the unity of the nation and raised it to the front rank of European powers. The closing month of this year, however, has witnessed the celebration of another anniversary in the Fatherland, one that could produce no pangs, no feelings of resentment beyond the frontier, since it records a triumph not on the blood stained field of battle, but in the arena devoted to the gentler arts of peace—in other words, the celebration of the life work of that dean of European painters and illustrators, Adolph Menzel!

On the eighth of December Menzel attained the ripe old age of four score years, strong in frame and with mental faculties unimpaired, and the entire nation, from Emperor William down—himself as our frontispiece shows, an active promoter of the graphic

arts—united to pay him the respectful homage due to his great genius and his brilliant achievements. Titles, public banquets, the presentation of gold medals and congratulatory addresses from all parts of the Empire were but a few of the many honors showered upon the veteran; for the nonce politics, the great questions of state, and all other matters of current interest were relegated to the background—the man who nearly half a century before had by his almost unaided effort brought his fellow-workers to a realization of the truth in art, had become the sole object of his countrymen's attention and grateful consideration!

My pen falters at the thought of attempting to even outline the career of so gigantic a figure, as is Menzel's within the narrow limits of a magazine article. His range was so wide, his triumphs so varied, that volumes alone could do justice to the subject. Whether as a painter in oil or aquarelle, a draughtsman on wood or stone, an etcher or a wielder of the drawing pen, he stood by all accord head and shoulders above his contemporaries. He was equally at home as an exponent of historical scenes or as a delineator of contemporary events. His fancy knew no bounds, but at the same time a conscientious attention to niceties of detail

is as much apparent in his least pretentious sketch as in his most ambitious work. To the writer, an humble worker in the field of pen and ink portraiture, one of Menzel's greatest services to the cause of art lay in his demonstration of the value of a line in black and white illustration and even had he never enriched the world with those masterpieces on canvas, the pride and glory of his countrymen and the delight of art lovers the universe over, he would still be entitled to a front rank among the artists of the century for his incomparable drawings on wood of scenes from the life and times of Frederick the Great. With these drawings he not only brought into the world a superb creation of his fecund brain, but he pointed the way to others and among these were men who bore such names as Fortuny, Vierge, Détaillé and Abbey!

Adolph Menzel first saw the light of day in the town of Breslau, Silesia, six months after the battle

of Waterloo. His father, a lithographer, intended the son for the same calling and the boy's early years were therefore passed in the humdrum existence of the small provincial workshop. At the age of fourteen, however, the family left their native town to settle in Berlin and it was here that the boy first obtained an opportunity to follow his natural bent and occupy his spare time with a study of the art treasures on view in the public galleries. The



Reduced from a drawing by Menzel.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

elder Menzel's death in 1832 proved a temporary setback to the youth's aspirations, inasmuch as he suddenly found himself at the age of seventeen the sole support of the entire family. His courage did not forsake him during the trying period which followed involving, as it did, constant labor and self-denial, but his first individual effort at illustration published in 1834 betrays in the very irony of its conception the downcast feelings that oppressed him.

His next undertaking, twelve handsome lithographed pages illustrating various striking episodes from the history of Prussia, published in 1837, shows on the one hand, the thoughtful student of history, and on the other, the coming master, who at the very outset of his career has decided to throw over the artistic traditions of the day and is breaking a path for himself through the thickets of conventionalism. His progress now continues with giant strides. At the age of twenty-four he has already completed a series of remarkable drawings dealing with scenes from the seventeenth century, an oil painting entitled "Trial Day," replete with local

color and dramatic force; two drawings on wood "Franz von Sickingen" and "Guttenberg," and an untold number of lithographic designs and arabesques, one in particular, the Lord's Prayer, a brilliant piece of decorative drawing.

Remarkable as his achievements may have been before this period, the year 1839 must always be considered the real starting point of Menzel's triumphs, for it was then that he received an order from the Leipsic publisher, J. J. Weber, for the illustration of "Kugler's History of Frederick the Great." This task occupied three years and with its conclusion Menzel sprang with one bound into royal and popular favor. And well he might. Those four hundred designs drawn in pencil on wood and reproduced in *fac-simile*, had served a double purpose: First, that of giving new life to the almost defunct art of wood engraving in Germany, secondly, of stirring the patriotic emotions of the people at large by bringing vividly before their minds in language more eloquent than that of the pen, more potent even than the strain of battle marches, that long period of alternate triumph and defeat, that awful struggle against tremendous odds, which finally gave the young Prussian Monarchy its place among European nations. Since a hero is indispensable to every drama, so Menzel subordinated his characters to the figure of the great King, whose overtowering personality it is which pervades the entire work. We see him in every phase of his checkered career,—on the battlefield in victory or defeat, at the camp-fire surrounded by his faithful adjutants, at Sans Souci during the "piping times of peace," entertained by Voltaire's witticisms or his own flute playing. Menzel has possibly idealized his hero at times, but with it all, what a conscientious regard for historic truth in all the details of composition, accoutrement and architectural accessories! Looking at these four hundred drawings, perfect gems of art in their way, one feels that like the true artist on the stage who loses his own personality in his part, Menzel has transplanted himself back to the eighteenth century in spirit and has grasped the genius of the times. Although the subject matter calls more often for dramatic treatment, he develops a wealth of humor when in lighter vein, and all by such direct and simple treatment, both in the matter of composition and technique! Not the least successful are his head and tail pieces, graceful conceits which show him to be a master of decorative fancy.

To some it may appear that I am devoting an undue proportion of my limited space to this particular branch of Menzel's art and that his marvelous historical and genre paintings should be given the precedence in any description of his work. While this is in a measure true, I cannot lose sight of the fact that as the illustrator of Frederick the Great's life and times Menzel proved a pioneer in an until then utterly neglected field and that his influence has extended even to this continent, where the art

of line drawing is now entering upon its prime, thanks to the efforts of the great German's disciples.

Menzel followed up his success in the early forties with a still more ambitious work on similar lines, two hundred illustrations for an *édition de luxe* of the works of the great Frederick, in which his previous efforts were even surpassed. This and two other illustrated books on the Prussian army occupied his time until 1849, when he threw down the pencil to grasp the brush and palette and enter upon still further triumphs. His canvases for the first decade dealt almost exclusively with the subject that had brought him fame and honors in the field of illustration. Best known among these perhaps are the "Breakfast at Sans Souci," with the King and Voltaire as the prominent figures, and a "Musical at Sans Souci," the centre figure being the monarch himself in the act of playing his flute. Both of these canvases are masterpieces of drawing, color and composition. Another canvas showing Frederick at night in the camp at Hochkirch exhibits great power of expression and a masterly conception of dramatic effects. And all these years, while engaged in book illustration and in the preparation of his numerous elaborate works in oil, the little giant—he is barely five feet in stature—still finds time to explore other regions. His series of "Essays in Etching" disclose new beauties to the lover of line drawing, his "Essays on Stone with Brush and Scraper," impart a fresh impetus to the lithographer's art and his album of the "Magic of the White Rose," published in 1854, proves a revelation to aquarellists. With the unification of the Fatherland, Menzel says adieu to the past and devotes his talents to



Reduced from a drawing by Menzel.

ZIETEN, FREDERICK THE GREAT'S DASHING CAVALRY LEADER.

the glorification of the present, but while depicting the splendor and luxury of the court of Emperor William I., he does not disdain to dip into the life of the humbler classes for inspiration, and his scenes from the workshops of the German manufacturing centres are fraught at once with a rugged realism and the truest human sympathy. Possibly it is for this reason that the toilers among his countrymen were as enthusiastic in feting the anniversary of the master's birth as the proudest nobleman in the land. The masses are sometimes grateful when least expected to be!



SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

"This constitution, adopted by the people of South Carolina in Convention assembled, shall be in force and effect from and after the 31st day of December, in the year 1895."

THE remarkable new body of organic law which the constitution-makers at Columbia, South Carolina, completed on the night of December 4, after more than two months of exceedingly earnest and determined labor, becomes operative on January 1. The new constitution, when put to the final test, received 115 affirmative votes, while only seven members of the convention voted nay. The portion of the document that is chiefly significant to the people of South Carolina is that which relates to the suffrage. But before proceeding to explain the new restrictions upon the exercise of the voting privilege in South Carolina, it may be well to recite briefly certain facts in the sphere of statistics and also certain facts in the sphere of political and constitutional history. First, as to the statistics :

NEGRO PREPONDERANCE.

The population of South Carolina by the census of 1890 was 1,151,149, distributed between the races as follows : total number of whites, 462,008 ; total number of colored persons, 689,141. Thus the colored people were practically fifty per cent. more numerous than the white, the excess of colored being 227,000 (while precisely fifty per cent. of the whites would be 231,000). Governor Evans has estimated the total population for 1895 at 1,270,000. Allowing for a slight possible exaggeration, we may consider the population on January 1, 1896 as being a million and a quarter in round numbers, of whom 500,000 are white people, and 750,000 colored people. To compare the relative numbers in a different way, it may be said that now, as for some time past, three people out of every five belong to the colored race. The census of 1890 found 235,606 males of voting age, of whom 102,657 were white, and 132,949 were colored. The excess of colored voters would appear much less proportionately than the excess of colored population. I am disposed to doubt the perfect accuracy of these statistics as to numbers of voters.

PERCENTAGES OF ILLITERACY.

The same census gives the total population above the age of ten years as 802,406, of whom 360,705 were absolutely illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy among the whites was nearly eighteen per cent. (17.9), amounting to 59,433, while illiteracy among the colored population extended to 64.1 per cent., or 301,262 persons. We have no statistics to indicate the relative percentages of illiteracy among the male population of voting age. But for both races the percentage would be considerably higher than the figures given above, inasmuch as the school facili-

ties have reached a larger proportion of the young people now between the ages of ten and twenty-one than of persons above the voting age. The illiteracy of adult males, particularly, is very much higher among the negroes above the voting age than among the young colored people under twenty-one. It is conservative, therefore, to estimate the illiterates among grown up colored men in South Carolina as fully seventy-five per cent. of the whole number.

THE "FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT."

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed by Congress on June 16, 1866. On July 28, 1868, it was declared to have been ratified by thirty of the thirty-six states, and it went into effect thereupon as a part of the fundamental law of the nation. Section 2 of that Amendment reads as follows :

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

RECONSTRUCTION POLITICS.

It was in that same year that South Carolina, in accordance with the so-called reconstruction-policy, adopted the constitution under which it resumed its place in the sisterhood of states. That constitution of 1868 fully recognized the amendments to the national constitution ; and inasmuch as the white men who had taken part in the Confederate cause were not enabled for a time to resume their normal attitude in the political life of their own state, the newly enfranchised negroes, under the lead of so-called "carpet-baggers," or post-bellum immigrants, and sustained by Federal troops assumed the government of South Carolina. Laws were made by negro legislators, many of whom were absolutely illiterate. A negro governor pursued a course of scandalous extravagance and misgovernment. The debt of the state was enormously inflated, and the situation, to use the mildest possible language, was a gravely unfortunate one for both races.

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE.

After a time the white race asserted itself, and by the effective use of measures which it is not my purpose here to discuss, regained complete control of state, county and municipal governments, and of representation in the national Congress. Gradually the great bulk of the colored voters gave up all attempt to participate in politics. Nevertheless they were legally voters, they were in the large majority, and the white race felt its position to be insecure. Property owners feared lest the possibility of negro domination might tend not only to keep white immigrants from coming into the state but also to gradually drive away many of the existing white families, and thus that the recognition of the danger of negro supremacy might in itself actually hasten the consummation so greatly dreaded. It was under these circumstances that the new constitutional convention was elected. Great care was taken to make it a white men's convention; and it was perfectly understood that restrictions upon the franchise were the one paramount object of the convention.

THE "MISSISSIPPI PLAN."

Many plans were discussed, some of which involved intricate schemes of plural and multiple votes in recognition of different classes of property holders. The state of Mississippi several years before had practically disfranchised the great mass of colored voters by excluding illiterates, while qualifying the exclusion by an arrangement which permits the enrollment of men of voting age who, though not able to read the constitution themselves, can intelligently explain any section of it if read to them by the registering officer or magistrate. In practice, this discretion puts a dangerously arbitrary power into the hands of registration officers. At present it is said to be used chiefly for the benefit of illiterate white men. How it may be employed in years to come, when parties may be more evenly divided, no one can tell. A similar arrangement has been under discussion in Louisiana for some time past; but many competent and conservative men in that state severely criticise the discretionary feature.

After much discussion the South Carolina convention decided to adopt the Mississippi plan for the period of two years, and to keep on the enrollment lists for life the entire body of those who should be fortunate enough to get themselves enrolled before January 1, 1898. After that date the loophole is closed; and the qualifications become rigid. No new voter can be registered after 1897 unless (1), he can both read and write any part of the constitution, or else (2), as the only alternative, he can show that he owns and has paid taxes upon property assessed at not less than \$300 by the official assessor of his township or district.

THE NEW SOUTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGE PLAN.

The new constitution was not submitted for ratification to the voters of the state, but was directly promulgated by the convention itself. It is fair to

estimate that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the colored voters will be at once disfranchised. It is probable that twenty-five per cent. of the white voters are illiterate. How many of these will be denied enrollment on the ground that they cannot understand and explain a portion of the constitution when read to them, it would not be possible to estimate in any way. It should be observed that by its expressed terms the new constitution discriminates against nobody. On its face it merely calls either for a very limited amount of learning, or a moderate degree of intelligence without any learning at all. Any man who will take the trouble to learn to read within two years may get himself enrolled. If he waits longer than two years he must learn writing in addition to reading, or as an alternative he must cultivate industry, frugality, and temperance, and save up \$300. This is by no means an easy thing to do, but it is possible. However much or little one may sympathize with the action taken by this convention, it can hardly be doubted that the premium thus placed upon a rudimentary education and upon the acquisition of property will almost certainly supply a definite and positive incentive to the individual and to parents, which must immensely stimulate the colored race to more rapid progress in civilization.

The precise wording of the parts of the new constitution which relate to registration methods, as well as to the terms of the franchise, seem to be important enough for our reproduction at considerable length. They are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENROLLMENT.

(a) Residence in the state for two years, in the county one year, and in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable; provided, however, that ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the state, if otherwise qualified.

(b) Registration which shall provide for the enrollment of every elector once in ten years, and also an enrollment during each and every year of every elector not previously registered under the provisions of this article.

(c) Up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age applying for registration who can read any section in this constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be entitled to register and become electors. A separate record of all persons registered before January 1, 1898, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of the court and one in the office of the Secretary of State, on or before February 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors unless disqualified by other provisions of this article. The certificate of the clerk of the court or secretary of state shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said citizen to any subsequent registration and the franchise under the limitations herein imposed.

(d) Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered;

provided that he can both read and write any section of this constitution submitted to him by the registration officer or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this state assessed at three hundred dollars or more.

(e) Managers of elections shall require of every elector offering to vote at any election before allowing him to vote proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

(f) The General Assembly shall provide for issuing to each duly registered elector a certificate of registration, and shall provide for the renewal of such certificate when lost, mutilated or destroyed, if the applicant is still a qualified elector under the provisions of this constitution or if he has been registered as provided in sub-section (c).

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Section 5. Any person denied registration shall have the right to appeal in the Court of Common Pleas, or any judge thereof, and thence to the Supreme Court, to determine his right to vote under the limitation imposed in this article, and on such appeal the hearing shall be *de novo*, and the General Assembly shall provide by law for such appeal and for the correction of illegal and fraudulent registration, voting, and all other crimes against the election laws.

Section 6 disqualifies from being registered or from voting all persons convicted of an enumerated list of crimes, and also idiots, insane persons, and paupers supported at the public expense. It is provided that the presence or absence of students at institutions of learning shall not affect either the gaining or losing of a residence, the same arrangement applying also to persons engaged in the civil or military service of the United States or absent on the seas as sailors.

REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

It is also provided that until the first of January, 1898

the registration shall be conducted by a board of three discreet persons in each county, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. For the first registration provided for under this constitution, the registration books shall be kept open for at least six consecutive weeks, and thereafter from time to time at least one week in each month up to thirty days next preceding the first election to be held under this constitution. The registration books shall be public records open to the inspection of any citizen at all times.

Section 9. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of polling precincts in the several counties of this state, and those now existing shall continue until abolished or changed. Each elector shall be required to vote at his own precinct, but provision shall be made for his transfer to another precinct upon his change of residence.

Section 10. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the regulation of party primary elections and punishing fraud at the same.

Section 11. The registration books shall close at least thirty days before an election, during which time trans-

fers and registration shall not be legal; provided, persons who will become of age during that period shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

Section 12. Electors in municipal elections shall possess the qualifications and be subject to the disqualifications herein prescribed.

This section proceeds to state that it will be necessary for the municipal voter to have procured a certificate of registration from the registration officers of the county, this certificate showing him to be an elector of a precinct included in the incorporated city or town in which he desires to vote as a municipal elector. It is also required that he must have been a resident within the corporate limits at least four months before the election and have paid all taxes due and collectible for the preceding fiscal year.

Section 13 declares that in authorized and special municipal elections in any city or town for the purpose of the issue of bonds there must be as a condition precedent a petition to the General Assembly signed by a majority of the freeholders of said city or town, as shown by its tax books, and at such election all electors who are duly qualified in the manner already explained and have paid all taxes, state, county, and municipal, for the previous year, shall be allowed to vote, a majority vote being necessary to authorize the issue of such bonds.

Sections 14 and 15 make the usual provisions protecting electors from arrest on election day while at the polls or going to them or from them, and providing that no civil or military power shall at any time exercise the power to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

IS THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT VIOLATED?

The question is naturally raised whether or not South Carolina and Mississippi by their franchise restrictions have subjected themselves to a diminution of the number of their representatives in Congress under the section of the Fourteenth Amendment already quoted in this article. It may be said in the first place that Massachusetts and California, by the adoption of the educational test, stand toward the Fourteenth Amendment in precisely the same position as these two southern states. Theoretically, any state which by restrictions upon the exercise of the ballot makes its legal electorate a body smaller than the full number of male inhabitants twenty-one years' old, has subjected itself to a reduction of its representation in Congress in proportion to the number of males above the age of twenty-one who are excluded from voting by the restrictive enactments. For example, if a state should raise the voting age to twenty-five or thirty years, and one-third of the former voters were thus excluded, its representation would be liable to a corresponding reduction. If it had twelve seats in Congress it would lose three. Practically, however, it must be an exceedingly difficult task for

Congress or the courts to become legally and officially cognizant of the actual results of any state law placing restrictions upon the franchise. The question has not been made a practical issue in the case of Mississippi, and it is not likely to be brought within the purview of serious discussion. As regards Massachusetts, it has not been considered that the proportion of illiteracy is large enough to take into account. Nevertheless, if we mistake not, a strict, theoretical enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment would deprive Massachusetts of one of her thirteen seats in the House of Representatives.

OTHER PARTS OF THE NEW INSTRUMENT.

Although the article of the new constitution which we have thus discussed at so much length contains by far the most sweeping of the innovation, there are many other interesting provisions in the new constitution. Some of them are very old-fashioned and conservative, as, for instance, the prohibition of divorce, while others go to the opposite extreme of novelty and radicalism. These various provisions relating to the exercise of the voting privilege, are contained in Article II.; this article being entitled "Right of Suffrage." Article I. consists of an elaborate "Declaration of Rights," similar in most respects to the bill of rights which a majority of the state constitutions enumerate in defense of the general principles of liberty.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Article III. relates to the Legislative Department of the state government. It is to be observed that South Carolina insists upon retaining the regular yearly session, all the other states having adopted the biennial session plan, excepting New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is required that the first session of the legislature elected under this new constitution shall convene in Columbia on the second Tuesday in January, 1897, and sessions thereafter shall occur annually at the same place and time of year. Members of the General Assembly shall not receive any compensation for more than forty days in one session; provided that this limitation shall not affect the first four sessions of the General Assembly under the general constitution.

The House of Representatives consists of 124 members, each county constituting one election district. Election of members of the House are to be held every other year, and the members are to be apportioned to the counties in the ratio to population. The Senate is composed of one member from each county elected for four years. Elections are to be on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896, and every second year thereafter. Each member is to receive five cents mileage for every mile to and from the session, and further compensation is to be fixed by law.

EXEMPTIONS AND ASSESSMENTS.

The General Assembly is required to enact laws exempting from attachment, levy and sale under

any process issued from any court to the head of any family residing in the state, a homestead in land, whether held in fee or in lesser estate, to the value of \$1,000, and to every head of a family in the state, whether entitled to a homestead exemption in land or not, personal property to the value of \$500. Any person not a head of a family shall be entitled to a like exemption in all necessary wearing apparel, tools and instruments of trade, not to exceed in value the sum of \$300.

All taxes upon property, real and personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying such taxes.

LEGISLATIVE PROHIBITIONS.

It is forbidden to donate, directly or indirectly, any lands belonging to or under control of the state to private corporations or individuals, or to railroad companies. Nor shall any such land be sold to corporations or associations for a less price than that for which it can be sold to individuals. This is not to be construed as preventing the General Assembly from granting a right of way not exceeding 150 feet in width as a mere easement to railroads across state lands.

The General Assembly is forbidden to enact local or special laws in a series of enumerated matters, and it is provided that in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact laws limiting the number of acres of land which any alien or any corporation controlled by aliens may own within the state.

THE EXECUTIVE, ETC.

Article IV. deals with the Executive Department of the state government.

The governor is to be elected for two years. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being, or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the state for five years next preceding the day of election.

Other state officers provided for by the constitution are the lieutenant governor, who is to preside in the Senate without a vote unless the Senate be equally divided, a secretary of state, a controller general, an attorney general, a treasurer, and adjutant and inspector general, and a superintendent of education. These officers are all elected by the voters of the state for terms of two years.

Article V. deals with the Judicial Department, and Article VI. with Jurisprudence. Under this article it is provided that the General Assembly shall pass laws allowing differences to be decided by arbitrators to be appointed by the parties who may choose that mode of adjustment.

Article VII. deals with the counties and county government. The organization of counties and

townships is left to the legislature. It is provided that the General Assembly may provide such a system of township government as it shall think proper in any or all the counties, and may make special provision for municipal government and the protection of chartered rights and powers of municipalities.

MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS.

Article VIII. is on municipal corporations and police regulations. It is evident that the South Carolina reformers have adopted some of the new ideas about municipal monopolies. The constitution is careful to make possible the direct ownership and operation of city supply services, whenever the incorporated cities and towns wish to adopt such a policy, as the following section will clearly show :

No law shall be passed by the General Assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street or other railway, telegraph, telephone, or electrical plant, or to erect water or gas works for public use, or to lay mains for any purpose without first obtaining the consent of the local authorities in control of the streets or public places proposed to be occupied for like purposes. Cities may acquire by construction or purchase and may operate water works systems and plants for furnishing light, and may furnish water and lights to individuals and firms, or private corporations, for reasonable compensation; provided that no construction or purchase shall be made except upon a majority vote of the electors in said cities or towns who are qualified to vote on the bonded indebtedness of said cities or towns.

It is provided that no city or town shall hereafter inaugurate any bonded debt which, including existing bonded indebtedness, shall exceed eight per cent. of the assessed value of the taxable property therein. Cities and towns may exempt from taxation by general or special ordinances, except for school purposes, manufactories established within their limits for five consecutive years from the time of the establishment of such manufactories; provided that such ordinances shall be first ratified by a majority of such qualified electors of such city or town as shall vote at an election held for that purpose.

NO "PINKERTON MEN" NEED APPLY.

The general agitation of the labor unions against the class of private watchmen known as "Pinkerton men" has conquered public opinion in South Carolina so completely as to have placed the following section in the new constitution:

No armed police force or representatives of a detective agency shall ever be brought into this state for the suppression of domestic violence, nor shall any other armed or unarmed body of men be brought in for that purpose except upon the application of the General Assembly or of the executive of this state when the General Assembly is not in session, as provided in the constitution of the United States.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Senator Tillman and Governor Evans were successful in securing due constitutional recognition of their system of state liquor dispensaries. The system is not absolutely required, but it is permitted. The

whole subject of the regulation of the liquor traffic is dealt with in the following section :

In the exercise of the police power the General Assembly shall have the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale at retail of alcoholic liquors or beverages within the state. The General Assembly may license persons or corporations to manufacture and sell at retail alcoholic liquors or beverages within the state under such rules and restrictions as it deems proper, or the General Assembly may forbid the manufacture and sale at retail of alcoholic liquors and beverages within the state, but may authorize and empower state, county and municipal officers, all or either, under the authority and in the name of the state, to buy in any market and retail within the state liquors and beverages in such packages and quantities, under such rules and regulations as it deems expedient; provided that no license shall be granted to sell alcoholic beverages in less quantities than one-half pint, or to sell them between sundown and sunrise, or to sell them to be drunk on the premises; and provided, further, that the General Assembly shall not delegate to any municipal corporation the power to issue licenses to sell the same.

AS TO CORPORATIONS

Article IX. deals with corporations. This article undertakes to hold corporations strictly accountable, provides against discrimination in charges by transportation companies, forbids the consolidation of corporations, provides that stock or bonds shall not be used by any corporation except for labor done or money or property actually received or subscribed, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. Corporations shall not engage in any business except that specifically authorized by their charters or necessarily incident thereto. The General Assembly is required to enact laws to prevent all trusts, combinations, contracts, and agreements against the public welfare, and to prevent abuse, unjust discriminations, and extortion of all charges of transporting and transmitting companies, and shall pass laws for the supervision and regulation of such companies by commission or otherwise, and shall provide adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of the forfeiture of their franchises.

A railroad commission of three members is established by the constitution, upon the lines of the existing commission. Railroad corporations are made liable for injuries sustained by their employees, and any contract waiving such liability is null and void.

NOVEL TAX PROVISIONS.

Article X., which is devoted to Finance and Taxation, enters with considerable detail into questions regarding taxes and the management of revenues and public indebtedness, but it contains little that is of exceptional interest except the provision in a single sentence that "the General Assembly may provide for a graduated tax on incomes and for a graduated license on corporations and business callings."

The exemption of Confederate veterans from the payment of the poll tax for school purposes, while

the veterans who fought in the Union armies will have to pay the tax, must inevitably cause at least a slight amount of irritation and criticism in certain quarters. Clearly no offensive discrimination was intended. The general government has cared very liberally for Union veterans by its pension laws, and the Southern States have had to contribute their share towards the pension fund.

EDUCATION.

Article XI. deals with Education. The General Assembly is required to provide for "a liberal system of free public schools for all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years," and for the division of the counties into suitable school districts. An annual tax of one dollar must be assessed on all taxable polls in the state between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, excepting Confederate soldiers above the age of fifty years, the proceeds of which tax shall be expended for school purposes in the several school districts in which it is collected.

Provision is further made for the levy of a property tax for school purposes.

Separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for the children of the other race.

Article XII., which treats of Charitable and Penal Institutions, declares :

All convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the courts in this state must be employed upon the public works of this state, or of the counties, or upon the public highways.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

It is a very interesting and significant fact that Article XIII. of the new constitution, entitled "Militia," which in its first section, provides the usual and familiar arrangements for the enlistment and organization of the citizen soldiery of the State, proceeds in the concluding section to make the following requirement concerning the pensioning of Confederate soldiers :

The General Assembly is hereby empowered and required at its first session after the adoption of this constitution to provide such proper and liberal legislation as will guarantee and secure an annual pension to every indigent or disabled Confederate soldier and sailor of this state and of the late Confederate States who are citizens of this state, and also to the indigent widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors.

Article XIV. treats of Eminent Domain; Article XV. of Impeachment, and Article XVI. of Amendments and Revisions of the Constitution. The process provided is the adoption of a proposed amendment by a two-thirds vote of each House of the Legislature, and submission to the voters of the state.

Article XVII. deals with "Miscellaneous Matters," some of which are highly important.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

South Carolina has for a long time held a unique position as the only State in the Union which refuses

to grant divorces for any cause whatsoever. It is exceedingly interesting to note the fact that the new constitution does not alter the state's policy in this regard. Marriages between the two races are absolutely forbidden. The age of consent is fixed at fourteen. Married women are accorded full rights of property. The sections in which these four rules are laid down read as follows :

Divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this state.

The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more negro blood shall be unlawful and void.

No unmarried woman shall legally consent to sexual intercourse who shall not have attained the age of fourteen years.

The real and personal property of a woman held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may thereafter acquire, either by gift, grant, inheritance, device, or otherwise, shall be her separate property, and she shall have all the rights incident to the same to which an unmarried woman or a man is entitled. She shall have the power to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

NO LOTTERIES, GAMBLING OR PRIZE-FIGHTS.

The South is evidently awake to the requirements of an enlightened public sentiment concerning such demoralizing spectacles as prize-fights and such harmful institutions as lotteries. These two clauses are embodied in the new constitution :

All prize fighting is prohibited in this state, and the General Assembly shall provide by proper laws for the prevention and punishment of the same.

No lottery shall ever be allowed or be advertised, by newspapers or otherwise, or its tickets be sold in this state, and the General Assembly shall provide by law at its next session for the enforcement of this provision.

Much more remarkable, however, than the prohibition of prize-fighting and lotteries is the following section which forbids any public officer to gamble or to bet, under penalty of losing his place :

It shall be unlawful for any person holding an office of honor, trust or profit, to engage in gambling or betting or games of chance; and any such officer upon conviction thereof shall become thereby disqualified from the further exercise of the functions of his office, and the office of said person shall become vacant as in the case of resignation or death.

THEISM ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

Among other miscellaneous matters comprised in Article XVII. of this remarkable constitution, there is retained from former constitutions the following perpetuation of the old-fashioned disabilities deemed necessary to protect citizens against atheism :

No person who denies the existence of a Supreme Being shall hold any office under this constitution.

Such provisions, well meant though they be, are more likely to provoke doubt in the minds of half educated young men of good conscience but unsettled convictions, than to promote reverence and strengthen faith.

ALBERT SHAW.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

CONDITIONS FOR AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUPREMACY.

THE leading article in the *Forum* for December is on "Conditions for American Commercial and Financial Supremacy," by Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the distinguished French political economist. The first section of his article, dealing with state issues of paper money, receives a certain timeliness from President Cleveland's recommendation in favor of withdrawing the greenback from circulation; the second section, treating of silver and bimetalism, is on a subject never untimely in this country.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu's point of view appears in his opening paragraph: "There is much surprise in France and throughout the continent of Europe that a nation so great, so rapidly growing, so richly endowed in character and material resources as is the American people, should allow its development to be trammelled by frequent and severe crises, and that it should either be unable to discern their causes or lack decision to remove them from its path. The European accustomed to the study of financial phenomena is struck by two facts peculiar at present to the United States: On the one hand, the issue of an enormous volume of paper money redeemable in specie, it is true, by the public treasury; on the other hand, the hesitation shown by the American people in according legal monetary pre-eminence to gold, and the dreams of bimetalism, national or international, in which they indulge."

WHEN THE ISSUE OF GREENBACKS IS PERMISSIBLE.

In setting forth his views on these two points M. Leroy-Beaulieu is sympathetic, but says plainly what he believes to be the truth regarding our financial conditions. With reference to the first point he says it is not an unusual phenomenon, but rather a common practice that a state involved in a great war should issue, directly or indirectly, considerable amounts of paper money. In fact, he regards such a practice to be a necessity not to be avoided by a people engaged in a struggle of vital importance. If a great war were again to break out in Europe or elsewhere it is more than probable that the belligerents, the moment war was declared, would issue large amounts of paper money. He points out that England and France, as well as Russia, Austria and Italy, have at one time or other been obliged to create resources for themselves by the issue of paper money. It is so common a practice indeed that M. Leroy-Beaulieu has only one exception to cite, and that is Prussia in her war against Austria, in 1866, and in that against France, in 1870. But while thoroughly approving of this method of financing war M. Leroy-Beaulieu cannot give his sanction to the continuance of paper money in circulation after the occa-

sion for its issue has passed. He looks upon paper money only as a provisional expedient, to be abandoned as soon as possible. This has been the European practice. England, for instance, immediately on the re-establishment of peace in 1815, devoted herself to the suppression of the paper money issued to meet war expenditures, and France, after the peace of 1871, likewise set about to repay to the Bank of France the advance made to the government during the war. By 1819 there was no trace left of the war money in England, and at the present moment in France there is no reminder in the French monetary system of that frightful conflict with Germany.

The view taken by England and by France as well as other European countries was not adopted in the United States after the war of secession. Yet the American paper money issues—greenbacks—had the same origin as the English and French issues, namely, to secure provisional resources for the treasury in the time of war, when it was difficult, even impossible, to obtain them immediately and of sufficient amount by public loans. "The fact seems to have been overlooked," says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "that these greenbacks were a temporary expedient that ought not to be long continued after peace was established. The American Government showed a zeal most praiseworthy in itself in reducing its bonded debt; but it neglected to redeem its urgent floating debt, as in like circumstances had been done by the English and French governments. It appears, indeed, that at one time the government realized that its paper currency ought to be abandoned. If I mistake not, a law of April, 1866, directed its redemption in monthly instalments. That was the true financial policy, but it was soon abandoned. The belief obtained that the situation would be sufficiently improved and strengthened by the resumption of specie payments in 1879. This, in my judgment, was a great and vital error, the evil influence of which has been, and is yet, seriously felt in the entire monetary and financial situation of the United States. A government is ill-fitted and ill-equipped to maintain paper money in circulation, even if the paper is redeemable in specie. The redemption alone is in itself a great trouble and a continual embarrassment."

REGARDING A FIDUCIARY CURRENCY.

Continuing, the writer has this to say regarding a fiduciary currency—that is, paper accepted by the public with confidence, representing specie, and payable in specie on demand. "It must not be a rigid, uniform currency. It ought to be elastic and variable, following the movements of both domestic and foreign trade. The means constantly required to adapt the fiduciary currency of a country to its

changing needs are in part personal, in part material, in their nature. By this I mean that on the one hand the persons who distribute and direct the fiduciary currency must have special and rare qualities—experience, tact, and nimbleness of mind; and that, on the other hand, these persons must possess certain powers and methods for regulating the supply and demand of both the fiduciary currency and metallic money.

"Now it is apparent that the government and the functionaries who represent the government, and who must act by fixed and always identical rules, have neither the personal nor material means to keep a fiduciary currency flexible, so that it will now contract, now expand, and combine in harmony with specie, especially gold, and so prevent either an excessive and dangerous exportation of gold or its exaggerated and superfluous accumulation. It is only men used to business and banking from early youth, and interested, moreover, in maintaining affairs in a healthy condition, who can have sufficient experience, insight and decision to take the required steps at the right time for the increase or reduction of the fiduciary currency according to the actual and always changing needs of the country. An immovable rigid fiduciary currency is an absurdity. In the calmest years this currency must vary according to seasons and circumstances."

M Leroy-Beaulieu is of the opinion that the United States should cease to issue and distribute fiduciary money. This task, he says, should be remitted to the banks. The transition would be easy in the present state of American credit. Either the creation of a public bank on the model of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, or resort to a syndicate of the banks, complying with certain conditions, would be a practical solution.

SILVER AND BIMETALLISM.

The other question discussed by M. Leroy-Beaulieu in this article is that of silver and bimetallism. His views on this subject are as pronounced as those upon paper money. They are suggested in this sentence: "The hesitation shown by so rich a country as the United States to adopt a single gold standard and reduce silver to the rank of subordinate or subsidiary coin is most surprising to Europeans." He is therefore a monometallist, and declares that "the United States would have an immense advantage in the possession of a solid metallic currency, resting on the metal adopted by the chief civilized countries, and which by its great value and small volume is alone suited to the uses of a rich people."

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Placed between Europe and Asia, the United States can aspire to take from England, in the course of the next century, the commercial and financial supremacy heretofore enjoyed by that country. For this triumph it will not suffice to possess in abundance coal, iron, cotton, intelligent workmen, and bold and enterprising employers; it will require equally,

perhaps indispensably, a monetary system that is definite, rational and unchangeable. It is beyond dispute that the uninterrupted *régime* of the single gold standard in England since the beginning of the century; the certainty that gold can always be procured in London; the security and precision resulting for every bill of exchange on London and for all British engagements—all these conditions flowing from the monetary system of Great Britain have contributed in a marked degree to assure to that country its financial hegemony. At the present moment throughout Europe, and even in France, prudent people try to have a part of their fortune in pounds sterling, because it is known that pounds sterling are the only true money, that is to say, money that is not exposed to change by new legal arrangements. It is not known exactly what the dollar will be, or the mark, or even the franc. The whims of legislators may change them in the future, as they have changed them in the past. On the contrary there is a rooted confidence among men engaged in finance the world over that the pound sterling will always be a piece of gold of 7 grammes and 988 milligrammes, 916.66 fine, and that England will never commit the blunder of putting gold and silver on the same footing as money. Thus the pound sterling, all the world through, especially when long contracts are to be made, is not only the money *par excellence*; it is the *only* money, and in it alone can be placed almost absolute confidence.

GIVE THE DOLLAR THE QUALITIES OF THE POUND STERLING.

"If the United States are to attain a commercial, and still more a financial position equal to that of England, the dollar must be given the qualities of the pound sterling; that is, there must be no sort of doubt that it is a gold dollar, and that never for any reason or under any pretext that which is called a dollar shall be paid in silver. Then all nations will have the same faith in the dollar that they have in the pound sterling. As the United States have a territory infinitely more vast than that of England, a territory full of the most varied resources and in which capital can find great opportunities of profit, that country will become the chosen land for the capital of the whole world. The old nations, with narrow territory already almost completely in use, such as (besides Great Britain) France, Belgium, Switzerland, and recently Germany—all these strenuous producers of savings that they no longer know how to employ will direct their overflowing capital toward the United States. All that is lacking is a completely solid monetary system to enable the American people to profit by a large part of the capital accumulated in such enormous quantities by the old nations of Europe."

He attributes the fall of prices during the last quarter century not, of course, to the proscription of silver by the monetary legislation of the principal European nations, as is held by the bimetallists and silver agitators, but to the considerable increase in

the production of most commodities and the progress in industrial methods, and in the application of science to this production. This is the real cause of the decline in prices, he says, and it is chimerical to hope to raise them artificially. He declares that the bimetallist agitation has less chance of accomplishing anything to-day than it had four or ten or fifteen years ago, for the reason that most of the great countries have accustomed themselves to the single gold standard, established either by law or practice. He makes the sweeping statement that there is not a single European country in a normal financial condition that attaches the slightest importance to bimetallism. From time to time some minister utters in Parliament a few equivocal words on the subject, seeking to avoid stripping the bimetallists absolutely of all hope. M. Leroy-Beaulieu warns America not to be duped by these ambiguous expressions. "At bottom, not a country, not a government of Europe has the least wish to make the least change in the established monetary system—that is, in the pre-eminence of gold and the secondary and circumscribed function of silver."

THE SURE ROAD.

He considers that there is but one course worthy of a great nation like the United States. "It is not to persist in trying to rehabilitate silver; it is definitely to recognize the pre-eminence of gold, and to make of this metal the sole keystone of the American monetary system. Silver will never be anything but subsidiary money for the Western nations. The United States Treasury will without doubt lose a part of the sums it has so imprudently sunk in the purchase of silver. But this loss is of no importance for so rich and progressive a people; it is of no consequence compared with the solidity the gold standard will give to the American monetary system and American credit."

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

MR. A. J. WILSON thus expounds the secret of England's greatness in the December number of the *Investors' Review*: "But although wars founded our dominion, it has not been sustained by war, nor is its greatest attribute that of conquest with arms in hand. England is great to-day because she has cultivated the arts of peace, and filled the world with the products of her industry. Splendid, nay heroic, as our people's qualities are, the finest genius of the race is not expressed in the successful warrior, but in the inventor and handicraftsman, by whose perseverance, ingenuity and toil we have risen to an unrivaled position as leader in that peaceful exchange of commodities between nation and nation by means of which the whole world has been made happier and the lot of humanity immeasurably changed for the better. Our true imperial domination is expressed in the figures of our foreign com-

merce, is seen in the millions upon millions of tons of our shipping engaged in circulating the products of our industry and of that of every people under the sun. Ours is an empire of barter and exchange of commodities; and we have done more to spread the benefits of civilization in the world, to lift mankind in all parts of the earth out of the dead uniformity of uncivilized routine, than any great nation the world ever saw before."

THE "GERMAN VOTE" AND THE PARTIES.

IN the *Forum* for January that great class of Americans who at our elections cast what is called the "German vote" get a sympathetic hearing. Their advocate is Mr. Frederick William Holls, a prominent member of the New York bar, and himself of German descent. Mr. Holls writes from the point of view of a Republican, and has no apology to offer for so doing. He discusses his subject apropos of the recent election in New York State, where the German Americans held the balance of power, his article on the whole being the strongest argument against the literal interpretation and strict enforcement of so-called "blue laws" that has appeared in any of the periodicals during the last few years. It must compel wide attention.

In the overthrow of Tammany in 1894 the German Americans had borne a conspicuous part; but in the political contest last November the great body of them supported the regular Democratic ticket. This change of front is explained by Mr. Holls:

"On May 6, 1895, the new Police Commission, bi-partisan by law, was completed, and once more the police force of New York was controlled by men of the highest character and standing in the community. Among the problems which confronted the new Commission none seemed more difficult in some respects, and in others so simple, as that of the suppression or tolerance of open saloons and beer-gardens on Sunday. The letter of the law was perfectly clear, and it is a great mistake to suppose that it was entirely ignored in the Tammany régime. On the contrary, though considered obsolete by the public at large, its occasional enforcement was the most potent weapon for blackmail in the hands of the corrupt Tammany police force. The publican who paid tribute to his captain or roundsman was left unmolested, whereas his poorer or more refractory competitor was beset by spies in the shape of policemen in citizens' clothes, or paid hirelings and stool-pigeons, who first caused him to commit the offense of selling them liquors and then ruthlessly dragged him before a Tammany police justice, where his resistance to regular blackmail was speedily broken. A more infamous system of oppression, and a more criminal prostitution of governmental power it is difficult to imagine; but perhaps its most vicious feature was the introduction, into the administra-

tion of petty criminal law in this city, of the system of spies and *agents provocateurs*. While no reasonable man can deny the necessity for the employment of detectives in the case of crimes and felonies which are dangerous to the public weal, their use for the purpose of detecting violations of mere police ordinances or administrative regulations has always been regarded as wrong and demoralizing to the last degree. More infamous still are the practices of sworn officers of the law resorting to mendacity and deceit to persuade barkeepers to break the law for the purpose of making arrests, and the hiring of outsiders with public money at an agreed sum for each arrest and a higher sum for each conviction. In no branch of the law has the difference between *mala in se* and *mala prohibita* been more carefully pointed out than in that branch of administrative law which treats of permissible methods for the prevention and detection of crime; and in no branch of administration is the maxim more dangerous than 'the end justifies the means.' The older class of emigrants from continental Europe are perfectly familiar with the outrages committed by the police, using similar methods, with reference to political offenses, and consequently, among Americans of German birth, the hostility to the spy system, with its attendant scandals, is peculiarly deep-seated."

UNPOPULARITY OF SUNDAY RAIDS.

"From the point of view of the liberal-minded American, and more especially the one of German birth or descent, the New York Sunday raids were therefore utterly unjustifiable; and that the political effect would be far-reaching was soon evident. The danger that the cause of municipal reform would be confounded with the Sunday raid became apparent, and it is a significant fact that no political convention for the nomination of candidates for the city election openly indorsed the new policy. A change in the law was demanded by all, and it was perfectly understood that that change should be in the direction of liberality, although a *referendum* on the maintenance of the present policy was perhaps most frequently advocated.

"When the so-called 'Fusion' ticket against Tammany was nominated, great care was taken to avoid any indorsement of the course of the Police Commissioners, and it was hoped that under these circumstances the German-American friends of good government might be induced to defeat Tammany once more. These hopes were doomed to disappointment, and although it was known that great bitterness of feeling existed against the new policy, the formal indorsement of Tammany Hall by the German-American Reform Union came as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky to all who had counted upon continued assistance from that quarter in the struggle for purer city government. It may be said with truth that no greater blow to the prestige of German-Americans as friends of good government

under all circumstances has ever been dealt. From the point of view of practical politics it was a blunder worse than a crime, for by it the German-Americans ran into the danger of almost, if not quite, losing the sympathy of the one great political body which had the power as well as the inclination to modify the law in a liberal sense,—the great body of liberal-minded Republicans. It made all the friends of German ideals of freedom and social progress grieve, and furnished their detractors with the most available catch-words and arguments. Accordingly on the platform and in the press, 'beer,' 'Sunday beer,' the 'beer and delicatessen party,' and similar terms, were freely applied to the aims and principles of that entire section of the community which in truth, at this particular juncture, represented truly American ideals at least as faithfully as any other. It was hard to blame any one for thinking that the larger portion, at least, of the German-Americans set the enjoyment of their Sunday beer above their regard for law and order and for decency in local government; and yet it would be rank injustice to the great mass of German-Americans in New York City to assert this view.

The great fact remains that the platform of the Fusionists, while it did not indorse the Sunday raid and the spy system, failed to condemn them as vigorously as many German-Americans—to whom the whole question was one of principle—condemned them in their own minds. The desire for complete harmony of thought and action, to which allusion has been made before, was therefore not gratified to its fullest extent by a vote for the Fusion ticket. On the other hand, many conscientious voters believed that a Tammany victory this year, when the offices to be filled were few and comparatively unimportant, with the practical assurance of further Tammany victories to come provided the obnoxious and unjustifiable administrative policy was continued, would do more to clear the atmosphere and to insure a modification of the law than anything else which could happen."

THE MISTAKE OF THE FUSIONISTS.

"Had the great mass of German voters in New York City been convinced that a vote for the Fusion ticket did not mean and would not be interpreted as an indorsement of the weekly saloon raid, with its attendant features of spies and informers, their votes would have defeated Tammany as decidedly as in 1894. It was the fatal weakness of the rival organization and its leaders that they did not with sufficient emphasis condemn the administrative blundering of which the deplorable situation of the last campaign was only the inevitable result. Thus an impression of disingenuousness—unjust but real—was created, which even the noble and eloquent appeals of Mr. Carl Schurz could not wholly remove."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON CIVIC DUTIES.

IN the *Outlook's* "magazine number," dated December 21, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt signs the first of a series of sketches by different authorities on the general subject of "The Higher Life of American Cities." The President of the Police Commission begins by talking straight out from the shoulder about the duty and necessity of working hard, and in the thick of the fight, if one wants to add anything appreciable to the statues of our urban life.

DILETTANTEISM COUNTS LITTLE IN REFORM.

"To sit at home, read one's favorite paper and scoff at the misdeeds of the men who do things is easy, but is markedly ineffective. It is what evil men count upon the good men's doing; and hitherto there has been this justification for such a belief among bad men—namely, that as a rule the corrupt men have been perfectly content to let their opponents monopolize all the virtue, while they themselves have been permitted to monopolize all the efficiency. Rather than sit at home alone and do nothing, it is better that the friend of decent government should go out and meet other men who think as he does and combine with them; but let him remember here also, that though occasionally good is done when two or three hundred excellent gentlemen of refined tastes meet in a parlor and listen to papers on city government, yet this is not in itself by any means sufficient. We need such work, and real good is accomplished by doing it; but it is ineffective if not supplemented by work of an entirely different kind. The man who in the long run will count for most in bettering municipal life is the man who actually steps down into the hurly-burly, who is not frightened by the sweat and the blood and the blows of friends and foes; who 'haunts not the fringing edges of the fight, but the pellmell of men.' He must meet foes as well as friends, and, above all, he must get accustomed to acting with men who may be persuaded to work with him for a common object, but whose ideas are not identical with his own."

OUR POLITICAL DUTIES COME FIRST.

Mr. Roosevelt runs over the wide field in which real earnest, hand-to-hand work can make the atmosphere of our city life finer and purer, and quickly gets all the rest of them off his hands to concentrate on those civic duties that we should naturally expect would appeal to him most strongly.

"At least it can be said that there is greater room for reform in our political life than almost anywhere else. There are shortcomings enough and to spare on all sides; but compared to the proper standard we fall further below in politics than in almost any other branch of our life or labor. Moreover, political life is something in which every man, indeed every woman, should take an active and intelligent interest. There is no other reform

for which the entire population should work or indeed could work; but every man, worth being an American citizen at all, is bound if he does his duty to try to do his part in politics. The life of the home, the man's relation as husband and father, the woman's as wife and mother—these are all that should come before our political life. In the long run no amount of material prosperity, no commercial success, can atone for the debasement of public life, for the lowering of political ideals."

We have recently at various times had opportunities to present to our readers Mr. Roosevelt's honest and emphatic views on what should be, as he says, the elementary truths of political life and management—the necessity of having officials who are not venial and who will insist on carrying out the laws they pretend to work under. Of the late campaign in New York City Mr. Roosevelt says:

THE VALUE OF COMBINATION IN POLITICS.

"It would be difficult to wish a more excellent object lesson upon the need of what may be called 'team-play' in politics. There must be some loyalty and some organization among good men, or they are at the mercy of the bad. It is impossible that a thousand intelligent men can ever nominate a ticket every name on which will be acceptable to every one of the thousand men. But, if they are going to accomplish anything, they have got to support the ticket solidly. It is very necessary that the managers of the machine should understand that decent men will not tolerate dishonest action on their part, and stand ready to bolt any ticket if such action is rendered necessary by considerations of decency and morality. It is no less necessary, however, that it should be understood that this action of bolting is not normal, but is to be resorted to only when fully justified; and this applies quite as much to bolting a fusion ticket representing the best thought of the decent men of both parties as to bolting a regular party ticket in state or national affairs. In every case where a man bolts he does a certain amount of damage, if only by weakening his influence for good with the organization which he leaves, and he should always consider this and make up his mind whether the amount of good he does in some given case will or will not be outweighed by the impending evil. As a matter of fact, he will find that circumstances continually arise in which the conflicting elements have different weight, so that it would be right for him to bolt at one time and wrong for him to bolt at another. In the present instance serious harm was done, and, so far as any unprejudiced observer can see, not a particle of good accomplished. Many Republicans and Democrats who were reluctant to enter into any combination with one another found their views strengthened, and it will be a difficult matter to prevent them from running straight tickets in the future. If they do run such straight tickets the fault will rest primarily with those who failed to support the fusion ticket this year."

EXPLORING THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

A CAPITAL feature of the January *Century* is C. E. Borchgrevink's account of "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent." In the fall of 1894 the *Antarctic*, a bark of 320 tons and an engine which could achieve the thrilling speed of five knots an hour, sailed from Melbourne toward the South Pole in search of the right whale, and Mr. Borchgrevink joined the expedition as the representative of the Royal Geographical Society of Victoria.

COLOR OF ANTARCTIC BIRDS.

The expedition proceeded by way of Campbell Island and Stewart Island, from which point the bark sailed with fresh hands on November 18. "It was remarkable," the writer says, "to see how the plumage of the birds gradually changed into lighter and lighter colors as we drew southward, altering with the colors of the surroundings. Whether the birds, like the polar hare, also changed their color with the seasons, I had not an opportunity to notice; but it is clear that within the Antarctic Circle also Mother Nature takes care of all her children, and protects the defenseless from the eye of their larger enemies by giving them an invisible clothing. It was thus almost impossible to discover the magnificent white petrel when it was on the dazzling snow. It was likewise difficult to discover the white seal when it stretched itself on the ice-floes.

THE OUTLOOK FROM THE CROW'S NEST.

"On December 7 I sighted the edge of the ice-pack from the crow's nest, and shot my first seal, which was of the white kind, its skin being injured by several deep scratches. It was cold up in the white cask on the maintop that morning. Before us were the ice-fields, with the strong ice-blink in the air above us; and as we drew near to the edge the snow-white petrels became more and more numerous. They are of the size of an ordinary pigeon, but much more graceful. Their large eyes are deep black, as are also their bold, curved beak and their elegant webbed feet. They seemed almost transparent as with spread, quiet wings they soared in the air about the crow's nest, where I was hanging on to one end of a large telescope heavy enough to lift me in seesaw fashion far out of the nest every time I let it glide too far out over the upper edge of the barrel. Like the pricking of pins the snow crystals blew against my face, and I had continually to dry the telescope glasses with my woolen mittens, as the vapor from my breath settled on the lenses in numberless crystals and formed an extra sheet of glass. But they were glorious, those hours on the lookout! The air was generally clear, and the human eye could see, even from the deck, great distances within those southern latitudes. Only from the crow's nest can one fully appreciate the supernatural charm of Antarctic scenery. Up there you seem lifted above the pettiness and troubles of every-day life. Your horizon is wide, and from your high position you rule the little world below you. Onward, onward stretch the ice-fields, the narrow

channels about the ship are opened and closed again by current and wind, and as you strain your sight to the utmost to find the best places for the vessel to penetrate, your eyes wander from the ship's bow out toward the horizon, where floes and channels seem to form one dense, vast ice-field. Ice and snow cover spars and ropes, and everywhere are perfect peace and silence.

"We always observed the white, shining reflection of the ice-fields in the air, and we were thus warned from afar even of the presence of a narrow stream of ice or an iceberg. This ice-blink and the presence of the white petrel never deceived us."

PECULIAR MARKS ON THE SEALS.

"We shot several seals, but seldom saw more than one or two together, and never more than seven. Most of them had scars and scratches on their skins. Sir James Ross noticed similar wounds, and supposed that they had been inflicted by the large tusks with which the sea-leopards are provided. My opinion, however, is that these scars must be traced to an enemy of a different species from the seal. The wounds are not like the ordinary wounds inflicted by a tusk. Varying from two to twenty inches in length, they are straight and narrow; and where several of them were together on one animal, they were too far apart to be produced by the numerous sharp teeth of the seal. That this unknown and destructive enemy of the seal in those waters is of a superior and more dangerous kind than the seals themselves I conclude from the fact that the wounded seals never had any scars about their heads and necks, which undoubtedly would have been the case if battles had been fought among themselves. That the grampus, or swordfish, is doing mischief down there I do not doubt; but I feel just as sure that of the seals we shot but few received their scars from the sword of the grampus or from the tusks of other seals. If my opinion holds good, it may serve as an explanation of the strange scarcity of the seals in regions where one would think that these animals would be found in abundance.

THE FIRST LANDING ON THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

"On the 23d we were again at Cape Adare, and the coast-line presented a most original and magnificent aspect, the huge snow-capped peaks shining and glittering with singular whiteness and beauty in the glorious light of the sun of noon and midnight.

"Icebergs of large size were everywhere to be seen, and showed distinctly whether they were broken from the big barrier or discharged from the glaciers on Victoria Land. Like fairy palaces were these masterpieces of nature floating about, so clean, so pure that the eye of mortal man seemed unworthy of such beauty—beautiful beyond description, terrible in their gigantic majesty, the crystals of their walls glittering in the sun, while caves and arches were half hidden in a mist of azure blue, and about them the ocean, roaring sometimes with great fury, threw waves far up against their perpendicular sides, to fall back again in clouds of foam.

"We landed at Cape Adare that night, being the first human creatures to put foot on the mainland. A peculiar feeling of fascination crept over each of us, even to the most prosaic natures in our boat, as we gradually drew near to the beach of this unknown land. Some few cakes of ice were floating about, and looking over the side of the boat I even discovered a jelly-fish, apparently of the common light blue, transparent kind. I do not know whether it was to catch the jelly-fish or from a strong desire to be the first man to put foot on this *terra incognita*, but as soon as the order was given to stop pulling the oars, I jumped over the side of the boat. I thus killed two birds with one stone, being the first man on shore, and relieving the boat of my weight, thus enabling her to approach land near enough to let the captain jump ashore dryshod."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION OF THE FUTURE.

Concerning the expeditions which will undoubtedly penetrate into this *terra incognita*, Mr. Borchgrevink says:

"I believe that Cape Adare is the very place where a future scientific expedition might safely stop even during the winter months. From the spot where we were several accessible spurs lead up to the top of the cape, and from there a gentle slope runs on to the great plateau of Victoria Land. The presence of the penguin colony, their undisturbed old nests, the appearance of dead seals, which were preserved in Egyptian mummies and must have lain there for years, the vegetation of the rocks, and lastly the flat table of the cape above, all indicated that here is a place where the powers of the Antarctic Circle do not display the whole severity of their forces. Neither ice nor volcanoes seemed to have raged on the peninsula at Cape Adare, and I strongly recommend a future scientific expedition to choose that place as a centre of operations. On this particular spot there is ample space for house, tents and provisions.

"I myself am willing to be the leader of a party to be landed either on the pack or on the mainland near Colman Island. From there it is my scheme to work toward the south magnetic pole, calculated to be in latitude 75° 5', longitude 150° E. Should the party succeed in penetrating so far into the continent, the course should, if possible, be laid for Cape Adare, there to join the main body of the expedition. As to the zoological results of future researches, I expect great discoveries. It would indeed be remarkable if on the unexplored Victoria continent, which probably extends over an area of 4,000,000 square miles, there should not be found animal life hitherto unknown in the Southern hemisphere. It is of course a possibility that the unknown land around the axis of rotation might be found to consist of islands joined only by perpetual ice and snow; but the appearance of the land, the color of the water, with its soundings, in addition to the movements of the Antarctic ice, point to the

existence of a mass of land much more extensive than a mere group of islands."

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Borchgrevink's descriptions of the intensely interesting animal life, and the superb phenomena of atmosphere and water, would be well worth quoting if we had more space to devote to this really important expedition. Considered from a commercial point of view he regards it as a failure, "because we did not find the right whale, so valuable for its whalebone. The *Antarctic* was fitted out for the hunt of that particular kind of whale; nevertheless I have no doubt that the commercial result of the expedition would have been much better had we worked under more favorable auspices.

"I do not by any means consider the fact of our not having met with the right whale in those seas as conclusive proof of their non-existence in the bay at Victoria Land. The *Antarctic* found the right whale at Campbell Island in the winter-time; the boats fastened to five of them, of which, however, only one was caught. Now, to me it does not seem improbable that these whales go south to the bay of Victoria Land, where Ross saw them, in the summer, and return north in the winter. It would seem incredible that a man of Sir James Ross' standing, supported as he was by able scientists and experienced whalers, should have made a grave error when he said that this valuable whale was to be found in large numbers in those southern latitudes.

"The difference in the appearance of the blue whale, as we found it there, and the right whale in the method of spouting is so striking that even the most casual observer could not easily be deceived. Very possibly, had we penetrated further into the large open bay discovered by Ross in the vicinity of the volcanic peaks Erebus and Terror, we too would have found the right whale in great numbers. We saw very many blue whales, but had not the appliances to take them.

"As I remarked at the International Geographical Congress, we found few seals. They increased, however, in number as we worked eastward, and seemed afraid of the land. All of the seals that we met on the shore showed much uneasiness, and speedily made for the water, a fact which strengthened my belief in the existence of a large enemy of the seal on the continent. I do not doubt that the seals congregate together in larger numbers at some places on the bay.

"I consider the guano-beds which we discovered of great commercial importance, and they ought to be well worth the attention of enterprising business men. The specimen which I brought back with me contains a large percentage of ammonia.

"Furthermore, from the analysis of the specimens of rock which I brought back with me, the possible and probable presence of valuable minerals on the continent is proved, although the lava and the volcanic aspect of the coast-line do not speak favorably for the presence of heavy metals near the surface."

THE AIR CAR.

The Latest Rival of the Balloon.

IN the *National Review* for December Lieut. B. Baden Powell expounds his patent plan for enabling men to ascend into the air. He says he has been up with it 400 feet high, and if this can be done as he describes it, kite-flying will soon become a recognized branch of military strategy. Here is his description of his machine:

ITS MECHANISM.

"The latest machine consists of a varying number (usually four to six) of sails, of a flattened hexagonal shape, looking not unlike the square sails of a ship. These are connected, one behind the other, to the ground line, from which latter is suspended a basket car. A parachute is spread out above the car in case of accident. The number of kites used depends upon the strength of the wind, and thus, the stronger the pressure, the less is the area presented, so that the strain on the retaining ropes is always about the same. This apparatus has now been tried on a number of occasions and under many different circumstances of weather, and although through lack of wind, or rather insufficiency of kite-power, it has occasionally not lifted as well as I should have liked, and frequent mishaps, the results of inexperience, have occurred, yet on the whole it has behaved very well, and has generally carried its man easily and steadily to a considerable height. I have myself been lifted over a hundred feet high, and had I not been firmly held down by a rope I might have risen much higher. Never once have I experienced the least uncomfortable motion. When the car has been let up to the full extent of the rope, equivalent to a height of some 400 feet, it has invariably floated steadily and well.

"Now this machine packs up into two bundles, twelve feet long, and a small basket of ropes, each of which can be easily carried by one man. A very few minutes are required to unpack and set up the apparatus. The whole paraphernalia, including all ropes, canvas, poles, basket, spare gear and covers, actually weighs but 110 pounds, and I have no doubt but that this weight might, if necessary, be considerably diminished.

"MODUS OPERANDI."

"The machine is started thus. The kites are opened out and laid on the ground and connected together. The main ground line is attached, and the car, with its parachute, is fixed in place. The pilot kite is let up to its full height, so that one is enabled to judge by its pull of the strength of the wind. Its line then being attached to the next kite, the whole system is carried aloft, each kite 'drawing' as it gets clear of the ground, the car being held down. The aeronaut then gets into the basket and the 'regulator line' is pulled taut, which causes the kites to bring their full power into play, and the whole thing rises, lifting the car straight up. By means of the regulator, of which the man in the car

has control, the ascent can be graduated to a nicety, so that at any moment he can lower himself, quickly or slowly, to the ground again. It is a beautiful motion, this floating in mid-air, and the ability to regulate the ascent gives great confidence; a factor decidedly wanting in a balloon, when you rise right up without being able to stop or descend, except with the assistance of those below.

ITS SERVICEABILITY.

"On the whole, then, though not yet quite perfected, I think we may say that sufficient evidence has been gained to show that, with a very little improvement the invention should undoubtedly prove serviceable. It thus becomes difficult to foresee what limits can be put to the use of an apparatus which might be made so light that each man could almost carry on his own back an aerial coracle to lift him high above the heads of his enemy. The transport of a balloon section is composed of six wagons, which, if loaded with air-cars instead, could carry enough apparatus to lift 150 men! There is no reason why a rope a couple of miles long should not be used; and if only the wind blows in the right direction, or if a point to windward can be attained, a position may be taken up right over the enemy's heads whence explosives can be dropped on desirable spots.

"Besides these, there are innumerable other uses, some minor, some important, to which it may be applied. Not only is it the army which may be assisted. At sea, where the wind is usually steadier, and where there are neither trees nor buildings to interfere with the lines, there is, I believe, a great scope for the air-car. Floating high above a man-of-war (by which it might be towed in calms), a distant view could be obtained, in which the enemy's ships could be descried at vast distances. And during an action is it not too much to suppose that the machine might be floated over a hostile vessel to discharge a torpedo from above?

"Turning now to more peaceable ideas. As a means of rescue from shipwreck a kite has often been suggested, but seldom utilized. A simplified air-car could be stowed away with the greatest of ease on the deck of any ship, and might prove of supreme importance in case of disaster."

THE BODY AS A WATER-ENGINE.

IN *Longman's Magazine* for December Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson reprints the address which he delivered to the National Temperance League on the "Physical Foundations of Temperance." This is his own summary of his paper:

"1. That the body as an engine of life is a water-engine, and was never intended to be worked at the temperature provided for it by any other fluid than water. 2. That from a purely physical point of view alcohol is too light a fluid for the purpose. 3. That alcohol contains an element, carbon, which is

not wanted for the natural part water plays in the living creation. 4. That by well diluting alcohol it may, as indeed is too often seen, make a kind of living world, but that such a world is one having two leading false qualities, a shortly-endowed bodily mechanism and an idiot's mind, neither of which objects is of the selection and manifestation made for us by the Giver of Life."

LÈSE-MAJESTÉ OR MADCAP WILLIAM?

Liberty of the Press in Germany.

A FEW weeks ago, when the murder of a manufacturer by a man said to hold anarchist opinions was reported from Alsace-Lorraine, the German Emperor, in a telegram to the governor, commented as follows on the case: "Another victim of the revolutionary agitation fanned by the socialists! If only the German nation would bestir itself!" What the Emperor wished his people to do is not quite clear; but it is evident that he ascribed the blame for the murder to the social democrats, and that his telegram fanned the German police into bestirring themselves to institute prosecutions for any utterances in speeches or in the press which might by any possible means be construed into *lèse-majesté* or high treason. So far "this father of his people."

AWAY WITH SOCIAL DEMOCRACY!

Since the Breslau Congress was held the prosecutions for *lèse-majesté* bid fair to beat the remarkable record of the previous year. In the month of October the fines amounted to 2,941 marks (\$735), and the imprisonments to ten years and one month. In November the convictions have been equally numerous and severe—and equally absurd. Herr Liebknecht, for instance, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for some utterance in his inaugural address at the congress. He took care not to mention the Emperor at all, therefore his judge decided that his hearers might take his remarks as allusions to the Emperor, and it was in the possible meaning which others might attribute to his words that lay *lèse-majesté*. Such a view to take of a speech may well be alarming. Next we may expect absolute silence to be construed into *lèse-majesté*, and there will be an end to freedom of silence as well as of speech under the rule of the young madcap on the throne. Herr Liebknecht, who is about seventy, has suffered so many terms of imprisonment for his opinions that he may at least join St. Paul with "In prisons more frequent."

THE "PREUSSISCHE JAHRBÜCHER."

More childish still is the prosecution of Dr. Hans Delbrück, the editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. In the October number of his review, in an article entitled "The True and the False Cartell," he commented as usual on the political situation in Germany. About a month after his remarks were suddenly alleged to be insults to the political police, and

he has been summoned to appear before the tribunal whose conduct he ventured to criticise. Under these circumstances it is interesting to return to the article and discover, if possible, which are the offending passages.

RIDICULOUS ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Delbrück considers that the government lacks both decision and courage. Last year it made itself ridiculous by its anti-revolutionary campaign, and the only party which reaped any advantage was the social democracy. This mistake is now being repeated when there is absolutely no danger of violence on the part of the socialists. Are not the German Empire and the army to be depended upon? Those who think otherwise can only be cowards or traitors or fools.

Repressive measures are not needed. What use is it to prohibit a few meetings, confiscate a few journals, or prosecute a few editors who may be acquitted, or at best achieve cheap martyrdoms? Social democracy only laughs at such weakness, and intelligent people shrug their shoulders.

The German socialists include not only socialists and revolutionists with convictions, but a large number of orderly skilled workmen, who only join the party because they feel that the social conditions and legislation in Germany do them grievous wrong. In many ways it must be admitted German legislation has done much for the working classes, but there are still departments of social life in which Germany is far behind other countries.

In Prussia the great mass of the people is unrepresented in Parliament, not because they have not the franchise, but because they are practically prevented from exercising it freely. There is need for reform here, but a law that will enable workmen to form organizations is even more urgent. The present unworthy police restrictions are an insult to honest men, and it is from the discontented mood thus aroused in the people that social democracy derives its life blood.

AN EDITOR'S REJOINDERS.

Dr. Delbrück continues his criticisms in the November number, but his article on the treatment of the social democrats was already in print when he received the summons which has roused almost the whole European press into indignation at the high-handed conduct of the German police. Meanwhile, Dr. Delbrück learns that his case is not a conflict with the political police, but with the police; but he is in no way intimidated by the probability of punishment hanging over him, and in the December number of his review he is even more outspoken about the blundering policy that has been adopted.

He puts all blame on Herr von Köller, the Minister of the Interior, and the Chief of the Police, and thinks that but for their stupidity the nation would have responded heartily enough to the Emperor's appeal. If only there was method in their madness!

THE TOILERS' PARADISE.

What New Zealand is Doing for Labor.

While I write these words the fan and long gloves of our "general servant" are lying on the kitchen dresser. She is an excellent servant, and the dresser is a very clean one. She is going out to-night in full evening costume to the W—Boating Club Ball. This club is composed chiefly of young workmen. Her invitation comes through the captain, a well-known barrister, the secretary and treasurer, who will introduce to her plenty of partners—all in swallow-tail coats! I anticipate that her programme will be filled up at once. She will meet there and may dance in the same set with the daughters of the Premier of New Zealand and other notable personages.

THE foregoing extract is a foot-note in the article entitled "Adult Male Labor in New Zealand," which Mr. Edward Reeves has contributed to the *Westminster Review* for December. It is a very interesting paper, carefully written, almost encyclopædia in its detail as to labor conditions of the most advanced of the English colonies. Mr. Reeves quotes the following testimony from the United States Consul at Auckland as to the success with which the New Zealand government has ministered to the needs of the working population:

AN AMERICAN TESTIMONY.

"The land laws of this country (New Zealand) are unique, having no parallel in the modern world that I am aware of. The tendency of legislation is to force the earth-grabber to either sell, subdivide, or improve his land so it will produce what nature intended it should, thereby administering to the wants of the people and placing the land within the reach of those who desire homes, . . . to check, if not absolutely prevent, the acquisition of vast estates in the hands of individuals or companies, to the detriment of the people, but without directly interfering with the laudable accumulation of thrift and industry. . . . The poor, the workman and the struggling small farmer and mechanic are relieved from the burdens of taxation as much as possible. . . . The hours of labor are shortened to eight per day, and to the constant worker is given a half-holiday in every week, besides at least half a dozen full holidays in the year, under full pay, thus affording him more time for rest, recreation and intellectual development than is enjoyed by his fellow-workers in any part of the world. . . . The admission of pure air and genial sunshine into the workroom and factory is compelled under government supervision. . . . There is a general diffusion of wealth, no great poverty, and not a single millionaire, as far as I know. . . . The men who have inaugurated these honest Christian reforms are animated by a sincere desire to promote the universal welfare, to resist the aggression of the strong, and lend a helping hand to the weak and lowly. You may call these principles by any name you choose, but the facts are as herein related. . . . The people of New Zealand are blessed beyond all others."

THE ECONOMIC RESULTS.

The consul's evidence, however, will probably impress the public less than Mr. Reeves' own story as to the fan and long gloves of the general servant who is going out to a ball with the daughter of a prime minister. Mr. Reeves explains the labor laws, the Arbitration act and the other measures that have been taken to emancipate the workers. Measured by economic results wages are lower now than they were in 1877, but as the price of food necessary for maintenance has fallen to an even greater extent, the position of the worker is improved. A laborer's daily wages have fallen from seven and sixpence to six and threepence, and an artisan's wages from ten shillings and sixpence to eight and threepence. As he can buy the same quantity of food for one shilling and tenpence three farthings that cost him formerly three shillings and twopence halfpenny, the position of the laborer is improved and that of the artisan not much impaired. Vegetables cost the colonists only the labor. Potatoes are sold at three pounds for a penny and oatmeal costs a penny a pound. The price of plain wearing apparel is twenty per cent. cheaper than seventeen years ago. The following is Mr. Reeves' sketch of what the laborer of the future will be if he advances along the lines which New Zealand has now mapped out:

THE LABORER OF THE FUTURE.

"Part of the money squandered formerly by his father in the public-house is now spent by his mother in buying good clothes for him. 'Her child must be dressed as well as the best of them,' for he sits beside their employer's children at school. There the education, like the legislation for him, is based on common sense. He is not left to books and his inner consciousness to form ideas of a forest or a factory. He is taken to see them. Free periodical excursions of whole schools by railway are organized. Country children come to town, where they are received by school committees, who conduct them over museums, newspaper offices, gas works, ocean steamers, and explain everything. A thousand town children see a field of waving yellow wheat reaped and bound, write essays on the matter, and ever after distinguish this grain from barley or oats. Scholarships are for the poorest laborer's son if he be clever, technical workshops if he be of a mechanical turn, state farms if he lean to agriculture. Built up with good food, good clothes (no trivial item in the formation of character), sound education, athletic games, he emerges from school to join his mates in the friendly societies, the trade unions, among the 'Knights of Labor' of a working world; to make new friends in the handsome workmen's clubs, on cricket and football grounds, at their boating and yachting club balls. On Saturday nights he walks through town or village, his wages in his pocket, his wife by his side, busy with the thoughts of Sunday's dinner; perhaps a prettily dressed baby daughter in his arms, or in a handsome go-cart. What does he love more

than he loves that child? Had he a half a dozen daughters he would not fear for them.

"The old world terror of absolute penury is unknown to him. Ladies, bountiful and idle, rich persons (who, impelled by a pleasurable emotion, miscalled charity, itch to sharpen the teeth of benevolence on the bones of poverty) cease their efforts to degrade him. If he be left without friend or employment he seeks the kindly aid of the Labor Bureau. If there be no room for him in any trade or job, he goes on the land, to the kauri gumfield, to the 'bush section,' which government will partially clear for him, to the state sawmill of the almost inexhaustible forest. *He cannot starve.*"

ABOUT CONDUCTING.

IN Part V, just issued, of the fourth volume of Wagner's "Prose Works," as translated by Mr. Wm. Ashton-Ellis, we have an installment of some thirty pages of the famous essay entitled "About Conducting." Originally it was contributed as a series of articles to the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* in 1869-70; immediately after it was republished in pamphlet form at Leipzig.

By mere coincidence, probably, this treatise is much referred to in an interesting article on the art of conducting in the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* for October. In it Herr Felix Weingartner, the well-known Berlin conductor, recapitulates Wagner's ideas, and then writes a critical study of the conducting of Hans von Bülow, one of Wagner's most devoted adherents. Wagner does not attempt to set up a system, however, but has simply jotted down his personal observations, appealing for justification not to other conductors, but to the musicians and singers who alone have a right to know how they are conducted. Yet these, he says, can certainly never decide the question until for once at least they have had the experience of being well conducted.

How all-important this matter of conducting has become for the composer may be gathered from Wagner, whose words are thus rendered by Mr. Ellis: "Unquestionably the guise in which their works are brought to the public's ear can be no matter of indifference to composers; for the public, very naturally, can get the correct impression of a musical work from nothing save a good performance, but is unable to distinguish between the correct impression and the badness of the work's performance."

After explaining what were the faults in the German orchestras of the old school and the reasons for the unfitness of the conductors to cope with the more complicated modern orchestral music, Wagner describes some of the conductors of his day: "These are the gentlemen," he says, "who 'bring out' an opera in a fortnight, are capital hands at 'cutting,' and write 'cadenzas' for *prime donne* to interpolate in other people's scores."

Even Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer lacked energy, that energy which nothing but a self-confidence,

backed by genuine force of character, can give: "Everything, alas! was artificial here: calling, talent, culture—ay, faith, love, and hope. . . . Both were confronted, in the Berlin orchestra, with the self-same obstacles that had always barred the way to any good in this department; but those very obstacles were just their duty to remove, since they were amply armed for the bout as none besides. Why did their strength forsake them? Apparently because they never had any. They left the thing in its rut."

The initial step toward reformation came from the executants themselves, and not from the survivors of the old dispensation: "This is plainly ascribable to the great advance in technical virtuosity. The boon conferred on our orchestras by the *virtuosi* of their various instruments is past all questioning; it would have been complete if the conductors, particularly amid such circumstances, had only been what they should be. . . . But with the pianoforte teachers nominated by ladies-in-waiting, and so forth, the *virtuoso*, of course, shot high above their heads; in the orchestra he played somewhat the same rôle as the *prima donna* on the boards."

WAGNER'S EARLY DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Referring to the strange impression of discontent made upon him in his youth by the orchestral rendering of some German classical music, Wagner writes: "Things that had seemed to me so full of life and soul when reading the score I scarcely recognized in the form wherein they skimmed before the audience, for the most part quite unheeded. Above all was I astonished at the mawkishness of the Mozartian cantilena, which I had imagined to be so full of charm and feeling."

Similarly, with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony as performed at Leipzig: "Myself I had copied out the score of that symphony, and made a pianoforte arrangement of it. Imagine my amazement to receive the most confused impressions from its performance!—ay, to feel at last so disheartened that I turned my back for awhile on Beethoven, having been thrown into such utter doubt about him. . . .

"My most thoroughgoing lesson was a hearing of that despaired-of 'Ninth Symphony' at Paris in the year 1839, played by the so-called Conservatoire orchestra. . . . In every bar the orchestra had learned to recognize the Beethovenian *melody*, which plainly had escaped our brave Leipzig bandmen of the time. The orchestra *sang* that melody. That was the secret. And it had been laid open by a conductor of no especial genius—Habeneck. The beauty of that rendering I still am quite unable to describe."

There is one particular passage in the first movement expressive of discontent, unrest and longing. In dealing with it, Wagner continues: "Never have I succeeded in getting even the most distinguished orchestras to execute it so absolutely evenly as I heard it rendered thirty years ago by the Paris musicians. This one passage, the oftener its remembrance has

recurred to me in later life, the clearer has it shown me the principles of orchestral delivery. The *manner* of the moods it expresses we never learn until we hear the passage executed as the master himself conceived it, and as I never yet have heard it realized save by those Paris hands. To a Frenchman to play an instrument well means to be able to make it sing."

Old Habeneck, though entirely wanting in "geniality," had found the proper *tempo* for every beat, and as nothing but a correct conception of the melody can give that *tempo*, it is obvious that nothing but the most conscientious diligence on the part of conductor and orchestra could have brought about such a result. But Wagner had never met any German conductors who could really *sing* a melody; to them music was only "an abstraction, a cross between syntax, arithmetic and gymnastics."

As to Wagner's conducting, Herr Weingartner quotes the testimony of Fürstenau, the old Dresden flautist, who says that the musicians under Wagner's *baton* often felt that they were not being conducted at all. Every one seemed able to follow his own feelings, and yet all played wonderfully together. It was Wagner's powerful will which acted, though quite unconsciously, on his musicians, so that while each one imagined himself free to play as he was moved, he was carrying out Wagner's intentions all the while. It was all so easy and smooth, and was a real delight.

WHEN VICTORIA WAS CROWNED.

Some Reminiscences of Long Ago.

IN the *Woman at Home* the illustrated articles now appearing about Queen Victoria contain some interesting reminiscences of the coronation few persons now living remember.

The writer says that on her accession the girl-queen became extraordinarily popular, and this popularity made itself felt in many ways, some of which were the reverse of agreeable: "Mothers loved her because she was such a good daughter; girls adored her because she was one of themselves, and they smoothed and braided their hair to look like the Queen, adopted her favorite colors of pink and blue, and thanked their good fortune if they chanced to be fair, blue-eyed and *petite*, while the tall, dark girls were correspondingly unhappy. Wise matrons mindful of the sad death of the Princess Charlotte with her first-born son, hoped the Queen would not rush into the perils of marriage and maternity too soon, and some even thought it might be safer for her to copy the example of Elizabeth in abjuring wedlock altogether. The young folks did not mind so long as she married for love. The condition of susceptible young men was indeed tragic. Some shot themselves and some went mad all for love of the Virgin Queen. One gentleman of position was reduced to weeding the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens in the hope of obtaining a

sight of her, and when the Queen left for Buckingham Palace he had his phaeton in readiness and drove in front of her carriage all the way to town. He continued to make himself so intrusive that the authorities were obliged to take him in hand. Charles Dickens was one of the youths who had a severe attack of Queen fever; happily he recovered, or we should not have received anything from his pen beyond the 'Pickwick Papers.' His youthful aberration must have come to the great novelist's memory with amusement when, at the climax of his fame, he was commanded to lunch with the Queen at Windsor, and received from her hands a copy of her Majesty's 'Tour in the Highlands,' inscribed with the words: 'From the humblest to the most distinguished author in England.'"

What a far-away time it seems to which the following statement refers: "The Queen was her own housekeeper so far as housekeepers permitted, and she managed things right royally, but never contracted a debt. She arranged dinner-parties, had delightful impromptu dances, picnics on Virginia Water, little evening concerts, at which she frequently sang herself, and organized riding and driving parties. She was in the saddle most days for two or three hours, attended by a gay cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen."

After describing the way in which the maiden monarch passed her day, the writer says that after dinner "the Queen had one little rule which one notes with interest. She would not allow the gentlemen to remain over their after dinner wine more than a quarter of an hour, and always remained standing in the drawing-room until they made their appearance."

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Coming to the coronation itself, one or two incidents are mentioned which most people have forgotten: "The coronation, with its various ceremonies, civil and religious, lasted more than four hours, and throughout the Queen played her part with wonderful composure. Care had been taken to provide a crown suitable for her small head, but no one had thought about reducing the size of the orb, which she was required to carry in her tiny hand. 'What am I to do with it?' she asked in concern. 'Carry it, your Majesty,' replied Lord John Thynne. 'Am I? it is very heavy,' the Queen answered in a tone of amazement. However, it was too late for protest, and she obeyed the exigencies of the situation. The coronation ring had been made to fit the little finger. The Archbishop declared that by the rubric it must be forced upon a larger finger. The result was that the finger was so much swollen that it had to be bathed in iced water before the ring could be drawn off."

In the November number the story is brought down to the autumn of 1842, the year in which the Queen took her first trip by rail and in which two attempts were made to kill her, both fortunately abortive.

"THE BRAVEST DEED I EVER SAW."

Related by Archibald Forbes.

ARCHIBALD FORBES has seen so many brave deeds that it was with some natural curiosity that we turned to his paper in *Pearson's Magazine* under this title. The deed which he selects as the bravest that he ever saw was the rescue of a wounded trooper, which won for Lord Charles Beresford the Victoria Cross. He thus tells the story:

"Colonel (now General Sir) Redvers Buller had been ordered to make a reconnaissance before Cetewayo's Kraal of Ulundi. Beresford led the advance, Buller bringing on the main body. Beresford, on his smart chestnut, with the white ticks on withers and flanks, was the foremost rider of the force. The Zulu chief bringing up the rear of the fugitives suddenly turned on the lone horseman who had so out-ridden his followers. A big man, even for a Zulu, the ring round his head proved him a veteran. The muscles rippled on his shoulders as he compacted himself behind his cowhide shield, marking his distance for the thrust of the gleaming assegai.

"It flashed out like the head of a cobra as it strikes; Beresford's cavalry sabre clashed with it; the spear head was dashed aside; the horseman gave point with all the vigor of his arm and the impetus of his galloping horse, and lo! in the twinkling of an eye the sword point was through the shield and half its length buried in the Zulu's broad chest. The gallant induna was a dead man, and his assegai stands now in a corner of Beresford's mother's drawing-room.

"The flight of the groups of Zulus was a calculated snare; the fugitives in front of the irregulars were simply a decoy. Suddenly from out a deep water-course crossing the plain, and from out the adjacent long grass sprang up a long line of several thousand armed Zulus. At Buller's loud command to fire a volley and then retire, Beresford and his scouts rode back toward the main body, followed by Zulu bullets.

"Two men were killed on the spot. A third man's horse slipped up and his wounded rider came to the ground, the horse running away. Beresford, riding behind his retreating party, looked back and saw that the fallen man was trying to rise into a sitting posture.

"The Zulus, darting out in haste, were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Beresford, measuring distance with the eye, saw a chance of anticipating them. Galloping back to the wounded man, and dismounting, he confronted his adversaries with his revolver, while urging the soldier to get on his horse.

"The wounded man bade Beresford remount and fly. Why, said he, should two die when death was inevitable but to one? The quaint resourceful humor of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis; he turned on the wounded man and swore with clinched fist that he would punch his head if he did not assist in the saving of his life.

"This droll argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, Beresford partly lifted, partly

hustled the man into the saddle, then scrambled up himself and set the chestnut a-going after the other horsemen; another moment's delay and both must have been assailed.

"A comrade fortunately came back, shot down Zulu after Zulu with cool courage, and then aided Beresford in keeping the wounded man in the saddle till the laager was reached, where no one could tell whether it was the rescuer or rescued who was the wounded man so smeared was Beresford with borrowed blood.

"Going into Beresford's tent the same afternoon, I found him sound asleep and roused him with the information, which Colonel Wood had given me, that he was to be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

"'Get along wid your nonsense, ye spalpeen!' was his yawning retort as he threw a boot at me, and then turned over and went to sleep again."

EUGENE FIELD AND THE CHILDREN.

THE January *McClure's* has a most pleasing group of Eugene Field's poems for children, prefaced by a short article in which Cleveland Moffett relates many pretty anecdotes of the late poet's great fondness for the little ones. We quote some of these:

"A characteristic incident occurred on Field's marriage day. The hour of the ceremony was all but at hand and the bridal party were waiting at the church for the bridegroom to appear. But he did not come; and, after an anxious delay, some of his friends went in search of him. They found him a short distance away, engaged in settling a dispute that had arisen among some street gamins over a game of marbles. There he was, down on his knees in the mud, listening to the various accounts of the origin of the quarrel; and it was only on the arrival of his friends that he suddenly recollected his more pressing and more pleasant duties.

IN DR. GUNSAULUS' HOME.

"Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, who was one of Mr. Field's most intimate friends, tells a story of Field's first visit to his house that shows how quick the poet was to make himself at home with children. For years the little ones in the Doctor's household had heard of Eugene Field as a wonderful person; and when they were told that he had come to see them their delight knew no bounds, and they ran into the library to pay him homage. It was in the evening, and, presumably, Field had already dined; but he told the children with his first breath that he wanted to know where the cookery was. They, overjoyed at being asked a service they were able to render, trooped out into the kitchen with Field following. The store of eatables was duly exposed, and Field seized upon a turkey, or what remained of one from dinner, and carried it into the dining room. There he seated himself at table, with the children on his knees and about him, and

fell to with a good appetite, talking to the little ones all the time, telling them quaint stories, and making them listen with all their eyes and ears. Having thus become good friends and put them quite at their ease, he spent the rest of the evening singing lullabies to them, and reciting his verses. Naturally, before he went away the children had given him their whole hearts.

MR. FIELD'S OWN CHILDREN.

"On his own children he bestowed pet names—'Pinney,' 'Daisy,' 'Googhy,' 'Posey' and 'Trotty'; and they almost forgot that they had others. His eldest daughter, for instance, now a lovely girl of nineteen, has remained 'Trotty' from her babyhood, and 'Trotty' she will always be. At her christening Field had an argument with his wife about the name they should give her. Mrs. Field wished her to be called Frances, to which Field objected on the ground that it would be shortened into Frankie, which he disliked. Then other names were suggested, and, after listening to this one and that one, Field finally said: 'You can christen her whatever you please, but I shall call her 'Trotty.' 'Pinney' was named from the comic opera 'Pinafore,' which was in vogue at the time he was born; and 'Daisy' got his name from the song, popular when he was born.

THE CASUAL BOY TRAMP.

"It was a common happening in the *News* office, while Mr. Field still did his work there, for some ragged, unwashed, woe-begone creature, too much abashed to take the elevator, to come toiling up the stairs and down the long passage into one of the editorial rooms, where he would blurt out fearfully, sometimes half defiantly, but always as if confident in the power of the name he spoke: 'Is 'Gene Field here?' Sometimes an overzealous office boy would try to drive one of these poor fellows away, and woe to that boy if Field found it out. 'I knew 'Gene Field in Denver,' or 'I worked with Field on the *Kansas City Times*,'—these were sufficient passwords and never failed to call forth the cheery voice from Field's room: 'That's all right, show him in here; he's a friend of mine.' And then after a grip of the hand and some talk over former experiences—which Field may or may not have remembered, but always pretended to—the inevitable half dollar or dollar was forthcoming, and another unfortunate went out into the world blessing the name of a man who, whether he was orthodox or not in his religious views, always acted up to the principle that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

And of all his visitors the most constant and appreciative were children. These he never sent away without some bright word and he rarely sent them away at all. Nowhere could they find such an entertaining playmate as he—one who would tell them such wonderful stories and make up such funny rhymes for them on the spur of the moment, and romp with them like one of themselves.

AMERICA'S SEVEN GREAT POETS.

THE *Arena* has begun the publication of personal recollections of Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant and Whitman. The first series, appearing in the December number, includes reminiscences of all except Longfellow and Whitman, who are reserved for the January number.

These articles are illustrated, and are of exceptional interest, having been written by intimate friends of the poets. The series begins with an account of "A Morning with Lowell," by the Rev. M. J. Savage, who comments on Lowell's personal dignity.

"As I remember the way in which he received me, the quiet ease with which he made me perfectly at home, it may be proper for me to say a word concerning Lowell's general attitude toward the public. He was by birth and training an aristocrat in the best sense of that word. He never found it easy to make his life a common, to be freely entered and trodden down at random by all the world. He was not so easily accessible as Longfellow; he claimed that he had a right to his own time, his intimacies and his friendships. But to those who knew him, to those to whom he opened his arms and his heart, he was the most delightful of companions. He has been severely criticised for the attitude of dignity and reserve which he took and maintained while he was our minister at the Court of St. James; and it is freely admitted that he was not one of those who liked to be slapped on the back by everybody, and that he was not willing to be made an errand boy or a London guide for wandering Americans. But no man who ever occupied a diplomatic position in Europe has ever stood more steadily for the essential principles of our republic, maintained more uncompromisingly the dignity of an American citizen, or reflected more credit on his country."

Emerson in his Home.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, who saw much of Emerson's home life for many years, contributes extracts from the journal in which he noted from time to time the remarks of the poet-philosopher. One passage in these conversations serves to indicate Emerson's attitude toward new writers.

"No man could be more hopeful for young writers of any promise than was Emerson. It was at this time (August 19, 1878) that I called on him one afternoon, and found him busy with papers of obscure authors who had sent them to him; one of these was Mr. P. Kaufman, formerly of Canton, Ohio, whom he had once met in New York, but had then lost sight of. He asked if I knew him, and then read me some verses of W. H. Babcock on 'Joseph the Nez Percé,' which he said he had read to audiences at the Old South and elsewhere, and thought them good. But when he sent them to Mr. Howells, asking to have them printed in the *Atlantic*, this editor had sent them back, saying they were not good enough. 'We thought we had some interest in our

own magazine,' said Emerson, a little piqued at the affair; and he gave me the verses, asking me to get them published somewhere, and have a little money sent to the author. Accordingly, I sent them to G. W. Curtis, who had them printed in *Harper's Monthly*, for which they seemed to be good enough."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Who so well fitted as Edward Everett Hale to give us glimpses into the inner life of rollicking Dr. Holmes? We quote one of Dr. Hale's stories of Holmes which has never before been in print.

"I was to preside, one year, at the annual dinner-party of Phi Beta Kappa. This dinner-party is apt to be about the best fun of the year, precisely because there are no reporters present and everybody says exactly what he chooses without any fear of the echo. By way of preparation for the dinner, I wrote to two or three of those whom I knew the younger members would like to see. Among others I wrote to Holmes, to remind him of the anniversary and to say that I hoped he would come. I got a good-natured note in reply, in which he said virtually that his pump had sucked, and that he had determined not to write any more occasional poems for dinner-parties. To this I boldly replied: 'Who said anything about a poem? I did not ask you to speak. I have only embarrassment of riches. But the boys would like to see you; come and sit by my side and you shall not say a word.' In reply to which, almost as soon as the mail could bring it, came a very droll answer: 'The idea of my going to Phi Beta without reading some verses is absurd. I have already found a theme, and the verses are half done. I shall come—fix that on your mind; and I shall be very angry if I am not called upon to speak.' Such are almost the words he used, in a note which, in some unfortunate frenzy of folly, I gave away to some wretched hunter of autographs. So he came, and we had a charming little poem from him."

John Greenleaf Whittier

Mrs. Mary B. Claflin tells several amusing anecdotes of the Quaker poet.

A little girl who was in the house with Mr. Whittier, and of whom he was very fond, asked the poet to commemorate in verse the death of her favorite kitten, Bathsheba by name.

"Without a moment's hesitation the poet said in solemn tones:

"Bathsheba! to whom none ever said scat—
"No worthier cat
"Ever sat on a mat
"Or caught a rat
"Requiescat!"

"The same little girl's pony broke his leg, and again the poet was called upon to comfort the child with some poetic sentiment. She said, 'I have written some lines myself but I can't think how to finish the verse.'

" 'What did you write?' asked Mr. Whittier.

"My pony kicked to the right, he kicked to the left,

"The stable post he struck it,

"He broke his leg short off"—

and then added Mr. Whittier,

"And then he kicked the bucket!"

"During the war a Quaker friend who was a ship-builder called on Mr. Whittier and said 'Friend Whittier, I am in great perplexity. Thee knows I do not approve of war any more than thee does, and I do not wish to do anything to help it on. I am asked to build some war ships, and I am told there is great need of them. What shall I do?'

"The two old friends talked over the situation for awhile, but Mr. Whittier did not commit himself till just as the shipbuilder was leaving, when he said, 'Thomas, if thee build the ships, I advise thee to use the best timber, and build them strong.'"

When Whittier was asked to head a petition to make a colored preacher chaplain of the House of Representatives, he shook his head and said, "Thee knows I don't approve of hiring folks to pray and paying them for it."

IN PRAISE OF THE POETS.

THE REV. DR. HORTON contributes to *Good Words* a paper upon the practical uses of poetry, which may be read with advantage by all those who think "they have no use for poetry."

"The poets who have won an undisputed place for all time in European literature are they who may be described as the outcome of the great periods in European history. May we not say they are the voices of these periods? For the connection between them is too regular to be accidental. When history is travelling with fateful things, it gives birth to poets who make vocal its passion, its purpose, and its thought. But if this is so, to be conversant with these master minds will be to maintain a living contact with the salient and significant points of human development, to understand man at his best, and the progress of man in its ordered and fateful connection.

"Here then is a practical use of poetry; it is a principal means of culture, that only genuine culture which consists in a sympathetic understanding of the human race to which we belong.

"As they are the interpreters of the great times to which they belong, so the genuine poets are the teachers of their own times, and the greatest among them are the teachers of all times.

"To know the poets is a liberal education. As the science of life is the most important of the sciences, and the art of conduct the greatest of the arts, the poets, as the interpreters of this science and this art, are not only the most agreeable but the most practical of our teachers.

"John Bright was accustomed to say: 'There is nothing which gives so much pleasure as poetry, except little children;' a beautiful saying, because

children are the poems of the human race, and poetry is the perennial childlikeness of the human heart. But every one who studies the career of John Bright will notice that poetry gave him something more than delight; it was the making of him. It was from the poets he learned that 'scorn of scorn, that love of love' which made him the apostle of a beneficent cause. It was from the poets he derived that singular magic of feeling and diction which enabled him to move multitudes, and even a nation, along the course which his heart desired. It is no accident that the greatest speaker, and one of the most powerful political leaders of our century, was a lover of the poets."

In conclusion Dr. Horton says: "There is a specific function of poetry, a function which is discharged by that which is the essence of it, and it is well-nigh indispensable."

This specific function is the revelation of the reality of the world to man: "What is called the glamour of life is life itself, that deep passion of inexplicable emotion, that subtle sense of all that lies behind phenomena, and holds phenomena in a unity, the pulsation of thought, the thrill of love, the conjecture of the unknown. All this has to be apprehended if we would know reality, and imagination alone can apprehend all this."

THE TALLEST MEN IN THE WORLD.

MR. W. J. GORDON, in the *Leisure Hour* for December, writes an interesting paper concerning "The Measurement of a Man," in which he tells us that the English professional men class are the tallest men in the world, and are getting taller. He says:

"The average Scotsman stands 5 feet 8½ inches, the average Irishman 5 feet 7½ inches, the average Englishman 5 feet 7½ inches, the average Welshman 5 feet 6½ inches; the average of the four being 5 feet 7½ inches, the same as that given above for the Leeds men, whereas the British professional class, according to the bulk of the statistics, average 5 feet 9 inches, and are the tallest men in the world, except some of the South Sea Islanders. And the height of this class is increasing, some authorities giving it at present as half an inch more; the reason for such superiority of stature being probably that they are better taken care of in their early days, the food and treatment of children under a year old having a marked influence on condition, weight, and height. They get more sleep, too, in their later youth and more regular and systematic exercise. The Briton is evidently getting longer and heavier, and seems to be approaching the time when he will average 5 feet 8 inches and weigh 10 stone 10 pounds. His recruiting standard, low as it is, is even now three inches higher than that of any European army and two inches higher than it was eighty-five years ago."

THE WANDERLUST IN CHILDREN.

MR. JOSIAH FLYNT tells in the January *Atlantic Monthly* of the various types of child tramps, who in the fullness of his experience, he can classify with apparent exhaustiveness. In the midst of his discussion of the various causes and environments which lead to youthful trampdom, and of his stories from his own experience, he takes note of one very peculiar but very constant and universal cause. It is purely psychological and he calls it a *Wanderlust*. After speaking of the boys who are brought to the road through the fascinations of the dime novel, Mr. Flynt says:

FITFUL WANDERINGS.

"Something like these children in temperaments, but totally different in most other respects, are those lads that one meets so often on our railways, drifting about for a month or so from town to town, seldom stopping in any of them over a day and then suddenly disappearing no one knows where, to appear again later on another railway, frequently enough a thousand miles distant. Occasionally they are missed from the road for over a year, and there is absolutely no news of their whereabouts; but just as they are almost forgotten they come forward once more, make a few journeys on the freight trains and vanish again. There are cases on record where some of them have kept this up for years; some of them coming and going with such regularity that their appearances may be calculated exactly. Out West not very long ago there was a little chap who 'showed up' in this way, to use the expression that the brakemen applied to him, every six weeks for three years, but this was all that was known concerning him. When asked who he was and where he belonged he gave such evasive answers that it was impossible to come to any trust worthy conclusion about him. He would have nothing to do with the people he met, and I have heard that he always rode alone in the box cars. In this last respect he was a notable exception, for as a rule these little nomads take great pleasure in talking with strangers, but they are careful not to say too much about themselves. They ask questions principally, and skip from one subject to another with a butterfly rapidity, but manage to pick up a great deal of knowledge of the road.

"THE RAILROAD FEVER."

"The tramp's theory of them is that they are possessed of 'the railroad fever,' and I am inclined to agree with them, but I accept the expression in its broader sense of *Wanderlust*. They want to get out into the world, and at stated periods the desire is so strong and the road so handy that they simply cannot resist the temptation to explore it. A few weeks usually suffice to cool their ardor and then they run home quite as summarily as they left, but they stay only until the next runaway mood seizes them. I have been successful in getting really well

acquainted with several of these interesting wanderers, and in each case this has been the situation. They do not want to be 'tough,' and many of them could not be if they tried; but they have a passion for seeing things on their own hook, and if the mood for 'a trip' comes it seems to them the most natural thing in the world to indulge it. If they had the means they would ride on Pullman cars and imagine themselves princes, but lacking the wherewithal they take to the road.

THE FEVER IS EVEN IN WELL-TO-DO CHILDREN.

"I knew in New York State a boy of this sort who had as nice a home as a child could wish, but he was cursed with this strange *Wanderlust*, and throughout his boyhood there was hardly a month that he did not run away. The queerest things enticed him to go. Sometimes the whistle of a railway engine was enough to make him wild with unrest, and again the sight of the tame, but to him fascinating village street was sufficient to set him planning his route of travel. In every escapade it was his imagination that stampeded him. Many a time, when he was in the most docile of moods, some fanciful thought of the world at large and what it held in waiting for him would dance across his brain, and before he could analyze it or detect the swindle he was scampering off for 'the depot.' Now it was a wish to go West and play trapper and scout, and then it was the dream of American boyhood,—a life cramped but struggling, and emerging in glorious success as candidate for the presidency. Garfield's biography, I remember, once started him on such a journey and it took years to get the notion out of his head that simply living and striving as Garfield did was not sure to bring the same results. Frequently his wanderings ended several hundred miles from home, but much oftener in some distracting vagabond's 'hang-out' in a neighboring city. Fortunately the fever burned itself out ere he had learned to like the road for its own sake, and he lived to wonder how he had harbored or indulged such insane impulses. A large number of these truants, however, have no good homes and indulgent parents to return to, and after a while the repeated punishment seems to them so unjust and cruel that there comes 'a trip' which never ends. The *Wanderlust* becomes chronic, and mainly because it was not treated properly in its intermittent stage. There is no use in whipping these children; they are not to blame; all that one can do is to busy their imaginations in wholesome ways, watch them carefully, and if they must wander direct their wanderings. In many cases this is possible, for the fever breaks out among children of the best birth as well as among those of the lowest; and in these instances, at least, the parents have much to answer for if the children reach the road. I look upon this fever as quite as much of a disease as the craze to steal which is found now and then in some child's character, and it deserves the same careful treat-

ment. Punishment only aggravates it, and develops in the boy a feeling of hatred for all about him. I firmly believe that some day this trouble in so many boys' lives will be pathologically treated by medical men, and the sooner that day comes the better it will be for many unfortunate children."

HOW THE LANDLORDS WERE BOUGHT OUT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MR. CHILDERS contributes to *Good Words* an account of an operation in which he was engaged in 1875 for the settlement of an agrarian feud which had long troubled the peace of Prince Edward Island. He says: "Some particulars of this very curious operation, the compulsory transfer of the entire land of a colony from a small number of proprietors, chiefly absentees, to several thousand tenants may perhaps prove of interest. In Prince Edward Island the grants to the sixty-three landlords—among whom the colony was originally divided—were grossly improvident, and the conditions subject to which the estates were granted had not been enforced, so that immigration and settlement had been checked if not entirely stopped. In fact, in most cases, the proprietors could not make a title even if they were willing to sell. What the tenants sought was not so much to enforce particular prices at which they might purchase their holdings as to secure the power of purchasing them at some price."

EXPROPRIATION.

Mr. Childers carried out the scheme for expropriating the landlords, with the result that, "by the end of 1878 the whole of Prince Edward Island was free from what was called landlordism. Nearly a million acres had been either comprised in the sixty-three estates which formed the subject of the lottery in London, or were originally reserved for public purposes. I find from official papers that all these estates have been bought by the government at a cost of about \$1,200,000. Four-fifths of this acreage has been, according to the same authority, resold to the tenants, who, in 1892, had already paid instalments of their purchase money, reaching nearly \$840,000. The government has been able to effect this with the help of a grant from the Dominion Parliament (one of the conditions of confederation) of \$600,000. So, not only has the policy of the Act been successful, but, as a financial operation, it has been satisfactory.

"Whether the abolition of landlordism has been an unmixed good, I do not pretend to determine. If I live to pay an eighth visit to North America I may have an opportunity of collecting opinions on this point. Anyhow the complete agrarian transformation through which Prince Edward Island has passed affords much instructive material for reflection."

HOW CAMPHOR IS CULTIVATED IN FORMOSA.

ONE of the principal products of the territory which has come under Japanese administration as a result of the war with China is camphor. In the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* Mr. John Dodd, writing on Formosa, tells us how this product is cultivated.

"Small shanties are scattered over the hills where the camphor-trees grow, and in all directions the clearing of the woods is going on at a rapid rate. Some trees are cut up for camphor-making, others are sawn into planks and knees for the building of junks and boats of all descriptions. On the hillsides are built distilleries consisting of oblong-shaped structures principally of mud bricks, and about ten or twelve feet long, six feet broad and four high. On each side are five to ten fire-holes about a foot apart and the same distance above the ground. On each fire-hole is placed an earthen pot full of water, and above it a cylindrical tube, about a foot in diameter and two feet high, passes up through the structure and appears above it. The tube is capped by a large inverted jar, with a packing of damp hemp between the jar and cylinder to prevent the escape of steam. The cylinder is filled with chips of wood about the size of the little finger, which rest on a perforated lid covering the jar of water, so that when the steam rises it passes up to the inverted jar, or condenser, absorbing certain resinous matter from the wood on its way. While distillation is going on an essential oil is produced and is found mixed with the water on the inside of the jar. When the jar is removed the beady drops solidify, crystallization commences, and camphor in a crude form, looking like newly formed snow, is detached by the hand, placed in baskets lined with plantain leaves, and hurried off to the nearest border town for sale.

"With regard to camphor, as in other commercial matters, the Chinese Government has acted very foolishly. For over thirty years to my knowledge there has been a constant demand for camphor, and yet the administration has done nothing to prevent the reckless waste of the forests and taken no steps to provide for the reforestation of uninhabited tracts useless for cultivation. True, as far as I have explored the mountains of the interior, camphor-trees seem to be exceedingly numerous, and there is at present no fear that the supply will run short for many years to come. But the increased demand for camphor in these days of smokeless powder may hasten the destruction of the trees, and therefore it is to be hoped that the Japanese will assure the supply in the future by planting saplings on waste lands. I planted a lot in my garden in 1869, and when I left in 1890 they were trees thirty to forty feet high and upward. From this experiment I conclude that trees fifty years old would be large enough for all ordinary purposes to which the timber is applied."

ARE THE JEWS RETURNING TO PALESTINE?

IN the *Missionary Review of the World* Rev. H. H. Jessup of Beirut, Syria, considers the subject of the number of Jews in Palestine. He answers with an emphatic "No" the question, "Is it true that the Jews are flocking back to the land of their fathers by thousands and tens of thousands, and that soon they will take possession of Canaan, restore their kingdom and rebuild their temple?" Dr. Jessup gives consular statistics to show that in 1891 there were in Palestine proper only 45,021 Jews. The Jews of Palestine are largely supported by the European rabbis' fund, receiving house rent and weekly rations from the common fund, thus encouraged in habits of idleness. The Rothschild colonies are conducted on the same pauperizing system. In 1893 Mr. Jessup visited two of the colonies, finding the first an unthrifty and forlorn affair, the colonists looking sickly and dejected. The second colony had a splendid agricultural site, but lies on the margin of the most pestilential marsh in Palestine. He says: "The whole impression made upon an observer with regard to these Jewish colonies is that they are forced, unnatural and of doubtful success. The pauperizing system which has made Jerusalem a great almshouse tends to demoralize the whole system of Palestine colonization. The entire scheme seems to be a kind of fad, which is being pursued with a special object, having none of the elements which made the old Phœnician colonies and the modern Anglo-Saxon colonies successful."

THE FUTURE OF THE JEWS.

As to the future of the Jewish people, Dr. Jessup has this to say:

"1. The trend of Jewish migration at the present is westward, and further than ever from the old land of Israel. There are about four times as many Jews now in New York City as there are in the whole of Palestine. Tens of thousands are going to the Argentine Republic in South America. They seem to be more and more torn loose from territorial attachments, and the great future of the Jewish race seems to be about to be wrought out in the free air of America.

"2. The return of the Jews is to be a spiritual return to Christ, their Messiah and Lord. The marvelous prophecies of Ezekiel, 40 to 48, clothed in priestly language and figures which speak of a readjustment of the configuration of Palestine, of a temple a mile square, and a special sacred 'oblation' or temple area fifty miles square, clearly refer in splendid imagery to the future glories of the Church of Jesus Christ, and the 'waters' flowing from beneath the sanctuary point to the life-giving streams of the Gospel dispensation, which are destined to vitalize and bless all mankind. A literal fulfillment of those extraordinary prophecies is manifestly physically impossible without the most stupendous miracle ever performed.

"3. The literal interpretation of the prophecies with regard to the 'return' of the Jews is extremely improbable."

SPOKANE AND ITS FRUIT FAIR.

THAT valuable periodical, the *Northwest Magazine*, presided over by Mr. E. V. Smalley, devotes a large proportion of its space to a description of the recent Spokane, Wash., Fruit Fair by Mr. N. W. Durham.

Spokane, it seems, has no use for ice palaces, corn palaces, cotton expositions, or flower festivals. Some new kind of show was sought, and so Spokane gathered together the fruits of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and even British Columbia, and made an exhibit that did credit to the states and peoples represented.

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

"It was given under the auspices of the Spokane Bureau of Immigration; and, notwithstanding the purpose was only to pay expenses and the admission fee was fixed at the nominal sum of ten cents, and it was necessary to construct for the occasion a great building of timbers and canvas, after all expenses had been paid there remained \$1,000 profits. This sum was turned into the treasury of the Bureau of Immigration and will be expended for the good of Spokane and the surrounding country.

"During the ten days of the fair there were 52,000 paid admissions at the door, or a daily average of 5,200. On one particularly attractive day the admissions numbered 8,000. These figures are not estimates, but the actual returns made by the treasurer in his accounting to the Bureau of Immigration."

"Thousands of visitors came from Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and British Columbia. All the railroads ran special excursion trains carrying people from the surrounding country and the adjacent States for one cent per mile, a passenger rate unparalleled in the history of the West. These excursion trains carried 1,000 to 3,000 people daily, and as the visitors were allowed from two to four days at the fair, the aggregate of strangers entertained by the city frequently ran up to 4,000 or 5,000.

"Although the exhibition was open to all the products of the soil, it was pre-eminently a fruit fair. Fruit was displayed in every imaginable form—in boxes, in pyramids, on plates, on the limb. There were tons of fresh fruit, tons of dried fruit, tons of canned fruit. Seventy varieties of apples were on exhibition and an infinite variety of peaches, pears, plums, apricots, prunes, quinces, nectarines and small fruits. A profusion of cereals, grasses, flax, broom-corn, sugar-cane, melons, tobacco, hops and native wines added variety to the exposition and left no vacant room in the 50,000 feet of floor space under roof and canvas."

WILD TRAITS IN DOMESTICATED ANIMALS.

IN the *Forum* Mr. William Ferrero, a disciple of the eminent Italian anthropologist, Professor Lombroso, gives among others, the following interesting examples of crime among animals:

"It would be absurd to declare that the hawk which kills a swallow is a criminal, for he is only fighting out his struggle for existence; but, on the other hand, animals which kill others of their own species are guilty of a true criminal act when they do so for any other reason than that of self-defense. Thus, Karl Vogt, the celebrated German naturalist, has observed a couple of storks that had for several years built their nest in a village near Salette. One day it was noticed that when the male was out in search of food another younger bird began to court the female. At first he was repulsed, then tolerated and welcomed; at last one morning the two birds flew away to the field where the husband was hunting for frogs and killed him. According to Brehm, storks often murder the members of the flock which either refuse to follow them at the time of migration or are not able to do so. Parrots although frugivorous birds as a rule, will sometimes attack their companions and crush their skulls by repeated blows from their beaks. Female partridges love their young very dearly, but their jealousy of their companions is so great that they often kill each other's young. Houzeau has noticed among anthropomorphic monkeys,—especially among the females in menageries,—that they treat each other with the greatest cruelty, and sometimes even kill each other. It is a peculiar feeling of hatred for the individuals of their own sex which often leads them to murder."

The Sheep-Killing Parrot.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* appears an interesting account of a bird which affords a remarkable illustration of the effect of environment on animals. We are told that the kea, or New Zealand parrot, once harmless, has become under necessity a depraved, carnivorous creature, and is not only a carnivore but is a very epicure among the carnivores.

A DEGENERATE.

"The kea in color is a dull olive, which brightens on the upper parts, especially in the tail feathers, where it shines with much lustre. Over the rump is a patch of brownish-red; the plumage under the wings is of a rich red and bright lemon color. It is extremely amusing to watch the kea when it is feeding on the ground. Having selected a spot which it considers favorable for the purpose, it sets about unearthing the larvae on which it sometimes feeds with a thoroughness and evident earnestness of purpose that are quite refreshing to see. Rapidly, and with astonishing force, stroke follows stroke of its pickaxe-like beak, the loosened soil flying about in all directions. The natural food of the kea consists of larvae of insects and berries and roots of various alpine shrubs and plants."

Such was the kea before the fall. Man was the serpent which brought the temptation into the way of the unfortunate kea, and kidney-fat was the apple that ruined the vegetarian of the New Zealand Eden. "The kea, in the days before the country was stocked with sheep, was obliged to leave its mountain home temporarily and descend to lower levels to eke out a hardy existence in winter time.

famished kea must have come poking about the killing-yard of some sheep station, seen the strange sight of a woolly skin hanging over the fence-rails, picked at the fat which adhered to it in places, found it good, and in that act changed its feeding habits; and, one might almost say, its whole nature. From picking the pieces from the skins it proceeded to feed upon the kidney-fat of carcasses on the meat-gallows, and from that to prey upon the living animal. This is all of the origin of this strange practice that we can be at all sure of pursuing aright, all that we shall ever know. To conceive how the bird, having selected the kidney-fat on the carcass as an especial delicacy, was able to tell with such exactness where the tit-bit was situated in the living animal, is a task beyond our power."

The writer tells some gruesome stories of the rapacity of this bird. He says: "So rapacious has it become that it has been known to attack a sheep when directly under the charge of a shepherd, and in broad daylight; indeed there are not wanting cases where it has been known to attack foals, and one instance is reported of a horse becoming its victim."

In a single twelve months in a corner of one run these birds destroyed over one thousand sheep. They have been known to kill as many as two hundred healthy sheep in a single night. Still more horrible is the story told round the camp fire at Mount Cooke of a shepherd who had recently arrived in New Zealand, and who wagered a month's pay that if he clothed himself in a sheep's skin, and went out

into the hills and feigned distress on his hands and knees, by imitating the bleat of a lost sheep, no birds would dare to molest him. The wager was accepted. The skin of a sheep was tied round the shepherd and he vanished into the darkness. It was a stormy night and all trace of the man was soon lost. Once they thought they heard a wild cry as of a human being in death agony borne down the gale, but they could not locate it, nor could they find him the whole of the next day until sun-

down. Then they found him a hopeless idiot, while his body was in such a condition from the attacks of the birds as to be indescribable. This parrot has multiplied and increased exceedingly, even as mankind did before the Flood, since it fell from its native innocence and ate the forbidden meat. In vain county councils offer so much a beak for every head brought in; the keas continue to increase and multiply and render sheep-farming unprofitable.



THE NEW ZEALAND KEA.

With the advent of sheep, even the scanty means it there found of sustaining life during the winter were taken from it. By repeatedly burning off the face of the country for the purpose of obtaining fresh pasturage, the run-holder speedily swept away all berry-bearing shrubs and insectivorous life alike in a billowy sea of flames.

"On a dismal winter night, with little in it to soften the hard lot of this feathered starveling, a

A Dissertation on the Pig.

Dr. Louis Robinson contributes to the *North American Review* a fourth article on "Wild Traits in Tame Animals," dealing this month with that most uninviting subject, the pig. But even the "porker" becomes interesting under Dr. Robinson's clever and skillful treatment. The first interesting fact that Dr. Robinson has to offer regarding the *suidæ*, or pig tribe, is that all the characteristics which rendered them so valuable to carnivorous man served to preserve them during long epochs before the commencement of their captivity. We now chiefly regard a live hog as so much perambulating bacon. How came he by his aptitude for laying on fat? According to Dr. Robinson the hog's disposition to lay on an enormous amount of adipose tissue dates back far beyond the beginning of the Chinese Empire. The hog, then running wild, in all probability would have perished during the hard winter unless he accumulated fat during the fall.

FAT PORK AND HONEY.

This thought is beautifully developed by Dr. Robinson. "One would not think that there was much resemblance between fat pork and honey, yet analysts tell us that they are chemically very similar. In both cases they were, in the first place, stores laid up for winter use by their respective owners, which man, the arch-plunderer, has appropriated for his own purposes. There was this difference, however, that whereas the bees accumulated their savings in a joint stock bank the pig carried his about with him.

"Throughout the spring and summer in Northern and Central Europe, the wild hog, by diligently grubbing for roots and whatever else he could find, managed to make a bare living. But when autumn came and the acorns and beech-mast fell, he reveled in plenty. Moreover, at this season many of his enemies, such as the bears, were feasting on the ripe berries and nuts, so that he was left in comparative peace. The result was that in the few weeks between the fall of the mast and the first severe weather he filled out amazingly. Then came the winter, during which he had to face the cold, and find what food he could beneath the snow or on the hard frozen ground. Toward the end of winter the most trying time came. The earth was still hard with frost, and every nut or acorn in the forest had been picked up by the thousands of hungry searchers. The pig was no longer fat; his inward store had well nigh been consumed. It was always an anxious question with him whether he would 'save his bacon' until the breaking of the frost.

"You will see then that the hog, which had within his own private bank a dollar's worth of savings in the form of lard, when his fellows were insolvent, would in an exceptionally protracted and severe winter be one of the few to survive. He would naturally transmit his fattening tendencies to his descendants, and so it comes about that, in the present day no animal so handsomely responds to liberal feeding as the domestic pig."

OTHER REMINISCENCES OF BARBARIC DAYS.

There are two other characteristics of the pig which have been transmitted from his barbaric days, his tough skin and bristly coat. In other articles Dr. Robinson showed that the horse, the ass, the sheep and the goat found it necessary to retire from the low and marshy regions where cover was abundant, and which swarmed with voracious foes. The pig stayed and faced the danger. Shaped like a submarine boat, or a Whitehead torpedo, with a nose not unlike the thin end of a wedge, he was enabled to force his way through dense canebrakes and jungles, and his bristly covering formed a perfect protection against the thorns and brambles through which he plunged at headlong speed when pursued by other animals. Dr. Robinson accounts for the shrill voice of the pig on the assumption that in the wild state it was his appeal to his brethren for help. The continual grunting of the pig also reflects something of the conditions of life of his wild ancestors. This accomplishment was developed to prevent the herds of swine scattered in the long grass or among the brackens of a European forest from losing sight of one another.

WHAT IS JARRAH?

JARRAH, the toughest wood in the world, which is now being largely used for paving purposes in England, is thus described by Sir William Robinson in his paper on Western Australia, which appears in the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute*.

Writing of the timber wealth of Australia and of its great trees he says: "The first in importance of these eucalypts is that commonly known as the jarrah or yarra, which is gradually finding its way into the markets of the world—the first not only because it is on the whole the most useful of the West Australia forest trees, but as covering the largest area, being the principal vegetable product over some fourteen thousand square miles. This tree attains to a large size, sufficient for all purposes of construction, is of handsome growth, straight and tall, but with the fault so common to the trees of Australia—it is not umbrageous. The white blossoms are, however, very beautiful and produced in great abundance even when the tree is young. The jarrah timber has been the subject of exaggerated praise and depreciation, and in either case not without some reason, having been found in some places to answer fully the claims made for it of strength and durability, while in others it has failed. The reason for this is not far to seek: Like other timber it requires to be cut from trees growing on the proper soil—the iron-stone gravel of the Darling range—at the proper season, and at the proper age; and, moreover, certain parts of it are of inferior quality. It is also difficult to season, being liable to split in the process if care is not taken. The great and sudden demand which at one time was made for this timber, induced, as I fear, its exportation to

fulfill contracts as to quantity without sufficient regard to quality; but when the necessary care is taken, it will be found to justify the encomium of Baron von Mueller, whom we all know as a competent authority, 'that for the durability of its timber it is unsurpassed by any kind of tree in any portion of the globe,' and under such circumstances it has three properties of great utility—it resists the marine terebo and the white ant, and is not affected by the oxidation of iron bolts or nails."

MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER ON THE RISE OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

"ALL THE WORLD" for this month contains a tribute from Mrs. Josephine Butler to her zealous allies in the Salvation Army. The Purity movement and the Salvationist movement seem to her the two great features of the age. She tells how she first became acquainted with the later and the larger of the two:

"My memory goes back a number of years to the time when my husband and I were living in Liverpool. I recall one evening when I drove . . . in order to accompany him home. As he seated himself by my side in the carriage, he laid upon my knee a poor little shabby newspaper, saying, 'There, that will interest you. I am sure you will rejoice to see it.' This was the first number (as I believe) of the *War Cry*. . . . My husband, a scholar, a literary man and critical, had read this paper himself, and rejoiced in what it recorded, overlooking its many and obvious defects and its peculiar style. He was right in thinking that I should rejoice in it. I took it to my room and read every word of it, and thanked God.

A PREMONITION.

"Some five or six years before, when resting on my bed during a slow recovery from illness, a great thirst took possession of my soul for national blessing—above all, for revival and blessing and help for the millions of the poor and suffering and ignorant, the 'submerged' in our great cities; my prayer for them went up night and day. One evening, awaking from a refreshing sleep, the words came to me with great distinctness and power, as if spoken by an angel of God in my chamber:

O'er the gloomy hills of darkness,
Look, my soul, be still and gaze!
All the promises do travail
With a glorious day of grace.

And I was kept in stillness and expectancy. When the wretched little paper came into my hands I said to myself, 'Here are the first drops of a great and gracious shower.'"

When Mrs. Butler first attended the Army meetings in Liverpool she found them making "a terrible noise." She says, "My head ached a little, but my heart rejoiced."

"THE DEVIL TERRIBLY AFRAID OF YOU AND ME."

She tells a characteristic story of the General: "Some seventeen or eighteen years ago I called at the Army headquarters in London. The General

and Chief-of-Staff were there. At the close of a conversation on the war which we, each in our own sphere, were carrying on, the General took both my hands, and looking at me with his kind but piercing eyes, he said, 'The devil is terribly afraid of you and me, Mrs. Butler.' I went away pondering this saying, 'The devil terribly afraid of me!' 'Why not?' I asked myself, 'since God elects to use the weak things of this world, things that are not, to bring to naught things that are. I will believe it more than I have yet dared to do.'"

ALEXANDRE DUMAS FILS.

IN the January *Bookman* Prof. Adolphe Cohn offers a discriminating criticism on the work of Dumas the younger, who died recently in Paris.

"Dumas' dramatic construction is simplicity itself. His plays need but a short time. Here, again, we find the disciple of the classical dramatist of France. Of course no writer of the nineteenth century would think of subjecting himself to the tyrannical rule of the three verities; but the romantic contempt for it, which is clearly visible in "*La Dame aux Camélias*," has entirely disappeared from the later plays, written with a serious moral purpose. The spirit of the famous rule is respected if not its letter. Often there is no change of scenery from the beginning to the end; as little time as possible elapses between the beginning and the end of the play; and as for the unity of action, it is more scarcely respected by Dumas than by any other dramatist save Racine.

HIS PLAYS CLEAR AND LOGICAL.

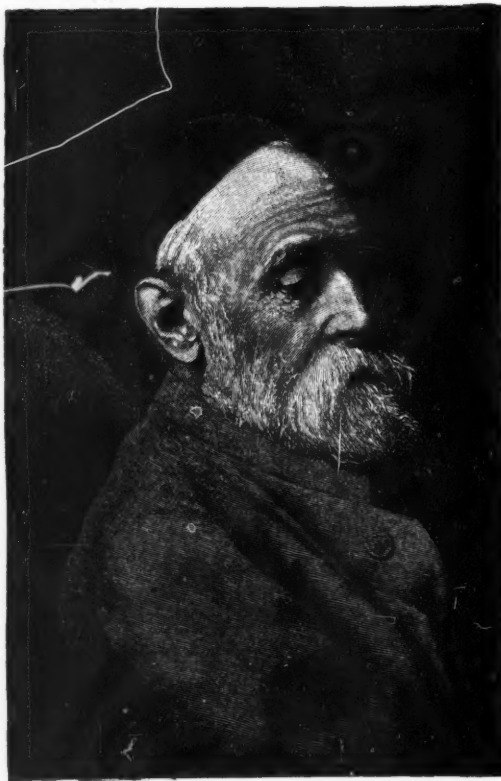
"His characters are not very complex; their nature is presented to us almost solely from an ethical and intellectual standpoint. We are not expected to guess at anything; what we ought to know is clearly told us; the end of the play is really the conclusion of the author's reasoning."

"After all this shall we say that Dumas fils' plays are perfect? By no means; but we sincerely believe that they offer the most perfect dramatic products of one of the greatest qualities of the human mind—viz., logic. The trouble is that life is not always logical, and even that, as has been said more than once, it would be perfectly intolerable but for man's inconsistency. But when logic is clothed with the eloquence of Olivier de Jalin, of Jacques de Boisecny, of Séverine de Biré, of Madame Aubray, of Thonocnin, or simply of Alexandre Dumas fils, when the moving power that underlies the argument is a desire not simply for success but for the mastery over the minds of men, and when that object itself in the eyes of the author is only second to a passion for the true and the good, the product resulting therefrom cannot be an indifferent one, and it possesses that inner strength which carries works of art with strong chances of a favorable sentence to the tribunal of a remote and therefore impartial posterity."

MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A., AT HOME.

An Interview at Limnerslease.

IN the *Young Woman* for December there is a charmingly written article on Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., who since the article was written has presented to the National Portrait Gallery of London a collection of fifteen oil paintings and two drawings, including portraits of Carlyle, Tennyson,



MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A.

Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, Lord Lytton, Cardinal Manning and John Stuart Mill. The writer, Miss Friederichs, recently visited Mr. Watts at his country house at Limnerslease, near Guildford. She is sympathetic, picturesque and painstaking, and the interview is one of the best that has been published of late years. She tells us among other interesting things that Mr. Watts gets up every morning at four o'clock. He is indeed near eighty years of age, but he says, with cheerful energy, that he shall do some of his best work yet. Although in good spirits he has all his life lived very abstemiously.

When asked as to how he got into faces of his portraits the looks which one likes best to see there, Mr. Watts said: "Before I paint the portrait of any man who is at all known to the public I get to know

a good deal about him. And from what I know about him I also know that a certain expression *must* sometimes come into his eyes. And I put it there."

HIS POLITICS.

Questioned about politics, Mr. Watts gave the following exposition of an artist's confession of faith: "But I am not a Socialist by any means, although I take what are called broad views of social questions. So far from being a Socialist, my inclinations are all the other way. I love pomp and ceremony; I would like to see a duke wear his ermine and a king his crown; I would like to see them drive about in gorgeous, picturesque state coaches, and I would like to see the nobility live again in the pompous, stately way of former ages.

"Also, I would like the working classes to retain their distinctive dress, which was not only infinitely more picturesque but also infinitely more dignified than the present straining to imitate the clothes of the wealthy, which of course can only be done by buying what is cheap and ugly and machine-made. But I know that the pomp and stateliness of olden times cannot return. The conditions of life have changed and with them the manners and customs, and what was right and fitting for the slow-going days of the past is no longer appropriate to the rush and hurry of the present. There are many things in the past which can never return, but there are some that may be revived."

When "Carmen Sylva" was in England she called on Mr. Watts, and this interview led to the painting of the picture which is described and reproduced (by no means successfully) in the article.

By chance Mr. Watts repeated the lines:

What I spent I had;
What I saved I lost;
What I gave I have,

and the discussion arose whether the spirit of the saying could be embodied in a picture. Mr. Watts was in doubt about it, but said he would see, and perhaps at her Majesty's next visit he would be able to put before her an attempt at representing the lines in some symbol.

LUKE FILDES AND HIS WORK.

ONE of the most interesting English annuals is that known as the *Art Annual*, which is published in connection with the *Art Journal*, and takes the life and work of some artist of note for its subject. The new number, which deals with Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., would seem to be the twelfth in the series; the previous *Annuals* have given us critical and biographical sketches of such artists as Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Mr. W. Holman Hunt, Professor Herkomer, etc.

"Luke Fildes," in the hands of Mr. David Croal Thomson, the editor of the *Art Journal*, is an exceptionally good monograph, both as to letterpress

and illustrations. In addition to interesting biographical matter and a general article on his pictures, we have the artist presented to us as a painter of Venetians, as a portrait painter, and as an illustrator; but as he is most familiar to us as the painter of the pathetic pictures, "The Casuals" and "The Doctor," some information about these pictures will have the greatest interest.

the English nation, and when the new Westminster Gallery is ready, the painting will be open to the world to discuss. Meanwhile, all who have seen the etching of this painting will be interested in reading the following interesting story of how it was painted:

"After many studies Mr. Fildes had the interior of a cottage erected inside his own studio. This was carefully planned and properly built with rafters,



LUKE FILDES IN HIS STUDIO.

"The Casuals" only dates back to 1874. In reference to it the artist says: "I had been to a dinner party, I think, and happened to return by a police-station, when I saw an awful crowd of poor wretches applying for permits to lodge in the casual ward. I made a note of the scene, and after that often went again, making friends with the policeman and talking with the people themselves. Then was my chance, and I at once began to make studies for my *Graphic* picture. From that I elaborated the large canvas afterward exhibited at the Academy." The picture is now in the Royal Holloway College at Egham.

Mr. Henry Tate has promised "The Doctor" to

and walls, and window, all as afterward expressed in the finished picture.

"The composition has been recognized by the medical profession as a great and lasting complement to the whole body. No more noble figure than the doctor could be imagined—the grave anxiety, supported by calm assurance in his own knowledge and skill, not put forward in any self-sufficient way, but with dignity and patience, following out the course his experience tells him is correct; the implicit faith of the parents, who, although deeply moved, stand in the background, trusting their doctor even while their hearts fail.

"At the cottage window the dawn begins to steal in, and with it the parents again take hope into their hearts, the mother hiding her face to escape giving vent to her emotion, the father laying his hand on the shoulder of his wife in encouragement of the first glimmerings of the joy which is to follow."

FREEMAN THE SCHOLAR AND PROFESSOR.

THE current number of the *Yale Review* contains an appreciative estimate of the English historian Edward A. Freeman, by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, who knew Freeman intimately for many years.

A MANY-SIDED SCHOLAR.

Professor Adams describes Freeman as a many-sided scholar—"an historical geographer, a humanist, a philologist, an archaeologist, a specialist in architecture, an accomplished journalist, a literary critic, an historian, and a politician in the best Greek sense." Freeman sought the solid fundamental facts of existence. He had no wings, says Professor Adams, and wanted none. He avoided light literature, natural science, and even philosophy and theology.

"Freeman's interest in history was early kindled. He used to say that he could not remember a time when he was not interested in this subject. Before he began Latin—that is, before he was seven years old—he read Roman and English history with intense pleasure. His parents died in his early childhood and he was brought up by persons two generations older than himself. To that fact he attributed his early introduction to past politics and present history. He associated with people to whom the American and French Revolutions were living memories. Consequently his first political principles were strongly Tory; but he early became an eclectic with regard to politics beyond the sea. Sympathy with the modern Greeks and other oppressed nationalities in southeastern Europe made him a Liberal."

TWO CHARACTERISTIC AMBITIONS.

"A study of Freeman's life reveals two characteristic ambitions. First, to become a professor of history at Oxford and, secondly, to be elected a Liberal member of Parliament and to take an active part in the political life of his country. Although he once thought of taking orders, and even of becoming an architect, he wrote from Oxford in 1846: 'My great ambition would be to get one of the history professorships here.' He worked hard for this honor and repeatedly stood as a candidate, first in 1858 for the chair of modern history when vacated by Vaughan, but the choice then fell upon Goldwin Smith; again in 1861 for the Camden professorship of ancient history, which Freeman said he preferred; and again in 1862 for the Fischele professorship of modern history. In December, 1865, Freeman wrote to Dean Hook: 'Goldwin Smith will most likely give up his

professorship next year, and I want to succeed him.' With this object in mind Freeman began the 'History of the Norman Conquest,' and hastened the printing of the first volume in 1866. But his friend Dr. Stubbs, who had succeeded him in the fellowship at Trinity College, now anticipated him in receiving the appointment as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Freeman had to wait until 1884 before the place came to him through nomination by Gladstone, after Stubbs had been made Bishop of Chester. Academic honor was bestowed upon Freeman too late in life, and he had but little satisfaction in his new title of 'Professor.' He wrote to Goldwin Smith: 'It is something to succeed Arnold, you, and Stubbs—but I gnash my teeth that I have not had you and Stubbs as my colleagues, and not as my predecessors. Years ago to fill one of the historical chairs at Oxford was my alternative ambition with a seat in Parliament. It seemed for years as if neither would ever come to me; and now at last one has come when I am rather too old for the change.'"

DISAPPOINTED IN HIS POLITICAL AMBITIONS.

"Freeman was disappointed in his political ambitions; but it was a kind fate that kept him at his scholarly work in his own home for the greater part of his life. He was obviously unfitted by nature for the career either of a politician or of a university professor. He was not sufficiently adaptable to new times and new men to suit the progressive needs of his day and generation. He judged the present too severely by the past. He often applied archaic standards of measurement to living issues. He worried himself and others over the use of mere words like 'Anglo-Saxon' and 'Imperial.' The antiquarian and historical side of things was sometimes to him of greater moment than present facts and inevitable tendencies. He was too fond of advocating political reforms by going backward to English origins and first principles.

"A quiet meditative life in the country amid his own books, his family, and rural surroundings was undoubtedly better suited to Freeman's domestic nature than public or academic life would have been, and he knew it. He hated the big town of London and 'the worry and flurry of Oxford.' He was never at home except at 'Somerleaze,' near the city of Wells in Somerset, on the old West Saxon frontier, still a parish boundary. The country squire was the historic type of Englishman that he most resembled, although he was a declared enemy of all fox-hunting and bird-shooting. He was a local magistrate, and faithfully discharged all the duties of his office even against poachers. He thought that his experience in local government gave him a better understanding of the practical politics of past times."

"Freeman needed an historical environment and a sympathetic audience. In England he was upon his own ground. He did not understand American audiences, nor they him. He was much annoyed by

unfavorable newspaper comments upon his style of lecturing in America. In a letter to me written from Somerleaze, February 11, 1883, he said: 'There is a charge against me in some of the papers that puzzled me. My lectures were "spoiled by my delivery." I am "a poorer reader even than Mr. Froude." I have no kind of notion whether Froude reads well or ill; but I had always rather piqued myself on my reading out clearly and vigorously, and I fancy that most people think so. I gather from Goldwin [Smith] that some of them expected me to kick about like a stage-player, which I certainly was not likely to do, nor, I suppose, Froude either.'"

HE WAS JOURNALISTIC.

"There was often something of journalistic enterprise in the timeliness of Freeman's contributions to history and politics. He was an opportunist in all his travels and observations. His frequent tramps and archaeological excursions through England, France and Italy bore rich fruit in articles for the *Saturday Review* and other journals as well as in his own books, especially in his wonderful 'Historical Geography,' which in some respects is the best, the most useful, and the most characteristic work of his life. Freeman's multitudinous articles were written, of course, for income, but not for income only. He put honest work and a good conscience into everything he did. The best proof of his devotion to principle is seen in the fact that he voluntarily severed his relations with the *Saturday Review* because it was on the Tory side of the Eastern question. He sacrificed \$3,500 yearly income to his hatred of Turks and his love of liberty."

AN ARTIST ON THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

IN the January *Harper's* Elizabeth Robins Pennell describes "London's Underground Railways" with the aid of Joseph Pennell's drawings of the typical scenes which have caught his artist's eye on these great tramways. London's local railway systems do not offer any very encouraging lessons from the standpoint of financial returns. The Metropolitan during the past six years has managed to pay dividends varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the District Railway has but twice exceeded 3 per cent. and has several times passed the dividend.

SOME STATISTICS OF TRAVEL.

"However, of the underground's success, other than financial, there can be no doubt. Actual figures offer the best proof. In the second half of 1894, 19,218,945 passengers traveled over the District Railway. Of these 15,283,951 went third class; 2,756,863, second; and 1,178,131, first—facts which show how dependent the company is upon its third class fares. In addition, 10,966 holders of season tickets are to be recorded. It is worth while to compare these numbers with those of the same half year in 1871. Then there

was a total of but 8,335,248 passengers and 1,258 season ticket holders. It is clear that the underground has grown in favor. No fewer than 555 trains per day carry these passengers over the tunnel section—that is, the section more directly underneath London of the District line."

A RAILWAY FOR THE MASSES.

Mrs. Pennell explains with the help of a map of London how such extraordinary figures are possible by an extension of the system to cover the whole ground without duplication and competition.

"If study of the map demonstrates the underground's sphere of usefulness, you have but to travel over its circles and extensions at certain hours and seasons to realize to what extent London's millions have come to rely upon it. Should you chance to be abroad early enough, the working-man will crowd you out of third class carriages, half empty during the day; a few hours later and the city man, in his turn, will leave you no space in the first, entirely deserted once the period of his migration is temporarily at an end. Again at corresponding hours in the afternoon your right to first or third-class seats will be as closely contested. Or you need but to come home at night with the multitude from Earl's Court or Olympia, or set out for Hammersmith on the day of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, to understand why dividends are regulated according to popular amusements."

AN ELECTRIC UNDERGROUND.

In South London there is a variation on the standard type in an electric road underground. It is three and a half miles long.

"The trip is made in a quarter of an hour, and trains run every three minutes. I believe as yet there are but ten trains in all, but as each makes the round trip in half an hour a larger number could hardly be managed. The journey for the unaccustomed has an element of novelty. You are carried down to the platform and up again to the street level in an elevator. There is no division of classes, and the cars are built somewhat on the model of street cars; three are attached to each engine. I found the light—though it may have been a chance that one day—atrociously bad, the jolting dreadful, and the stations clean and dull compared to those on the ordinary underground. For, of course, there is no smoke, and the tiled walls are immaculately clean; as up and down lines have each a separate tube or tunnel, there is a platform but to one side and it is made as narrow and contracted as may be; while it is the one place I know where London is as silent as M. Daudet so recently found it. The absence of smoke is an advantage in a way; the atmosphere may savor of the cellar, but there is no danger of being stifled and suffocated by foul air. London being the most conservative place in the world, naturally the electric railway has not yet achieved so great a popularity as to warrant the creation of rivals. The Londoner must have time

to make up his mind about it ; he is still in that stage of uncertainty when he will pay his penny or two pence to go below and inspect the platform. The wonder really is that this one line happened to be built in the metropolis, which has been most backward in accepting the modern applications of electricity. Do not London streets, except here and there, still wait for the electric light ?

"The cleaner atmosphere of the electric road is not to be underestimated. Of the drawbacks to the ordinary underground people are agreed that ill ventilation is the most serious. On one of London's murky summer days I would go to much trouble and more expense to escape the plunge into the underground's hot vapor bath."

THE ÆSTHETIC ADVANTAGES OF THE LONDON SYSTEM.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennell ought to be high authorities on this not by any means unimportant phase of city railway building and they are not undecided in their opinions.

"If the householder who lives above or close to the underground were consulted he would rank his grievance as greater than that of the traveler who now and then or even regularly takes a train for convenience. Just how much damage the underground will work in the course of time it would not be safe to predict. In the end it may not prove more destructive than the elevated. But the constant passing of trains below cannot be entirely harmless to the buildings undermined.

"In picturesqueness the underground makes rich atonement for vile atmosphere, for nervous wear and tear, and much else. It is in this respect that it leaves the elevated, cleaner and purer though the New York line may be, so far behind, and that it makes the electric road seem so ugly and prosaic. You receive no hint of its curious effectiveness from the entrance on the street ; that is, as a rule. A few stations have their qualities above ground as below ; Charing Cross, for example, as I see it from my window, its walls flaming with many posters, on one side shut in by the lines of Hungerford bridge, on the other by the soft green of the shrubbery in the gardens and the branches of overshadowing trees. But Charing Cross is one of the exceptions. The ticket office, or booking office, to be English, is uncompromisingly ugly. In appearance it would have fared better had it been left on the low level of the platform as was originally intended. For once on the platform the grime and dirt and unsightly detail are lost in the beautiful play of light and shadow. Rembrandt would have exulted in the rich darkness of the nearest distance ; in the way the daylight filters in through the glass roof or skylight above and mingles with the glare of gas and the red and green glow of signals ; in the bits of color that tell so well in the sombre surroundings—here the posters on the walls, here the books on the stalls, and there it may be the gay gown and flaunting feather of a lingering passenger ; and, above all, in the wonderful effects of the trailing outspreading smoke, as the

train comes thundering in. There are stations where the track makes a great curve just before it reaches the platform, and engine and smoke cloud round it with a fine rythmical swing ; there are others where the low roof is supported by long lines of columns, and the smoke loses itself among them as in the dim aisles of a cryptlike basilica ; and there is not one without its distinctive features, its special picturesqueness. The marvel is that the artist has but just discovered the underground."

THE RESULTS OF THE BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

HON. JOHN W. FOSTER, who has represented the United States three times as minister to foreign courts, and who succeeded the Hon. James G. Blaine as Secretary of State during the remainder of President Harrison's administration, and still more recently has been prominent for his distinguished services to the Chinese Government, sets forth in the *North American Review* the "Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration" as an example of the workings of international settlement of disputes. Notwithstanding that on the five points submitted to the Bering Sea Tribunal at Paris, in 1893, the decision was unfavorable to the United States, Mr. Foster shows that from an American point of view the Paris arbitration was not unwisely entered upon, and that it was not altogether fruitless in its results for us. The gist of his article is set forth in the following paragraphs:

NOT FRUITLESS IN ITS RESULTS FOR US.

"While the action of the government in making the seizures was based on the weakest round of our defense, and which proved untenable, it cannot be doubted that the motives which actuated its conduct were patriotic and praiseworthy. But had our efforts to save the seals from destruction been from the outset based upon a right of protection and property in them, our case before the Tribunal would have been stronger and the decision might have been different. Nevertheless it cannot be justly claimed that the arbitration was fruitless in its results for us. It is no small matter that a question which threatened a rupture of our peaceful relations with Great Britain was adjusted by a resort to the arbitrament of reason and not of force. The Alaskan seal herd is of great value to us and to the world, and it is the duty of our government to be vigilant in protecting it from destruction ; but the legal issues involved in our controversy with Great Britain regarding them did not seem to justify the hazard of an armed conflict, and it was a great gain to us that the controversy was peacefully settled without national dishonor.

"The decision of the Tribunal was adverse to the United States on the legal points in dispute, but the award contained an important provision for international regulations, which were intended by the Tribunal to be a protection to the seals and which in the judgment of the majority of that body would in

practice prove an adequate protection. The agent and counsel of the United States contended that no regulations would be a certain protection of the herd which did not prohibit all pelagic sealing, and the American arbitrators voted for such prohibition, and sustained their votes by very able and cogent opinions; but the majority of the Tribunal took a different view of the subject. The regulations adopted were opposed both by the American and Canadian arbitrators. When first published they were accepted by all the Americans who participated in the arbitration as a decided triumph for the United States, and were regarded by the Canadian sealers as a serious menace, if not a death-blow, to their interests. If they are carefully examined they will be found to be more favorable to the United States than the regulations which Mr. Bayard proposed to Lord Salisbury as a settlement of the question, or which Mr. Blaine offered to Sir Julian Pauncefote. If, therefore, we obtained more from the Tribunal than our government proposed to accept from Great Britain, the arbitration cannot justly be characterized as fruitless in its results for us. The adequacy of the regulations cannot be properly judged because they have not yet been put in force in their true spirit and intent. This will not be done until they are also made to apply to the Russian waters, and until more stringent rules for their enforcement are adopted. It has been a source of disappointment to many who have taken an interest in the preservation of the seals that these rules have been so lax and so imperfectly observed. The obstruction in these respects is now, as it has been from the beginning, the selfish and inhuman conduct of Canada."

A WORD REGARDING THE AWARD FOR DAMAGES.

In conclusion Mr. Foster has a word to say regarding the refusal of Congress to give its approval to the sum agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador as full satisfaction of the claims for the seizure of the British vessels.

"It may have been the wisest policy to vote the appropriation, but it was no breach of our international obligations not to approve of that sum; and it is not to the discredit of Congress that it exercised its judgment as to the action of the executive in agreeing to a settlement with Great Britain which altogether ignored the claim of the United States for damages to the seals by improper pelagic hunting, and the views of its own representatives before the Tribunal as to the British claims. While a difference of views may properly exist between the executive and legislative departments upon these subordinate questions, no disposition has been entertained or shown by any portion of our government or people to evade our just obligations under the treaty. And the fact that the spirit of the award leads us to pay out of the national treasury a sum by way of damages, which at the most must be regarded as insignificant for a great nation, should certainly have no tendency to modify in the slightest degree our devotion to the great policy of international arbitration."

THE COST OF SHIP CANALS.

"SCRIBNER'S" for January contains a paper by Thomas Curtis Clarke on "Waterways from the Ocean to the Lakes." He concludes by some remarks on the existing situation in Central American canal circles. Mr. Clarke explains why it is so difficult to get the necessary capital to complete the Nicaragua waterway:

THE SUEZ SUCCESS.

"The estimated cost of the Suez Canal was \$40,000,000. Its cost when opened for traffic was \$92,000,000, and nearly forty millions more have been spent since in widening and deepening it. Not only was the cost of the engineering works proper largely exceeded, but items not thought of—such as administration, surveys, telegraphs, sanitary service, transport service, etc.—amounted to 40 per cent. of the original estimates, or \$26,000,000. It pays so well that these mistakes have been forgotten, and the Semitic shrewdness of Beaconsfield, in acquiring the Khedive's shares for England, has been fully justified.

DE LESSEPS AND PANAMA.

"The insufficient estimates of the Suez Canal did not warn the enthusiastic De Lesseps when he provided capital for his Panama Canal. His engineering commission estimated its cost at \$153,400,000, which he cut down to \$128,000,000, at the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1879, saying, in his airy way, that he was a diplomat and not an engineer.

"We all have heard of the melancholy result. After eight years of work, one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars had been spent, to raise which three hundred and fifty millions of capitalization and obligations had been incurred. The difficult part of the work, the great Culebra cutting, had only been scratched—and nothing done toward controlling the Chagres River, while the money had nearly all been spent. The younger De Lesseps and others were fined and imprisoned, and the old man, bankrupt in fame and fortune, was spared the humiliation of further punishment only on account of his great age and past services.

THE MANCHESTER OBJECT-LESSON.

"Englishmen are considered more practical than the French and less likely to be led away by sentiment, and Manchester men are not less shrewd than other Englishmen. They started to build a ship-canal to turn Manchester into a seaport. It was but twenty-seven miles long and had only four locks.

"The estimated cost, including the purchase of the existing Bridgewater Canal, was fifty million dollars, and the cost when opened for traffic was seventy-seven millions. This vast increase is stated to have been due 'chiefly to items which were unexpected and unprovided for.' The canal is not finished yet and the City of Manchester, which has provided the greater part of the capital, will have to provide the rest.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE January *Harper's* begins with an essay by Professor Woodrow Wilson which draws a delightful picture of the colonies "In Washington's Time." Mr. Howard Pyle was the one man to give pictorial form to these ruddy old burgesses, dashing Virginia cavaliers, and eighteenth century ships at the plantation wharves; and he has done it in the style his public would have anticipated. The following sketch of the Virginia life is a fair sample of Professor Wilson's readable and at the same time very scholarly style:

"Virginia, meanwhile, had got the character she was to keep. From the Potomac to the uncertain border of the Carolinas she had seen her counties fill with the men who were to decide her destiny. Her people, close upon a hundred thousand strong, had fallen into the order of life they were to maintain. They were no longer colonists merely, but citizens of a commonwealth of which they began to be very proud, not least because they saw a noble breed of public men spring out of their own loins to lead them. Though they were scattered they were not divided. There was, after all, no real isolation for any man in Virginia, for all that he lived so much apart and was a sort of lord within his rustic barony. In that sunny land men were constantly abroad, looking to their tobacco and the labor of all kinds that must go forward, but would not unless they looked to it, or else for the sheer pleasure of bestriding a good horse, being quit of the house, and breathing free in the genial air. Bridle-paths everywhere threaded the forests; it was no great matter to ride from house to house among one's neighbors, there were county court days, moreover, to draw the country-side together, whether there was much business or little to be seen to. Men did not thrive thereabouts by staying within-doors, but by being much about, knowing their neighbors, observing what ships came and went upon the rivers, and what prices were got for the cargoes they carried away, learning what the news was from Williamsburg and London, what horses and cattle were to be had, and what dogs, of what breeds. It was a country in which news and opinions and friendships passed freely current; where men knew each other with a rare leisurely intimacy, and enjoyed their easy, unforced intercourse with a keen and lasting relish.

"It was a country in which men kept their individuality very handsomely withal. If there was no town life, there were no town manners either, no village conventionalities to make all men of one carriage and pattern and manner of living. Every head of a family was head also of an establishment, and could live with a self-respect and freedom which was subject to no man's private scrutiny. He had leave, in his independence, to be himself quite naturally, and did not need to justify his liberty by excuses."

Mr. T. R. Lounsbury discusses "The United States Naval Academy" and advocates strongly raising the standard of admission. He sees many objections, and some of them very forcible, that could be raised, but is nevertheless sure that such a reform is needed. Mr. Lounsbury says that absolutely the only authorities fit to pass on the question are the two academies who have had experience in naval instruction.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE January *Scribner's* pays a tribute in its "Point of View" department to the late Eugene Field: "Field was persistently—incurably, if one may dare to say it—a newspaper man. Perhaps no one appreciates so well the quality of his deliverances as the little army of exchange editors in newspaper offices whose duty it is to glance through piles of newspapers, scissors in hand, and clip out the paragraphs that seem good to read, and the verses of merit enough to bear transplanting. Day after day in his column in the *Chicago Record* Field kept saying something, and saying it with humor and animation. It was usually something with a local bearing; a skit, or a jibe, or a little story, but it was all touched with his personality, and whether it was important or not, and whether it was wise or not, it was almost always readable. Field's personality was very pleasant. He had an imperfect equipment of culture (though of that he had far more than many more pretentious men) and a very imperfect outfit of conformity. That pleasant information which he is said to have given in reply to a question of Mrs. Humphry Ward, 'When they caught me I was living in a tree,' might almost have been credible, so very different was he in his habits and his estimates of things from the conventional man of letters of his day. He was closely tied to a newspaper through most of his working years, but somehow he seemed to manage to keep his spirit out of bondage. He would think anything he chose about anything that happened to interest him, and what he thought he would write down and print."

Mr. T. R. Sullivan describes and defends the estheticism and magnificence of "The New Building of the Boston Public Library," and is finely aided in both efforts by a dozen unusually well drawn pictures. Mr. Sullivan says, in anticipation of any sumptuary criticism:

"Comfort, as all must allow, is eminently desirable; but the critic may question the need of so rare a setting for it. Why, he may ask, would not a simpler reading-room serve the rank and file of the public as well as the arched grandeur of Bates Hall? Why ransack the quarries of Carrara for costly marbles? Why employ famous hands to paint the intermediate wall-surface? To all such shallow criticism there can be but one emphatic answer. The builders have dedicated this great library to the advancement of learning, in due remembrance of the fact that familiarity with things ideally beautiful is an education in itself. With this purpose in view they have dared to build not for a day but for the time to come, and the purpose has been so well achieved that their work takes high rank at once among the few examples of architectural inspiration in America."

Scribner's begins the new year with the first installment of its serial literary feature for 1896—a novel by J. M. Barrie, entitled "Sentimental Tommy." The story brings a Thrums boy into London, where Mr. Barrie does not seem to be at all out of his element. The new year's number is marked also by the first appearance of two new editorial departments, somewhat co-ordinate with the "Point of View." They are entitled "The Field of Art," and "About the World," respectively.

THE CENTURY.

THE January *Century* begins with a paper by F. Marion Crawford which he calls "A Kaleidoscope of Rome," embellished with the striking drawings of Mr. Castaigne. The novelist concludes his essay with a picture of a scene in the Colosseum so graphic and fine that we take occasion to quote it:

"Straightway tier upon tier, eighteen thousand faces rise, up to the last high rank beneath the awning's shade. Meanwhile, under his silken canopy, sits the emperor of the world, sodden-faced, ghastly, swine-eyed, robed in purple all alone, save for his dwarf, bull-nosed, slit-mouthed, hunchbacked, sly. Next, on the lowest bench, the Vestals, old and young, the elder looking on with hard looks and dry eyes, the youngest with wide and staring looks, and parted lips, and quick-drawn breath that sobs and is caught at sight of each deadly stab and gash of broadsword and trident, and hands that twitch and clutch each other as a man's foot slips in a pool of blood, and the heavy harness clashes in the red, wet sand. Then gray-haired senators; then curled and perfumed knights of Rome; and then the people, countless, vast, frenzied, bloodthirsty, stretching out a hundred thousand hands with thumbs reversed, commanding death to the fallen—full eighty thousand throats of men and women roaring, yelling, shrieking over each ended life. A theatre indeed, a stage indeed, a play wherein every scene of every act ends in a sudden death.

"And then the wildest, deadliest howl of all on that day; a handful of men and women in white, and one girl in the midst of them; the clang of an iron gate thrown suddenly open; a rushing and leaping of great lithe bodies of beasts, yellow and black and striped, the sand flying in clouds behind them; a worrying and crashing of flesh and bone, as of huge cats worrying little white mice; three sharp cries, then blood, then silence, then a great laughter, and the sodden face of mankind's drunken master grows almost human for a moment with a very slow smile. The wild beasts are driven out with brands step by step, dragging backward nameless mangled rags of humanity in their dripping jaws, and the bull-nosed dwarf offers the emperor a cup of rare red wine. It drips from his mouth while he drinks, as the blood from the tigers' fangs.

"What were they?" he asks.

"Christians," explains the dwarf.

"They were very amusing," answers the emperor. "They were like little white mice. We will have more!"

Mr. C. M. Cady contributes a short paper which he calls "Responsibility Among the Chinese," in which he gives some very curious anecdotes of the effect of the peculiar customs of the Celestial Empire on the life of its citizens.

"Paradoxical as it sounds, in a very important sense responsibility in China decreases as it increases; that is, a Chinese acknowledges and acts upon no responsibility beyond or outside of what he will be held to by law or custom.

"For instance, I once had occasion to go in a Chinese cart from the main or Chinese portion of Tientsin to that part containing the foreign concession. To do so it was necessary to cross the Peiho River over a bridge of boats. There were several carts ahead of mine, some very heavily loaded with goods. The cart nearest the river was one of these loaded ones, and was unable to get on the bridge, the edge of the first boat being several inches higher than the approach to it. I therefore had plenty of opportunity

to watch the proceedings. Had this been the first time I had traveled in China, or had I known nothing of the principle of which I have been speaking, I should have concluded that every one among this dozen or twenty cartmen was crazy or a fool; as it was, their seemingly foolish methods, though short-sighted, had a rational basis and were significant.

"The driver whose cart was stuck, after seeing that his mules could not possibly pull the cart up over the edge of the bridge, began backing. After getting his load back four or five feet, he suddenly shouted to his tandem team, and laid on the whip. Both mules sprang forward, bringing the wheels of the cart against the edge of the bridge with a tremendous thump which lifted them clear off the ground, but not quite far enough to get upon the bridge. Again the man backed, this time a little farther than at first, and again made a rush for the bridge. This time the head mule failed to hold on as the cart bumped into the air, so back the load fell. Again, for the third time, the same mad dash was made, this time successfully. The next driver banged up over the edge of the bridge in the same way, and every cartman, my own included, did the same."

"If it is asked, why in the name of common sense somebody did not lay a plank to help the carts up, I answer, because no one was responsible for the difficulty. The convenience of the traveling public was a matter of too trifling importance to be provided for."

Thomas A. Janvier, of the artistic eye and the bluff humor, describes in a considerable paper, "A Feast-Day on the Rhone." Professor Sloane's history of Napoleon has reached the period in which his hero was the dictator of continental Europe. The very excellent paper on "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent," by one of the explorers, Mr. Borchgrevink, we have quoted from in another department.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE New Year's *Atlantic* has a tramp article by Josiah Flynt, headed "The Children of the Road," and we quote from it among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

An unsigned article entitled "A Congress Out of Date," points out the troubles which are likely to arise from the fact that Congresses of the United States do not convene until thirteen months after they are elected. The writer says:

"A public servant who seeks re-election to an office which he has filled for one term is supposed to stand upon the record which he has made during this term. One of the many absurdities of our congressional system is found in the fact that a representative who seeks re-election has, under ordinary conditions, sat for only one of the two sessions, and that the second session will not begin until after the seat has been filled by the voters for the next term. Indeed, under the custom of long campaigns in many states, the canvass for the nomination of a representative in the next Congress begins not long after the opening of the first session of the existing Congress; and all the nominations are sometimes made before the end of this first session. A verdict upon the complete record of a representative is thus rendered impossible.

"Another consequence of this system is a lack of responsibility to the people during the second term of a Congress on the part of those representatives who have not been re-elected, especially such of them as belong to the party which is dominant in the existing Congress, if a 'tidal

wave' has swept that party into the minority in the next Congress.

"A more serious result is the possibility that a party which has just been overwhelmingly beaten at the polls, and which logically should have no further control over legislation, may exercise the power which, by an unjustifiable anachronism, it still possesses for three months, to impose upon the people a law against which they have protested. The country actually had a narrow escape from the perpetration of such an outrage only five years ago this winter."

There is a delightful paper on "The Johnson Club," by Dr. George Birkbeck Hill. This is the way the club met at the "Cheshire Cheese":

"In this same room, with its floor as 'nicely sanded' as when Goldsmith knew it, our club gathers from time to time; here, undisturbed in our thoughts by a single modern innovation except the gas, we sup on one of those beefsteak puddings for which the Cheshire Cheese has been famous from time immemorial. So vast is it in all its glorious rotundity that it has to be wheeled in on a table; it disdains a successor in the same line, and itself alone satisfies forty hungry guests. 'A magnificent hot apple-pie stuck with bay leaves,' our second course, recalls the supper with which Johnson 'celebrated the birth of the first literary child of Mrs. Lennox, the novelist, when at five in the morning his face still shone with meridian splendor, though his drink had been only lemonade.' The talk is of the liveliest; from time to time toasts are drunk and responded to. Sometimes, indeed, we suffer from a guest who, having nothing to say, naturally takes a long time to say it; but when he has at last sat down some touch of humor soon comes to clear the dull air.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* begins with a noble poem by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, which he calls "The City of Dreams." It is longer than the verses usually seen in "popular" magazines, occupying, with the illustrations, a half dozen pages. The *Cosmopolitan* is to be congratulated on procuring so fine a piece of work from Mr. Hardy, one of those writers who are fortunate and wise enough to do only very good work. The January chapter of "A Brief History of Altruria," is quoted from in another department.

W. A. Dobson contributes a paper on "Submarine Boats," in which he sketches the various attempts to use these deadly vessels in marine combats, and explains with considerable technical detail the distinctive features of the latest designs—the Nordenfeldt, Baker and Holland boats. The last named he describes briefly as follows:

"The Holland boat will be eighty feet long and eleven feet in diameter, with a total displacement of one hundred and thirty-eight and one-half tons. For surface work the vessel will be driven by twin screws, actuated by two sets of steam-engines. For work below the surface an electric motor in connection with storage batteries will be used. The speed on the surface will be sixteen knots per hour, and when completely submerged a speed of eight knots is expected. The vessel is of the diving type, submergence being effected by the action of the water upon large horizontal rudders placed at the stern of the vessel. The plan of approaching an enemy is that of creeping upon him with the vessel just awash, leaving only the conning-tower exposed, going below the surface entirely only when within striking distance, or to escape

disaster if discovered. The armament will consist of five automobile torpedoes which will be discharged from twin tubes in the bow. Air will be supplied to the crew from reservoirs stored at a pressure of two thousand pounds per square inch; if, however, the air should be exhausted by accident, it is expected that an abundant supply can be obtained through a two-inch hose-pipe stowed on a reel, the free end being attached to a float, which, when released, will rise to the surface, carrying with it the hose. In order that the vessel may quickly pass from the cruising condition to that necessary for complete submergence, the smoke-pipe has been provided with a hydraulic apparatus for housing it within the hull almost instantaneously. All the improvements introduced into similar craft abroad have been carefully considered, and such as have commended themselves to the inventor's experience have been incorporated in the present design; also many others born of his experience in previous vessels have been fitted, so that the country may reasonably expect that the Holland boat will be an unqualified success."

A layman is never astonished at anything new claimed for electricity, nowadays—though doubtless electricians are often dumfounded. Of course this new use which Professor Dolbear describes in the following paragraph must not be classed with the sensational electrical programmes which furnish such good "copy" so often:

Professor Dolbear says:

"How to treat garbage and sewerage so as to render them inoffensive and innocuous has been a problem in every large town. Some have tried combustion; some forced draughts in tall chimneys to carry off offensive gases; some have built long conduits emptying into the sea at a distance from shore, and still others have tried chemical treatment. The objectionable products are all of them chemical and the proper treatment of them must therefore be chemical. Ozone, which is condensed oxygen, and may be produced by electrical discharges in the air, is a very energetic agent for such a purpose, and thunder-storms have long had the reputation of purifying the air. An electric current sent through the water decomposes it, and if there be substances dissolved in the water they are sometimes decomposed at the same time. It has been discovered that if sea-water be thus treated, the various salts of sodium, calcium, magnesium, etc., which are held in solution in it, are so changed as to become powerful deodorizers and disinfectants. They are converted by the current into what are chemically called hypochlorites, or substances which contain oxygen, but so loosely associated as to be easily separated if there be anything else with which it can combine. The solution, which has been called Electrozone, is therefore an oxidizing agent, and its efficacy depends upon that kind of a chemical action. A small quantity of this mixed with garbage, or sprinkled in unclean streets, acts promptly to decompose noxious gases and disease germs.

"In order to produce it, large tanks holding five hundred or a thousand gallons are provided. The electric current of about six volts pressure is led into it by large copper sheets which have been coated with platinum. It takes about three hours to thus treat five hundred gallons, spending about eight horse-power. It has already been adopted in Philadelphia, and as it is safe, clean, efficient and cheap, it is likely to be widely used everywhere."

This first number of the new year is clothed in a lithographed cover—a decided innovation in method for the larger magazines.

McCLURE'S

FROM the January *McClure's* we have selected Cleveland Moffett's sketch of Eugene Field to quote in the Leading Articles. The Abraham Lincoln serial continues to show excellent discretion and directness on Miss Tarbell's part; the stories of Lincoln's youth are intrinsically good, and are told clearly and simply, while the photographs and pictures which have been collected are of really unusual and permanent value.

In Sir Robert Ball's paper on "The Sun's Light," that scientist tells how it was found out that carbon was the essential elementary substance of the outer glowing layer of the solar mass. "In the whole range of science," he says, "one of the most remarkable discoveries ever made is that which has taught us that the elementary bodies of which the sun and stars are constructed are essentially the same as those of which the earth has been built. This discovery was indeed as unexpected as it is interesting. Could we ever have anticipated that a body ninety-three millions of miles away, as the sun is, or a hundred million of millions of miles distant, as a star may be, should actually prove to have been formed from the same materials as those which compose this earth of ours and all which it contains, whether animate or inanimate? Yet such is indeed the fact. We are thus in a measure prepared to find that the material which forms the great solar clouds may turn out to be a substance not quite unknown to the terrestrial chemist. Nay, further, its very abundance in the sun might seem to suggest that this particular material might perhaps prove to be one which was very abundant on the earth."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England* for January has an essay by C. P. Selden, on the interesting subject of "Romance After Marriage," which begins with an exceedingly optimistic explanation of the increase of divorce cases. Mr. Selden says:

"The last census report shows that divorces in the United States increased during the twenty years between 1867 and 1886 nearly 157 per cent., while the population in the same time increased about 60 per cent. Such a record does not on the surface give any large basis for satisfaction with regard either to the nature or permanence of the marriage relation. Nevertheless, discouraging as these figures may be, they are not without a compensating suggestion. Facts such as are contained in the report may be construed into meaning that our people are dissolute, impatient of restraint and false to duty; or on the other hand, we may believe that a more exalted ideal of marriage has crept into society, and that men and women are not content to abide in a state which falls short of the higher standards they have set before them.

"Notwithstanding the frequency of divorce, we have no reason to believe that married people are not as happy as at any previous period in the world's history. It is not, if we read the signs correctly, that this relation now yields less happiness, but that those who are bound by it are less tolerant of misery, and that the great wave of self-respect, which has been gradually gaining strength ever since the French Revolution, has at last swept over the least resistant and self-assertive part of humanity. It has not been so long since men only were supposed to have just causes for divorce, since their rights and sentiments alone could be infringed or wounded by conjugal dereliction.

tions. Great freedom in morals having also been accorded to them, it was easy for husbands whose sensibilities had suffered to find consolations beyond their own threshold. It seemed scarcely worth while to redress wrongs by legal procedure when they might be assuaged by private action. The idea of justice and equality of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness has at length so permeated modern society that women as well as men feel impelled to escape from a condition which, either through incompatibility, infidelity or a general perversion of marriage is one which degrades and poisons existence and renders the higher purposes of life unfruitful."

Lydia A. Coonley contributes a sketch of George F. Root, the author of "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and numberless other remarkably popular songs. Mr. Root was a Berkshire Hills man. He wrote at his songs five or six hours every day and accomplished an enormous quantity of work in the course of his life.

"A partial list of his compositions, coming down only to 1890, shows seventy-four books, in only five of which were others associated with him, and one hundred and seventy-nine pieces of sheet music. In a recent catalogue of one hundred and fourteen national war-songs, thirty-six are from the pen of George F. Root. Work was his pleasure, and he never took an absolute vacation from it.

"He was not rich in this world's goods. His earnings were at times enormous, but his losses by the fire were great. At one time his publishers had fourteen printing presses at work on 'The Battle-Cry of Freedom,' and could not supply the demand. A single house often ordered twenty thousand copies, and it is estimated that the aggregate number sold was between five and seven hundred thousand.

THE OUTLOOK'S MAGAZINE NUMBER.

THAT wholly excellent weekly, the *Outlook*, has from time to time found occasion to print special numbers of greater volume and more elaborate illustrations than its routine editions. These handsome numbers, generally apropos of the season or of a holiday, grew so frequent that it was an easy step to the plan of printing each month an enlarged and illustrated magazine number. The first of these is now before us in a strong cover of commendably simple design. Its most noticeable literary feature is the first chapter of a new novel by "Ian Maclaren," "Kate Carnegie," which shows the quaint charm and pathos which Mr. Watson's former works have led us to expect of the homely folk who live about the bonnie brier bush.

The opening and most extended feature of the magazine number is an autobiographical chapter on the life of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, illustrated with fine half-tone pictures of the biographer and his surroundings. He tells us that at eleven he was reading Pope's *Odyssey* aloud to his mother, and in the anecdotes of his childhood figure such notable men as Webster, Judge Story, and Bancroft, the historian. Dr. Hale gives his mother credit for being an excellent educator, and to us who judge by the results of her efforts it is not difficult to believe.

Mr. W. W. Ellsworth calls his delightful travel sketch "Baddeck and that Sort of Thing"—Twenty Years After," because it was through Cape Breton Island and the little Gaelic-American town immortalized by Charles Dudley Warner, that the summer's journey took him, his wheel and his fishing-rod. We suppose there was a camera, too, to account for the unusually attractive Cape Breton and Baddeck views.

There are several other short illustrated articles which prove the *Outlook's* venture a decided success. One of them, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's contribution to a series of papers on "The Higher Life of American Cities," we quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE BIBLICAL WORLD.

AN exceedingly sumptuous and attractive number of the *Biblical World* is issued for Christmas by the University of Chicago Press. The entire number is given over to a collection of essays on Christ, the prophecies of Him, the times He lived in, the sources from which we know about His life, His birth and childhood, His Ministry, teachings, and preaching, "Christ in Art," "Christ in History," and cognate titles. With the beautiful half-tone illustrations that accompany these essays, which are written by President William R. Harper, Professor Alexander B. Bruce, of the University of Glasgow, and other scholars of like calibre, the whole forms a most impressive and valuable contribution to the Christmas literature. Professor Rhees, of the Newton Theological Institute says that not even tradition has given us any information concerning the personal appearance of Jesus.

"Doubtless in the first days the thought of the glorified Lord who would shortly come again, left little room for interest in the form which he wore in the days of his humiliation. A description purporting to come from a contemporary, Lentulus, and which has greatly influenced modern attempts to portray Jesus, is a palpable forgery from about the twelfth century. The so-called miraculous portraits, said to have been imprinted on cloths by Jesus as he wiped his face with them, and to have been given one to Veronica, the other to Abgarus, are also apocryphal. In the writings of the first two centuries there is not a trace of any description of the Lord's appearance, excepting hints that relied avowedly on inference drawn from Scriptures such as Isaiah 53:2, 3 and Psalm 45:2-4, or from incidents in the Lord's own life. In fact there were two diametrically opposed conceptions current in the Church, defended by passages from the Old Testament, such as those just cited, the prevailing opinion in the earlier time being that the Lord's personal appearance was at the best without beauty; while another judgment believed that he was 'fairer than the children of men.'"

PETERSON'S.

THE January *Peterson's* has a much illustrated paper on "Women's Congresses at Atlanta," in which the writer, Mrs. Margherita Arlina Hamm, gives sketches of the ladies most prominent in the Atlanta work. She sums up the work of the Woman's Congress at Atlanta, in this enthusiastic paragraph.

"There were women representing every profession and every field of intellectual research and progress. The congresses have been a wonderful object lesson to the South, just as those of Chicago were to the North and West. It is difficult to estimate the good which they have done. They have shown the community that it is a very easy thing for women to rise up and occupy thrones in the kingdom of thought. They have shown the women of the South that they have a future such as they never before conceived, or tried to enjoy. They have shown the men of the South that in education, and more education, and always education, lies the future greatness of their magnificent domain. If they have taught the South a lesson, they have taught another and an equally valua-

ble one to the nation at large. They have shown that culture and intellectual activity are contagious; that the tens of thousands of women college graduates of to-day are to be hundreds of thousands to-morrow; that the admission of women to the arts, sciences, and professions, far from militating against man's success has helped him along, and has elevated and ennobled the fields into which they have entered, and that the future of our land will be marked by the co-operation of the sexes in all of the intellectual work which is to be done."

The same writer gives a short description interspersed with some useful photographs, of the Tuskegee School over which Mr. Booker T. Washington presides, an admirable school which the readers of the *Review of Reviews* have been introduced to in its pages.

E. Burton Stewart's contribution is on "The Imperial Family of Russia;" of the Czarina he says she "is credited with many graceful personal traits. She is not haughty or reserved, but lively, graceful, and *élégante* in the Parisian sense of the word; she is sensitive, impulsive, sympathetic, and witty."

THE BOOKMAN.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Professor Cohn's article on Dumas the younger, in the January *Bookman*; this article is accompanied by an autograph letter and portrait of Dumas made from a photograph taken at a private sitting in Paris several years ago.

In the series of "Living Critics," Leslie Stephen is the subject of an article by James Ashcroft Noble, who finds that more of Mr. Stephen's critical work is in common with the Edinburgh than with the Oxford school.

Among the regular departments of the *Bookman*, that devoted to news notes from the libraries of the country is growing in interest and usefulness. The department contains considerable information also from the great foreign libraries.

The first installment of Ian Maclaren's novel, "Kate Carnegie," appears in the January *Bookman*.

GODEY'S.

IN the January *Godey's* Mr. W. Bengough is exceedingly optimistic in his estimate of "The New Woman, Athletically Considered." He has enough confidence in gymnasiums, Swedish movements and bicycles to make these strong assertions: "The delicate, fragile and insipid maiden who filled the requirements of good form even a few years ago, has been replaced by a vastly higher type. Instead of the small waist, the milky hue, and lackadaisical manner, we have the robust, sunburned, vigorous and intellectual girl, who is entering every avenue of activity, self-reliant and well fitted to take up life's duties and carry forward the development of the next generation; and I am inclined to believe that it is the physical progress even more than the intellectual that has christened her the 'new.' It is indeed a new thing to see woman rising superior to the backaches and dyspepsia, headaches and neuralgia, and, donning the distinctive garb which is associated with her name, fly whirling into health and usefulness upon her wheel, or gliding gracefully in the 'angel act' toward the same desirable end upon the flying trapeze."

This January issue is dubbed a "Woman's Number" by the editors, and each article and story has the necessary quota of femininity. Of the stories, Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams' "Pyrranes and Thisbe" is the last, and is very good.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from "Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration," by the Hon. John W. Foster; "Christianity's Mission," by Goldwin Smith, and "Wild Traits in Tame Animals," by Dr. Louis Robinson.

Hints as to the work of the new Congress are contained in a group of articles by Representatives Catchings, Dolliver, Southwick, and Bell, and M. W. Hazeltine. As may naturally be inferred from this list of names, the points of view from which the subject is approached are various, and each is distinct from the others.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, writing on "Cranks and Crazes," expresses a profound contempt for cyclers and the cycling craze.

"Walking, riding, skating and dancing we can understand as fit exercise for the vigorous and young; driving is precious to the indolent and the delicate; but cycling seems to be such a doubtful kind of amusement—such a queer cross between the treadmill and the tightrope—demanding such a constant strain of attention to keep your balance, with such a monotonous and restricted action of the limbs as to render it a work of penance rather than of pleasure."

Prof. N. S. Shaler urges with force the importance of a determined effort among the nations to abolish the evil of war by a concerted movement for the arbitration of international disputes. Professor Shaler advances many reasons for regarding the United States as most favorably situated for taking the initiative in such a movement, and he appeals to the patriotic spirit to indorse this course. His article happens to have peculiar timeliness in view of the Venezuelan question.

"To those who desire to see the United States having a due influence in the affairs of the world, there is no other opportunity so good as this. Far better for our good name, or for the glory of that flag which only fools desire to see over battle fields, will be the enduring and blessed memory that our country led in a campaign against the monstrous evils of battle. We can afford to make the offer of a mode in which this work may be done; if by chance the tender of good-will should fail of evident result, we shall at least have acted in a spirit which is true to our history and to the best which is in our people; by the act we shall affirm our position to ourselves and to the rest of the world."

Mr. Arthur Silva White, writing on "Our Benefits from the Nicaragua Canal," frankly admits that as an Englishman he should like to see Great Britain presiding over the canal, but as a geographer he is compelled to regard America's claims as superior to all others, morally speaking. He announces this new doctrine of Anglo-American relations:

"First, That the welfare of the United States of America is bound up with the maintenance of the British Empire;

"Second, That, when the Nicaragua Canal is opened, the United States will be in a position to assume or reject the rank and responsibilities of a world-power; and

"Third, That the United States, in alliance with Great Britain and her colonies, would inevitably lead to the hegemony of the English-speaking race."

Sir Reginald Palgrave, Clerk of the British House of Commons, furnishes a rejoinder to previous articles in the *North American* by Secretary Herbert and Mr. Hannis Taylor on the House of Representatives and the House of Commons.

THE FORUM.

IN the department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article on American commercial and financial supremacy; from "The Ethics of Party Loyalty," by George Walton Green; from Mr. A. C. Cassatt's exposition of the Monroe Doctrine, and from the article on "Crime Among Animals" by William Ferrero.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in an opportune and highly eulogistic article on Thomas B. Reed and the Fifty-first Congress, reviews an episode in legislative history which just now awakens a peculiar interest in the light of subsequent developments. "Above the question of what a Congress does," says Mr. Roosevelt, "comes the far higher question whether Congress can do anything at all." This question was definitely solved by the Fifty-first Congress, under Speaker Reed's leadership, and, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, this was a greater achievement than any possible tariff or currency legislation could have been.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, writes on "Editorship as a Profession for Women." What she says about the money rewards of the calling will interest such women as are looking forward to an editorial career:

"The emoluments of editorial work for women have very inelastic limits. The editor whose position brings her \$5,000 a year in salary may be said to have achieved the highest financial success attainable under existing conditions. From \$3,500 to \$8,000 per year are salaries more generally paid than the amount above stated, and \$50 or \$60 a week is a usual, and is considered by most women a generous, wage for continuous and exhausting work, taxing every power they possess. From \$15 to \$40 a week are received by women for the conduct of special departments. This, as a rule, presupposes daily attendance at an office during office hours, which are usually from 9.30 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M. The daily wear and tear on nerves, temper, and clothing, of obligatory office attendance, cannot be adequately stated or paid for in dollars and cents, and therefore a woman must love her profession over and above financial gains, and pursue it for its own sake if she would find in it the rewards of a chosen career."

Mr. William R. Thayer contributes a thoughtful paper on "Thomas Carlyle: His Work and Influence." It was as a moralist, says Mr. Thayer, that Carlyle approached all the great questions of life. "Among the masters of British prose he holds a position similar to that of Michael Angelo among the masters of painting. Power, elemental, titanic, rushing forth from an inexhaustible moral nature, yet guided by art, is the quality in both which first startles our wonder."

Apocryph of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, attempts a brief estimate of the influence on American institutions of "The Pilgrim Principle." President Hyde differs from most writers on this topic in that he considers the weakness as well as the strength of that principle, as revealed in actual results. In the course of his article he makes a somewhat detailed examination into the actual religious condition of that portion of New England to which the Pilgrims came, presenting a table of the stated religious preferences of 5,875 families (22,081 persons) in Plymouth County, Mass.

"In religious preference these 5,875 families are divided in the following proportion: Congregational, 21 per

cent.; no preference, 17 per cent.; Roman Catholic and Methodist, each 14 per cent.; Baptist, 12 per cent.; Unitarian, 8 per cent.; Episcopal and Universalist, each 3½ per cent.; Advent, Christian, Friends, Presbyterians and others, 7 per cent. Thus the Congregationalists have retained but a little more than one-fifth of these families. Nearly 40 per cent., according to their own statement, are not represented by a single adult member in regular attendance upon any church whatsoever."

Mrs. Spencer Trask's article on "The Obligation of the Inactive" is an earnest exhortation to the performance of public duty.

Mr. Glen Miller, of Salt Lake City, examines recent assertions regarding the relation of the Mormon Church to politics, and while he admits that both parties in Utah have sought to appeal to religious prejudices for partisan ends, and that high church officers have been nominated to office for that purpose, he denies that the Mormon Church itself has been a party to such attempts.

The "Literary Hack," whose "Confessions" in the July *Forum* roused such an interest among aspiring literary folk, and at the same time engendered such ill-will among literary folk who had ceased to aspire, replies to his critics in the December number. The burden of his song is that he does make \$5,000 a year from the sale of his wares, and that \$5,000 does not go far in New York, the Hack himself being compelled to live on the fifth floor of an apartment house with no elevator.

THE ARENA.

IN the department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the first series of "Personal Recollections of America's Seven Great Poets."

"The Opportunity of the Church" is the subject of the second in the series of papers by Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College. This article is a condensation of Professor Herron's recent lectures in Boston.

The December number contains two articles in favor of government ownership of the telegraph. Prof. Richard T. Ely bases his argument chiefly on the inefficiency of the service under private management, and on the fact that the telegraph is a natural monopoly. Justice Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, considers in his paper the constitutionality of public ownership.

Prof. Frank Parsons continues his very comprehensive and profitable inquiry into the cost and expediency of municipal ownership of lighting plants.

Mr. B. O. Flower's biographical sketch of Sir Thomas More is a vigorous piece of work. We quote the concluding paragraph:

"The domestic life of Sir Thomas More was singularly beautiful. His home has been termed a miniature Utopia. He possessed a gay and buoyant spirit and carried sunshine instead of fear to his friends. His political career, if we except his actions when religious prejudice clouded his reason and dulled his naturally keen sense of justice, evinced statesmanship of a high order. His views on social problems were in many instances hundreds of years in advance of his day, while his genuine sympathy for the poor and oppressed led him to dauntlessly champion their cause, where a time-server would have remained silent. He was a statesman unsullied by the demagogism of the politician. He was an apostle of culture, and in his writings embodied the best impulses of the new learning in a larger way than did any other scholar of his time. He was a prophet of a true civilization, and had his soul remained upon the mountain,

above the baleful psychic waves which beat around his prejudices and played upon his fear, More's life, as well as his writings, would have proved an unalloyed inspiration to the generations who came after him. Yet, though like Seneca, whom in very many respects More resembled, he sometimes fell far short of his high ideals, when judged in the light of his age and environment, he stands forth one of the noblest figures of his time, and in his 'Utopia' he reveals the imagination of a true genius, the wisdom and justice of a sage, and the love of a civilized man."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Boulger on the Far Eastern Question and Mr. Herbert Spencer on Education. Mr. Francis Peek restates his objections to Sacerdotalism, and Mr. A. D. Vandam produces from his inexhaustible wallet some reminiscences of "Berthelot and His Friend Renan."

ORIENTAL JUSTICE.

Mr. Theodore Bent describes Muscat, which like other places is now reformed and semi-civilized. Mr. Bent says: "When we first visited Muscat, seven years ago, the Sultan's palace was more interesting than it is now. When the warder opened the huge gate with its massive brass knobs you found yourself alongside the iron cage in which a lion was kept; adjoining this cage was another in which prisoners were put for their first offense. If this offense was repeated the prisoner was lodged in the cage with the lion at the time when his meal was due. In the good old days of Sultan Saeed this punishment was very commonly resorted to, as also were cruel mutilations on the shore in public, tying up in sacks and drowning and other horrors; but British influence has abolished all these things, and the lion, having died, has not been replaced."

PHYSICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Mr. W. H. Mallock is too much of the professor to be a welcome contributor. His paper—one of a series apparently—is devoted to setting forth the shortcomings of Herbert Spencer. He leads up to a modified and rationalized form of the great man's theory: "We have it in a form which will at once suggest generally to the reader how the study of individual character connects itself with, and is the necessary complement of, the study of the action of aggregates; but in order to make the details of the connection clear, it will be necessary to enter on a new set of considerations, and in especial on a consideration of the real meaning of evolution—a process, the fundamental meaning of which not even the genius of Darwin has succeeded in perceiving, still less in exhibiting to the world. When this meaning is once clearly grasped, it will be found to shed a new light through the whole region of social science."

LORD DUNRAVEN'S BLUNDER.

Mr. Quiller-Couch deplors Lord Dunraven's incomprehensible conduct, and says: "We pride ourselves—and in this case surely not without reason—that public opinion in England is sufficient guarantee, without need of legislation, that an American yacht would be given a clear course in English waters. Oddly enough, triumphant democracy, or rule of the people, seems to connote over there an utter ineffectiveness of public opinion; and true liberty to consist in this, that any casual captain of

any six-cent steamboat shall have full power to veto a friendly contest upon which two nations have set their hearts. The position is absurd enough. But a very little legislation will cure it. Meanwhile Lord Dunraven seems to owe *Defender's* crew one of two things—a prompt conviction or a prompt apology."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE December *National* has an interesting paper on "The Air Car," and which is noticed in another department. Capt. Maxse of the Coldstream Guards begins to set forth "Our Military Problem—for Civilian Readers," and W. Barclay Squire writes on Mrs. Billington's last home at Treviso Italy.

ARE THE ENGLISH GROWING SOBER?

"Yes," says Mr. Arthur Shadwell, who has a right to be heard as a writer who has uttered some very novel and sensible words about the drink question. Mr. Shadwell indulges in a survey of the last sixty years with most reassuring results. He sums up the results as follows: "I submit that a survey of the whole period shows a great and progressive change from 1834 to 1894. It has been slow and retarded from time to time by the operation of natural causes, but it has gone on; and that seems to me the best guarantee of its lasting character. It has not been due to a spasm of enthusiasm or other transient influence, but to the action of steady and reliable forces. There has been a real improvement, an organic change, and it is not possible to conceive a complete relapse into the condition of the past. Individual drunkards there are still, as bad as ever, and at times they become more numerous, mainly when trade is good and money plentiful; but the open, rampant, daylight drunkenness-in-the-mass, which history records, has become a matter of history."

Statistics of course can be used or abused so as to prove anything, but the following figures certainly do seem to show a change for the better. The first gives the number of "drunks" in London, the second the number of publicans in England and Wales at two selected periods:

Population.		Cases of drunkenness.	Proportion of cases to population.
1833.....	1,550,000	38,440	1 to 40
1894.....	5,633,806	25,903	1 to 216

Population.		Publicans.	No. of Publicans per 1,000.
1831.....	13,897,187	57,664	4.1
1891.....	29,001,018	63,678	2.3

THE HUNGRY CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Mr. Diggle discourses on the wickedness of those Non-conformists, socialists and others who would have it at the last London School Board Election that 40,000 children were attending school habitually in want of food. As the statement was made by a Committee of the Board, the culprits may be recommended to mercy. A new committee has reported, and according to them in the worst week of the year "the number of separate children who had during the week one or more meals was 51,897. If every one of these children received an equal number of meals, the proportion of each would be two and a third out of a possible total of ten meals per week."

The committee report that the existing agencies were able to cope with the need. Mr. Diggle complacently ob-

serves: "The Special Committee have therefore rendered a service to the public by indicating more accurately than before the extreme point to which the distress may, on occasion, temporarily rise; and by recording the fact that at such a period remedial agencies existed sufficient to alleviate it. This latter fact marks a great advance upon the reported state of things in 1889."

NEW LIGHT ON GOUT.

Dr. Mortimer Granville maintains that the excessive secretion of uric acid is not the cause of gout, but one of the symptoms of the presence of the real secret of gout. It is all a case of overpopulation. Gout, according to Dr. Granville, is merely a matter of overcrowding of the body by leucocytes. He says: "The gout is, I submit and contend, although I am perfectly conscious of breaking entirely new ground in the contention, a malady which has for its cause the presence in the organism of an undue proportion of leucocytes, not necessarily in the blood, but in the organs and tissues generally, and assuming those diverse forms protoplasmic bodies are wont to assume, whether as lymph corpuscles, white corpuscles of the blood, connective-tissue corpuscles, or otherwise shaping themselves."

To cure gout, if this be true, we must develop the red corpuscles which feed on the white ones. Dr. Granville says: "If this new view of gout be the true one, it is obvious that the treatment of the malady must be the treatment of leucæmia. I do not, of course, affirm that the development of red corpuscles by a meat diet must necessarily result in a corresponding reduction of the white corpuscles within normal limits; but I do contend that, on very rational ground, the initial step and primary aim should be to restore the equilibrium of these several elements of the blood by the readiest method possible, that is the multiplication of the red corpuscles."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE have held over for a month our notice of Mr. John Morley's article on the Matthew Arnold Letters.

MR. RUSKIN'S GOSPEL IN ONE TEXT.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, having recently written an essay on John Ruskin for the *Forum*, seems to have found his soul stirred within him by the exercise, and in a paper entitled "Unto This Last" he boils over in dialogue for the purpose of setting forth Mr. Ruskin's praise. He says—for he is "professor":

"I should like to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury preaching a sermon to the House of Lords on a text which I read from Ruskin this very morning. It is from 'Unto This Last,' and I put the little book in my pocket when we started for our walk. Here it is—'In a community regulated only by laws of demand and supply, but protected from open violence, the persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, proud, covetous, prompt, methodical, sensible, unimaginative, insensitive, and ignorant. The persons who remain poor are the entirely foolish, the entirely wise, the idle, the reckless, the humble, the thoughtful, the dull, the imaginative, the sensitive, the well-informed, the improvident, the irregularly and impulsively wicked, the clumsy knave, the open thief, and the entirely merciful, just, and godly person.' That little sentence, the keynote of that little book, contains an entire gospel in itself, a complete manual of political economy, and a treatise on ethics. A thousand sermons might be

preached upon it, but they will hardly be preached by our courtly prelates and cultured divines."

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS.

Canon Barnett says: "Twelve years ago a paper published in this *Review* suggested 'University Settlements in Our Great Towns.' There are now Toynbee Hall, Oxford House, Mansfield House, the Bermondsey Settlement, Trinity Court, Caius House, Newman House, Browning Hall, the Southwark Ladies' Settlement, and Mayfield House in London. There are settlements in Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester and Edinburgh. There are Hull House in Chicago, Andover House in Boston, besides perhaps twenty others in different cities of America."

Many people don't understand what a settlement is—therefore Canon Barnett has written this paper to tell them that "a settlement is simply a means by which men or women may share themselves with their neighbors; a club house in an industrial district, where the condition of membership is the performance of a citizen's duty; a house among the poor, where the residents may make friends with the poor."

WHY NOT TAKE A HINT FROM THE TURK?

Rafîuddin Ahmad says that the Sultan might save his empire if he would but model his forts on the British Indian pattern. After pointing out what an improvement this would be, the ingenious writer continues:

"It is just fair that I should ask England to pick up one or two practices from Turkey. The Sultan allows his Christian subjects to fill the highest places in some departments of the State, especially in that of diplomacy. The most enviable office in the diplomatic service—namely, that of the Turkish Ambassador in London—was occupied by a Christian, the late Rustem Pasha. In fact, the diplomatic and the consular services in Turkey are full of Christian subjects of the Porte. There are hardly any Mohammedans or Hindoos in Her Majesty's diplomatic service. I do hope that Her Majesty's Ministers will appoint the Queen's Moslem subjects, at least as consuls and vice-consuls, especially in Mohammedan states, where their services can be of great use to England."

A DOCTOR ON DOCTORS.

Dr. J. Burney Yeo discourses on many subjects of interest to the profession. Incidentally he remarks:—"If I were asked to name the three *personal* qualities of greatest use to a physician in helping him to achieve success, I should answer: (1) *Tact*, (2) *gravity*, and (3) *a calm and even temper*."

One of the most serious statements in the paper is that which he quotes from M. Leon Daudet's attack on Parisian doctors. He says of M. Daudet's book:

"It accuses them of inordinate greed and extortion, of the grossest immorality, of the brutal disclosure of professional secrets, of sharing profits with chemists and instrument makers, of receiving bribes from the doctors of various spas to send them patients, and, to complete the picture, accuses them of the most rancorous hatred and persecution of one another, and of the basest intrigues to obtain advancement to coveted places in the medical faculty."

"I have made some inquiries as to whether these charges have any foundation in fact, and I am assured that, although in this book they are grossly and shamefully exaggerated and conceived in a spirit of the most bitter and mendacious antagonism to the members of

the medical profession, yet they are not altogether without some slight substratum of reality."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Gladstone deals with Matthew Arnold, and other critics of Bishop Butler. Of the former he says: "Mr. Arnold was placed by his own peculiar opinions in a position far from auspicious with respect to this particular undertaking. He combined a fervent zeal for the Christian religion with a not less boldly avowed determination to transform it beyond the possibility of recognition by friend or foe. He was thus placed under a sort of necessity to condemn the handiwork of Bishop Butler, who in a certain sense gives it a new charter."

Sir Lintorn Simmons writes of the transformation of the army under the Duke. Mr. Deane replies to his critics about the religion of the undergraduate, and Professor Geffcken discourses on the proposed reforms in Armenia.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

M. AUGUSTIN FILON, in the course of his essay on Lord Salisbury, speaks in terms of high praise of Mr. Chamberlain, of whose colonial policy, however, he professes a salutary dread. He says: "During the last thirty years I have watched the careers of many democrats in all parts of Europe; they all understood perfectly well how to destroy, but only one could construct, and that was Mr. Chamberlain. He is one of those men who spare their country a revolution. He has infused some drops of his own blood, and those not the least precious, into the veins of the Conservative party, and the transfusion has been complete. Let any one try now to distinguish the Chamberlain corpuscles in the veins of Lord Salisbury!"

THE LABORS OF THE UNIONIST HERCULES.

Mr. Stuart, Glennie believing the Unionist majority to be a very Hercules, would start it on a series of herculean labors without delay. He says: "Unionist enthusiasm will pass beyond dreams or draft schemes, will affect a federation of all our colonies, and at least a defensive and offensive alliance, if not federation, between the two great eastern and western branches of what has hitherto been, considering its true ethnic composition, no less falsely than mischievously called our 'Anglo-Saxon,' but which would be more truly named our Norse-Keltic Race."

That, however, is but a beginning of things. Mr. Stuart Glennie tells us that "while, however, the first place must for the present be given to both securing and expanding the unity of our race, it would be folly to imagine that the equally profound, though not, it may be, equally pressing, needs of industrial reorganization and parliamentary reconstruction can be safely overlooked."

His great anxiety is, however, to make India loyal and contented. The way to set about this, he thinks, is to appoint a royal commission: "For its mere appointment would or should convince both the princes and peoples of India of what is undoubtedly the fact, that popular sentiment and opinion in this country need but to be stirred by the report of such a commission to be overwhelmingly in favor of whatever, in the way both of diminution of taxation and extension of rights of self-government and British citizenship, may be thus authoritatively recommended as justice to India."

EPILEPSY AND GENIUS.

Mr. Newman has a subtle masterly analysis of the genius of Gustave Flaubert. He defends the epileptic theory of M. Maxime du Camp. He says: "It was du Camp's theory that the epilepsy from which Flaubert suffered during the greater portion of his life had arrested his mental development, had limited his powers and exaggerated his defects. It is evident that such a malady must have had at least some influence upon Flaubert's work, and the extent to which it did actually influence him can be readily perceived from his correspondence."

Mr. Newman concludes his interesting essay by the remark that—"Considering the many difficulties under which he labored, we may wonder that he has achieved so much: for he has left at least two perfect works, half a dozen others that none but a master could have written, and a correspondence that reveals to us the breadth and depth of one of the most philosophic intellects of our time."

WAS HAMLET MAD OR ONLY SHAMMING?

Mr. Beerbohm Tree, by aid of his prompt book, argues triumphantly that Hamlet was only shamming madness. Mr. Tree says: "It has been my aim by the practical assistance of an actor's prompt-book to show that Hamlet's supposed madness was a feigned madness, and that many of the difficulties of this Shakespearian masterpiece are really little else than the outcome of a super-acute but unpractical comment. If to the pure all things are pure, to the plain-seeker many things often appear plain. And if some of the alleged obscurities of Hamlet have been dispelled by an actor-manager's prompt copy, the reason may lie in the fact that Shakespeare was an actor-manager himself."

GAMBETTA'S DICTATORSHIP.

Mr. Vandam pursues his vendetta with Gambetta in his paper on the beginnings of the Third Republic. The following passage affords some idea of his animus: "The wonder up to this day is that among all those whom he bullied and hectorred, both military and civil, there was not an officer, a journalist, or a former parliamentary colleague either to twist his neck or to send a bullet through his brain and thus to rid France of a scourge."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE De Naye trial may or may not have suggested M. Cruppi's interesting and topical paper on "French Criminal Procedure." The writer, a well-known member of the Paris bar, points out that in France trial by jury has never been really popular, or indeed acclimatized. That this is so is clearly shown by the part taken by the Public Prosecutor, who, as is well known, is given almost unlimited power as regards the cross-examination of the prisoner. Latter-day French law is a thing of yesterday. The Constituent Assembly endeavored after the disappearance of the old *régime* to create a rational system of criminal investigation, but, curiously enough, Napoleon I. had a great prejudice against trial by jury, and the efforts of those who worked with him in elaborating the Code Napoleon did not succeed in making him accept the more modern views of legal administration. The frugal French citizen absorbed in his

business will adopt almost any expedient in order to escape serving on a jury; even at the Seine assizes nothing is taken seriously, and the public, the jury, the judges, the counsel and even the prisoners seem to regard the proceedings as a tragic comedy.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for December contains one important article, that on the murder of Mr. Stokes in Africa. There is a Fo'c'sle Yarn entitled "Job the White," by the Rev. T. E. Brown, in verse, which runs to the length of a dozen pages. Mr. Whibley once more digs down among the Chronicles of Newgate. Mr. D. Hannay pleads for more British marines. He would like to see 20,000 or 25,000 of this useful body of men at the service of the nation. Mr. Runciman writes on "Our Last Great Musician," and there is the usual quantum of fiction.

NEW SCOTLAND.

Mr. Francis Watt writes an interesting paper on the New Scotland, which he maintains is very unlike the Old Scotland with which we are familiar in Scott's romances. Instead of being poor, New Scotland is extravagantly rich, and alike in Church and in State the New Scotland is as unlike the Old Scotland as can be. The following list of Scots worthies is significant: "The Scots Pantheon is a strange jumble, most of whose deities would on this coast diligently have sought each other's lives. Enthroned there are the English Queen Margaret, the Plebeian Wallace, the Norman Bruce, the Papist Mary Stuart, the Presbyterian John Knox, a crowd of Covenanters and Cavaliers, godly Samuel Rutherford, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Sir Walter, and Robbie Burns. Yet is Scotland justified of her children. Each one deserves his place for his virtue, his splendid courage or his genius. Seen in the pale light of history, Scots annals have a unique magic; they will forever furnish themes for poetry and romance. But the record is closed. The distinctive features, even in literature and art, must vanish."

business will adopt almost any expedient in order to escape serving on a jury; even at the Seine assizes nothing is taken seriously, and the public, the jury, the judges, the counsel and even the prisoners seem to regard the proceedings as a tragic comedy.

Vernon Lee contributes a strangely suggestive and curious essay—put in the form of a triple dialogue, entitled "Orpheus in Rome"—on the connection of art and the ideal life, and between the nature and intention of the interpreter and the emotion he or she can evoke. It is suggested that artists frequently transcend their own intentions, and through them their audiences are often influenced and reached by a power quite outside themselves.

In France all passes away save the dead, and M. Perrot attempts to analyze in a thoughtful and learned article the universal cult of death. He points out that even the most convinced Christians cannot divest themselves of the idea that a personality lingers about the

tomb, and he quotes a touching example of this feeling in the toys sometimes laid upon the grave of a little child, though the mother knows and fully believes that her darling is not there.

In the same number M. Filon, continuing his excellent survey of the contemporary English drama, gives a witty and on the whole accurate account of the influence exercised of late years by Ibsen, both on British playwrights and the London playgoer.

The most notable contribution to the second November number of the *Revue* is that dealing with French colonization. Though M. Leroy-Beaulieu had admittedly studied the subject from the point of view of Madagascar, he devotes some space to Tunis, where he naturally desires to see France become more and more powerful, the more so that he evidently does not think it possible to organize large colonial possessions as if they were French *Départements*. His ideal would be a return to the old "John Company" system, and a consequent encouragement of every kind of private enterprise.

Those interested in old Rome, and more especially the literary life of ancient times, will find much to delight them in M. Boissier's amusing article on the Roman Press. If what he says is true, the Roman citizen was better provided with news under the Cæsars than he is at present.

Arvède Barine, perhaps the most eloquent woman writer on the Continent, contributes a fine study of Hoffmann, the fantastic writer of grotesque and visionary tales, who suffered from hallucinations which he worked into his weird stories. This German Edgar Allan Poe had from early childhood all the characteristics of genius. Widely as his work differs from that of Jean Jacques Rousseau, he adored that philosopher, and he knew every line of the "Confessions" by heart. Hoffman was a firm believer in what we should now call spiritualism; he lived in a world of phantoms, and, according to his own accounts, goblins and vampires were his familiar visitants.

M. Edmond Planchut's paper on the invasion of the grasshopper or locust contains the following quotation from the Hadis, a document containing the utterances of Mahomet. "A grasshopper fell at the feet of the Prophet, and on its wings were inscribed these words in the Hebrew tongue: 'We are the legions of the Supreme God. We each carry ninety-nine eggs. If we possessed a hundred we should devour the whole world.'" But modern science tells us that the "Pilgrim Crickets," the locusts of the Bible and of Hadis, each lay on an average nine hundred eggs, and the world has not yet come to an end, although it has greatly suffered by their devastations. The French in Algiers have organized a methodical destruction of the eggs laid in earth and sand.

The family of Montaigne, as unearthed by M. Paul Staffer, is reviewed by M. René Domic; they do not seem to have been in themselves interesting people. The first recorded of his ancestors made a fortune by selling salted fish at Bordeaux, and bought the estate and title of Montaigne. The great author's mother was of Jewish extraction; two of her children, a son and a daughter, became Protestants. Montaigne himself "married without enthusiasm, but with conviction." Of his children by his marriage only one daughter survived. M. René Domic's own remarks on Montaigne's character and genius are all well worth reading.

M. Brunetière's paper on Augustin Thierry contains the substance of the discourse delivered by him on the centenary of that historian's birth at Blois, of which fine old town the latter was a native. Thierry who dis-

interred forgotten epochs, and narrated with a vivid and charming pen the deeds of the Merovingian Dynasty, and the conquest of England by the Normans, attributed his own inspiration to the delight he had experienced in reading the romances of Sir Walter Scott. M. Brunetière considers that his psychology was as true as his narrative was splendid in coloring and pictorial force: saying that Thierry's rendering of Fredegonde and of Thomas à Becket not only restored their place in history, but presented them to the imagination as living people to be remembered. Thierry has become a classic in France. One episode of his early career is little known. He for two years acted as secretary to that fantastic genius, the Comte de Saint Simon, the founder of the socialistic Saint Simonian school whose influence lingered long in France, and survived the reign of Louis Philippe.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE November numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are not quite up to their usual level; in each a place of honor is awarded to articles dealing in one form or another with colonial France, but this is the only topical subject that has been dealt with this last month, if M. Ernest Lavisse's somewhat retrograde account of the higher education of French women be excepted.

A posthumous fragment of Charles Gounod's on the juxtaposition of the artist or genius to modern society cannot fail to interest those who lead a more or less public life, or who are devoted to any special form of art, science, or literature. The great composer points out that not so very long ago the word "worker" suggested a recluse belonging to the vast "guild of thinkers;" and the outside world hesitated to disturb his well filled solitude; but now a great alteration has taken place, and the fancy novelist, painter, or inventor finds himself absorbed by the world and in society.

As can easily be understood, M. Gounod particularly pities the lot of the latter-day musical composer. "The artist or the sculptor," says he, "can shut himself up in his studio, barring the door against all comers." Not so the unfortunate musician; he is besieged by all the young poets, pianists, violinists, vocalists, professors, editors, autograph-hunters, and so on; and he quotes the example set him by a famous composer, who wrote over his door: "Those who come to me do me honor those who stay away give me pleasure." Gounod considers the state of things described by him not only exasperating but absolutely injurious, and if his words produce any impression on the host of lion hunters who make themselves burdens to celebrities, his time will not have been wasted.

M. Masson, who may claim to be an authority on all that concerns the Revolution and the First Empire, edits some curious passages from the diary of a certain Comte d'Espinhal, in which is minutely recounted each of the incidents of that first emigration which deprived Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette in their greatest need of their closest and most powerful relations and supporters.

Allusion has already been made to M. Lavisse's article on the French girl's studies. The distinguished Academician editor is, it should be added, prejudiced against the higher exams. and competitive examinations systems, whether applied to girls or boys; he considers the general effect of this kind of education on the youth of France is deplorable, and he criticises one by one the various lists of questions set to those who wish to boast of the possession of a "brevet" or diploma. M. Lavisse

compares most unfavorably his young countrywomen with the English or American girl, for the former, once her exams are over and her diploma secured, does not care, he says, to again open a book or to endeavor to widen her general knowledge. He suggests a number of alternative exam. systems which will, considering the name and position of the writer, probably command the attention of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The second number of the *Revue de Paris* opens with an elaborate analysis of the Franco-Hova or Madagascar Treaty, written by Le Myre de Vilers, the French politician who has made himself more especially the champion of colonial France. He begins with a violent, and to English readers truly absurd, attack on the London Missionary Society, whose one object is, he declares, the annexation of Madagascar by Great Britain. This organization, he adds, governs the London press through the inspiration of Exeter Hall! Apart from this grotesque point of view which he is constantly forcing upon us, M. de Vilers' article is a clear and able exposition of the rôle France may be called upon to play in Madagascar, and he also explains at length each article of the October Hova Treaty.

Viollet-le-Duc, the famous architect, sums up the great services rendered to French art and history by Prosper Merimée when the latter was Inspector General of National Monuments and Buildings. During the fourteen years in which he took an active part in this matter, the author of *Carmen* traveled all over France restoring churches, inspecting historical châteaux, and reorganizing provincial town galleries and museums. Immediately following these pages is a number of letters written by Merimée to his friends, M. and Mme. Denormand, and describing some of his journeys in search of national architectural treasures. Other articles include an exhaustive account by Prince G. Sturhey, of J. J. Weiss, the theatrical critic; the second portion of M. Greard's *Life of Meissonnier*, illustrated by a number of drawings, including one of the Master by himself; and an account of Murat's death and the events which immediately preceded it, contributed by the Marquis de Sassenay.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE articles which go to compose the November *Nouvelle Revue* are singularly lacking in general interest, the subject chosen being in every case better than the substance of the article.

P. J. Proudhon's attack on Napoleon the First merits attention; it is significant that Madame Adam should have chosen at this time to publish a work signed by a one time famous polemical writer. This addition to Napoleonic literature has at least the merit of originality, and is of value if only as showing how Bonaparte struck a section of his own countrymen. Proudhon deals with the great man in the rôle of General, of Administrator, of brother, of husband, and of friend; and in each and all of these characters he shows him in a sinister and belittling light.

Captain Gilbert edits, with the addition of a number of explanatory passages, some letters written from the Crimea by Major Loizion; and the Marquis de Castellane in the same number tells at length the reasons why the energetic attempt to restore the Monarchy in 1873 (shortly after the Franco-Prussian War) failed as utterly as it did. The French Budget of 1896 is criticised in a few pages; yet another political article attempts to prove the logical necessity of a Franco-Italian alliance, and is by M. Monticorboli. M. Schefer contributes an elaborate

study of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, a monarch whose life and career have always possessed great interest for Continental historians.

"French Public Spirit" should have inspired M. Lebon with some interesting matter, for nowhere in Europe is this quality, so appreciated in Great Britain, more lacking than in France. But though he makes some shrewd remarks on his countrymen's lack of initiative, the writer has no remedy to offer in order to mend a state of things which is gradually stifling national interest in public affairs. Another article, which promises much and performs little, is the Baron de Ring's account of Monaco. Many people are interested in this tiny state, which boasts both in the past and present a unique record.

The Armenian-Turkish affairs inspire Moustaiia Camel with a violent anti-English article. The writer urges the Sultan to enter into an alliance with France and Russia. In tending this advice M. Camel declares he is speaking for the whole Moslem world.

THE NUOVA ANTOLOGIA.

THE *Nuova Antologia*, as is only fitting, devotes its opening pages (November 1st) to a critical review of Signor Bonghi's life, from the pen of Signor d'Ovidio. To Bonghi the *Antologia* owes the most readable articles and the most able summaries of public affairs that it has been in the habit of publishing. D'Ovidio dwells both on the sources of Bonghi's strength and of his weakness—on his patriotism, his disinterestedness, his wide culture, his vast industry on the one hand, and on the other his impetuosity, his frequent want of judgment, his spirit of contradiction, and a certain intellectual dilettanteism from which he never freed himself. Bonghi suffered from the versatility of his own genius; he never succeeded in concentrating his energies on any single subject, but rushed from modern politics to studies in Platonism, from Rosicrucian speculations to foreign contemporary literature. As a result he has left no work of imperishable value behind him. It was by his personality and by his high moral character, rather than by his works, that he exercised so dominating an influence over his fellow-countrymen. The same number contains an excellent and sympathetic sketch of Louis Pasteur, whose scientific work is aptly summed up as "a splendid and luminous proof of what can be attained by the fusion of a genial imagination with a severe experimental method. He possessed at once a great head and a great heart."

In the mid-November number Raffaele de Cesare, whose judgments on Italian politics are always broad-minded and weighty, takes a very despondent view of the existing relations between Church and State in Italy. He points out that the contest is becoming more and more a personal one—a contest for supremacy between two notable personalities—Leo XIII. and Francesco Crispi. The Pope's letter forbidding Catholics to vote at the recent election, the September fêtes, and the unfortunate Portuguese episode, have all combined to embitter public opinion on both sides to an extraordinary degree, a state of things to which an irresponsible press on both sides has contributed not a little. No immediate conflict is anticipated by the writer, but he notes that Crispi seems inclined to vent his ill-humor by petty persecutions of village priests and religious communities, thus adding fuel to the already smoldering fire. The death of Leo XIII and the election of his successor may very likely hasten the crisis that is inevitably impending.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I. REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

DURING the past few weeks a considerable literature has been unloaded on Congress and the American public in the form of the annual reports of cabinet officers and their bureau chiefs. The reports of the secretaries of departments are addressed to the President, and accompany his annual message to Congress. Most of the heads of bureaus report to their respective department chiefs, but a few, like the Comptroller of the Currency, address Congress directly. The information embodied in these various documents is all of the highest importance to a comprehension of the workings and needs of our general government, and much of it, especially that relating to the finances, is awaited with the keenest interest at Washington and throughout the country. We summarize a few of the salient features of the reports for 1895.

AGRICULTURE.

Strange as it may seem to American readers, it is said to be a fact that no one of our government reports attracts more notice abroad than does that of the Department of Agriculture. On the appearance of the document in November last, the *London Times* devoted a column to its consideration, and that means a great deal. Secretary Morton has made his report unusually interesting. He discusses such topics as road improvement, the irrigation question in the far West, foreign markets for American meat, the world's market for horses, the weather service, the extension of the civil service reform, forestry, and the future of farming in the United States, besides a great variety of problems pertaining to the routine of his office.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior reviews the business conducted during the last fiscal year in the several distinct offices which are under his charge. Under the head of "Indian Affairs," Secretary Smith summarizes the facts in connection with the disturbances in the Jackson's Hole country last summer, and states the position of the Department on the law questions involved. The record of the sales of public lands shows that more than 8,400,000 acres were disposed of in the year, and that less than 600,000 000 acres remain undisposed of, exclusive of Alaska, military and Indian reservations, and other lands which may at some future time be added to the public domain. The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that 17,000,000 acres are now included in forest reserves. Another great branch of the public service under Secretary Smith's control is that of pensions, and we are reminded by this report that nearly a million pensioners are now borne on the rolls of the government (970,524 on June 30, 1895). The Patent Office reports changes of procedure in the direction of simplicity and expedition. The offices of the Census, the Geological Survey, the national Bureau of Education, and the Bureau of Public Documents, present brief statements of their work for the year. In the matter of the bond aided Pacific railroads, the Secretary says that the government is already out more than \$117,000,000 on the roads, and urges the sale of the roads to a new corporation which could meet the interest on a guaranteed 3 per cent. bond, equal to the first mortgage and the subsidy bonds, and also pay a reasonable sum annually into the Treasury toward the liquidation of the entire indebtedness.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Carlisle's report was delayed for two weeks after the meeting of Congress, but the newspapers soon made its contents known to the public. The Secretary's recommendations have been so generally discussed that no recapitulation of them is needed here. The reports of his subordinates had already been made public. That of the Comptroller of the Currency usually attracts most attention. It contains the most recent statistics of national banks. Mr. Eckels has incorporated in his last report some very valuable information regarding state banking systems, and banking in foreign countries. Mr. Eckels repeats several recommendations that he has made in previous years, and urges the desirability of the substitution of a bank note for a Treasury note currency. For the details of the condition of the national finances the report of Treasurer Morgan will be consulted. This document is a colorless statement of facts, and we cannot recommend it as easy reading, but it fulfills its function. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is compelled to report a large falling off in the receipts of his office; the drop below the estimates is attributed mainly to the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the income tax unconstitutional.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration (an official of the Treasury Department) makes the interesting statement that the foreign immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, was the smallest since 1879. The total number of arrivals was 258,536. The Commissioner anticipates an increase during the current year, due to a revival of prosperous conditions in this country.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Lamont's report deals particularly with the question of fortifications and sea-coast defense. The plan of the Endicott board of 1886 called for an expenditure of nearly \$100,000,000 for these purposes, but thus far only about \$10,000,000 has been expended, and the annual appropriations have averaged less than \$1,500,000, instead of \$9,000,000, as contemplated. At this rate it will take twenty-two years more to equip the eighteen ports for which the plan provided, and two generations of engineers will be required to complete the work on emplacements and platforms, at the present rate of progress.

THE NAVY.

Secretary Herbert recommends the construction of two battle ships and at least twelve torpedo boats. He says that we are no longer deficient in ordinary cruisers or gunboats. Legislation in reference to the personnel of the line of the navy is recommended.

THE POST-OFFICE.

An account of the recent investigation into the condition of the carrier service in cities occupies a large part of the report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones. Carriers at 151 offices were placed under inspection; 208 carriers were reprimanded for one fault or another; 498 were suspended for serious offenses, such as drinking while on duty, failing to collect from letter boxes, etc., and 55 were dismissed from the service. The permanent employment of inspectors of carriers in large cities is recommended.

II. RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

OLD ROMANCE IN NEW EDITIONS.

Novels of Adventure by Charles Lever: "Maurice Tierney, the Soldier of Fortune;" "Sir Jasper Carew: His Life and Experiences;" "Confessions of Con-Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas," 2 vols.; "Roland Cashel," 2 vols. Otavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$15, \$27, and \$39.

It is with some difficulty that one can believe that Charles Lever is so nearly a contemporary that he lived until 1872, and that many of his novels were produced in the very last years of his adventurous life. He was born in Ireland in 1806, and the accounts of his earlier career are almost as obscure and confused as if he had been a writer of the fifteenth instead of the nineteenth century. For example, "Con Cregan" is supposed to have been based upon adventures which Lever himself experienced in the United States as a sojourner among the wild Indians some time between 1822 and 1832; but nobody really knows anything about the facts, so far as we can ascertain. This work, "The Confessions of Con Cregan," by the way, was published anonymously at a time when Lever's amusing books had made a great reputation for their author, and it was everywhere declared that the Irish storyteller had a new rival in this anonymous author, who was sure to eclipse Lever. "Roland Cashel" is also a tale of two continents, and its events occur in Ireland, Canada, Mexico, and other places. "Sir Jasper Carew" is a story of Ireland and France, while "Maurice Tierney, the Soldier of Fortune," is a novel of the early days of Napoleon's empire; and Napoleon figures largely in the tale. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. publish these "Novels of Adventure" in continuation of a series of Lever's so-called "Military Novels," which they successfully issued some time ago. Lever had lived at Brussels for a good while, at a time when that town was the resort of a great number of officers who had served through the Napoleonic wars; and the lively Irishman was a marvelous absorber of their tales of adventure. His humor is unbounded, and his powers of observation exceedingly keen. The British government made him a consul in Italy, and the last fourteen years of his life were spent in that country. He was for a time the editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, having graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1827. He was a Tory political writer with journalistic tastes, but above all things he was an indefatigable writer of adventurous stories, fairly bubbling over with Irish wit and humor.

The Wandering Jew. By Eugène Sue. In two vols., 12mo, pp. 698-772. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

We are indebted to Mr. Crowell's good judgment and excellent taste for many excellent library editions of old masterpieces in fresh and attractive type and binding. "The Wandering Jew" is a world-famous romance that the new generation of romance readers cannot afford to neglect. Romance is the fashion of the day; but the young reader who is taking a course in that form of literature should at least resolve that for every book of the new romance, he will read at least one or two of the tales that are tested and tried and that have established themselves in the permanent literature of fiction. The present edition of Eugène Sue's great masterpiece of French romance is from the original Chapman & Hall translation, and can be thoroughly commended.

George Sand's Novels: "François the Waif;" "The Devil's Pool;" "Fadette;" "The Master Mosaic Workers." Limited edition of 750 numbered sets. Four vols., 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$6, \$14, \$16.

The publishers have evidently found that they were catering to a public mood in their offer of well-translated and daintily-printed novels from the older and more famous French writers. The recent editions of Dumas and Balzac

have been widely appreciated, and doubtless the same public is prepared to form a better acquaintance with the work of George Sand. This gifted Frenchwoman has been known to English readers chiefly through translations of "Consuelo" and one or two other of her long romances. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. now present in a fastidious and attractive form four convenient volumes which show George Sand in her most agreeable manner. These brief romances (the volumes contain an average of about 250 pages) are full of nature, country life, and idyllic charm. They belong to the world's permanent literature, and they represent the attractive and wholesome side of French literary art. "Fadette" is perhaps more widely known through its popularity on the stage as "Fanchon the Cricketer."

Honoré de Balzac's Novels. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley: "Béatrix;" "A Daughter of Eve." 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Each vol. \$1.50.

This attractive edition of Balzac's complete works proceeds satisfactorily. It is worth while to note in regard to "Béatrix" that the real heroine of the story is intended as a recognizable portrait of George Sand herself. The scene of the story is a quaint old town in Breton in the period between 1830 and 1840. The new ideas of the nineteenth century have not penetrated the sleepy old neighborhood, and Mademoiselle des Touches (George Sand) and Béatrix appear on the scene as the modern "new women," greatly to the disturbance of the local aristocracy of the *ancien régime*. Our readers will find it pleasant to take this volume of Balzac in connection with the four dainty little translations of George Sand's stories mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The newest issue in the Balzac translations of Katharine Prescott Wormeley is a volume which contains three stories, I. A Daughter of Eve; II. A Commission in Lunacy; III. The Rural Ball. This is the thirty-fifth volume in the Messrs. Roberts Brothers' attractive edition.

Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock." Edited, with notes and introduction, by Bliss Perry, A.M. 12mo, pp. 597. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

It seems to us that Professor Carpenter, in editing the series entitled "Longman's English Classics," is doing a very admirable service to the teachers and students of literature. It is a good sign of the times that the schools and colleges are now entering upon the study of fiction with an unwonted thoroughness. Only a few years ago students were discouraged from novel reading, college libraries were notably deficient in their supply of fiction, and the whole position of the educational world, with regard to the literary production of our own age, was a false and indefensible one. Happily the times are changing. If fiction is worth reading, it is worth studying in order that it may be read with profit and intelligence. "Woodstock" is presented as an example of the romantic historical novel. Professor Bliss Perry, of Princeton, supplies the volume with notes and with a very valuable introduction. He suggests collateral reading for the student, supplies chronological tables, and frankly warns young readers against the historical inaccuracies of the story, and also against Scott's failure to fully appreciate the greatness of the character of Oliver Cromwell. While the book is edited for use in connection with literary classes, rather than for the general public, it can be recommended for family use; and the suggestions for teachers and students can well be followed by the home reader on his own account.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 806. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Although the title and the plan of the book had been settled upon as early as 1861, Dickens did not begin the serial publication of the novel until May, 1864. During its appearance he became ill, and it was finished in hand-to-mouth

fashion, which was anything but satisfactory to the author. It has never been considered one of Dickens' best pieces of work. The usual interesting and valuable introduction is supplied by Charles Dickens the younger.

Jacob Faithful. By Captain Marryat. With an introduction by David Hannay. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Perhaps the current literary taste for romance and adventure is due to the feeling that in a strenuous world, full of intense activity,—which is an activity in altruism and moral progress no less than in material affairs,—we are entitled in our reading to some books that are purely amusing and nothing more. Certainly Captain Marryat's tales belong to this school, and of all Captain Marryat's tales none can be considered as more infallibly amusing and more entirely free from any quality of instruction than "Jacob Faithful." It is the book that made Thackeray happy for a whole day on a Mississippi steamboat, when he was suffering from an attack of ague; and to be so completely and wholesomely amused is a good thing for everybody once in a while. Captain Marryat wrote "Jacob Faithful" a little more than sixty years ago.

Ormond: A Tale. By Maria Edgeworth. With an introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The writing of "Ormond," by Miss Edgeworth, nearly eighty years ago, was under very pathetic circumstances. She was then about fifty years of age, and her father, to whom she had been intensely devoted and whose greatest pleasure was in his daughter's literary work, lay slowly failing with his last illness. Miss Edgeworth made a great effort, assisted by her publisher, to have the book written and put into type in time for her father's last birthday. Parts of the book,—that is to say, certain incidents and stories which it embodies,—were dictated by Mr. Edgeworth himself, and were included verbatim by his gifted daughter. It is considered one of her most spirited and satisfactory novels.

Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk. By John Galt. With introduction by S. R. Crockett. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 396-404. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

In recent numbers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* we have made note of the revival of interest in the stories of John Galt, and have particularly mentioned the new edition which Mr. S. R. Crockett is editing with brief introductory chapters. Mr. Crockett tells us that "Sir Andrew Wylie" was, at the time of its publication, the most popular of Galt's works in England. It is a story of the period of King James First and the union of the English and Scotch crowns. Many adventurers accompanied the Scotch king from the north to London, and that particular historical moment is seized by Galt for a story which has much pleasant description of Scotch life in it, besides a great deal of adventure, plot, and action.

The Scottish Chiefs. By Miss Jane Porter. Revised and corrected. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 367-355. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

Since Scottish fiction, old and new, is one of the striking literary passions of the day, it is certainly fitting that we should have an attractive new edition of Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs." It was Miss Porter's design to paint the portrait, as she said in her original preface in 1809, of one of the most complete heroes that ever filled the page of history,—William Wallace, of Scotland. The present edition, besides containing the preface of 1809 and that of the 1828 edition, also gives us the retrospective preface that Miss Porter added to the edition of 1840. This edition can be commended for its completeness and its very admirable illustrations of Scottish castles and scenery. The only criticism to be passed upon the white and gold binding is that it is almost too dainty for familiar use.

The Romances of Alexandre Dumas: "Ascanio," two vols.; "The War of Women," two vols.; "Black; the Story of a Dog;" "Tales of the Caucasus." 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Each vol., \$1.25.

The historical romances of Alexandre Dumas are losing none of their popularity. In fact, the interest in the times and events of the period which Dumas mastered, and with which he deals so irresistibly, has never been so widespread as to-day, particularly among English readers. Consequently, the very attractive volumes which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are issuing show a sound appreciation of the condition of the public mind. The bindings are at once exquisitely beautiful and perfectly durable, and the paper and type are perfection. The reader will find this edition eminently satisfactory.

NEW FICTION.

In a Hollow of the Hills. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 210. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The complaint has been made by some novelty seeking critics that Bret Harte's stories are monotonous. It may be, but it is not recorded that the appreciation of '46 Madeira, for instance, ever lessened through being gratified, and these tales of mines and gamblers and road-agents and most fascinating runs have a flavor which appeals the more strongly in that it recalls former palate-ticklings. "In a Hollow of the Hills" is one of the well-known sketches of human nature untrammelled by the restraints of public opinion, and the Decalogue is shattered in the most nonchalant, matter-of-course way.

A Gentleman Vagabond, and Some Others. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

It is not often in this age of specialization that it is given to one man to do several things and do them as well as Mr. Hopkinson Smith. To build good bridges and draw good pictures evidences varied attainments, but neither achievement would prepare one for the subtle and delicate humor which makes Mr. Smith's literary output such pleasant reading.

Amos Judd. By J. A. Mitchell. 16mo, pp. 198. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Mitchell, in his capacity as editor of a humorous paper, must have become satiated with comedy, for "Amos Judd," unpromising in such a direction as the name sounds, is a mixture of Hindu legend and tragedy. The hero of the story is the descendant of a mysterious line of Rajahs; and having been brought up by a Connecticut farmer, develops very un-New-England-like faculties of second sight. His own death finally occurs as he had foreseen, but nevertheless most unexpectedly.

The British Barbarians. By Grant Allen. 16mo, pp. 281. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The above is the first of Mr. Allen's "Hill Top Novels"—the term by which he proposes in future to designate all stories which he writes of his "own accord" and as the "expression of his own individuality." The author proposes henceforth to "purvey strong meat for men" instead of basely truckling to the requirements of serials, and these "hill top" "protests in favor of purity" will present his own "original thinking, whether good or bad, on some important point in human society or human evolution."

The Track of a Storm. By Owen Hall. 12mo, pp. 288. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

It is a variety of storms and decidedly exciting ones through which Mr. Charles Fortescue is conducted in safety, finally arriving at that haven toward which the eyes of men seem to set willy-nilly.

Toxin. By Ouida. 16mo, pp. 217. New York and London: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.

"Toxin" is the decidedly unpleasant story of how, for love of a woman, an English surgeon kills the young Italian Prince

whose life he has previously saved, by injecting toxin into his veins instead of the serum with which he pretends to try to cure him.

Tartarin of Tarascon. By Alphonse Daudet. 16mo, pp. 240. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

L'Avril. By Paul Margueritte. 16mo, pp. 194. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

These two volumes are both in the Faience Library. The "Tartarin" is a revised translation, very happily illustrated, and the many friends of that most imitable Tarasconian, to whom might be applied some of Hamlet's utterances concerning the dangers of the sun, particularly that "splendid sun which makes people lie ingenuously"—all his admirers are sure to welcome his every appearance for he improves continually upon acquaintance.



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "TARTARIN."

"L'Avril" is the first expedition into fiction of a French artist and is the daintiest sort of a love story with the scene laid in the languorous south of France by the shores of the Mediterranean.

The Way of a Maid. By Katharine Tynan Hinkson. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Hinkson is in evidence with her first novel, though her verses and short stories have been read for some time. "The Way of a Maid" is not usually easily decipherable and the love affairs of these Irish folk get quite mixed. The story is wholesomely and genuinely pleasing.

Old Mr. Tredgold. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 452. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Oliphant declares it is "a great art to know when to stop when you are telling a story"—which is capable of several applications. She herself, in the present instance stops when she gets one of her two heroines married to a Lord and brings the other to the pleasing state of having two adorers, both, like Mr. Barkis, entirely "willin" and either one calculated to make her quite happy.

The Charlatan. By Robert Buchanan and Henry Murray. 12mo, pp. 272. New York and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.25.

"The Charlatan" reverses the modern idea of dramatizing a successful novel, since it is a clothing in literary form of one of Mr. Buchanan's plays. The story deals with the career of an impostor as a theosophist and hypnotist. It is pleasant indeed to see Mr. Buchanan acknowledging on the title page his indebtedness to Miss Harriett Jay for the original idea. Such scrupulousness has been only too rare since

Dumas boldly formulated his working theories on the subject of the ownership of ideas.

A Social Highwayman. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 16mo, pp. 196. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 75 cents.

The career of Mr. Courtice Jaffray, who took advantage of his social position to relieve several people of most valuable jewels, makes decidedly interesting reading as related by his faithful servant, himself rather an adept with his fingers.

The Mystery of Walderstein. By Mary E. Lamb. 16mo, pp. 194. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co. 60 cents.

"The Mystery of Walderstein" relates certain exciting events in the lives of a couple of Prussian officers. The scene of action shifts from Venice to Rome, then to Pisa and finally through Switzerland to Germany, and the tale ends in the good old-fashioned way with engagement cards.

Gathering Clouds. By Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., Octavo, pp. 593. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

Dean Farrar states boldly in his preface that his idea in his latest novel is similar to that of his former story "Darkness and Dawn"; that he does not "appeal to the ordinary novel reader," but wishes to "create an interest far deeper and higher than that of passing amusement." It may be questioned whether the most efficacious method of accomplishing this is by writing a "heavy" treatise and calling it a novel, but the aim is certainly beyond cavil, and the picture drawn of Antioch in the days of St. Chrysostom is evidently the product of profound research.

The Temptation of Katharine Gray. By Mary Lowe Dickinson. 12mo, pp. 380. Philadelphia: American Baptist Pub. Society. \$1.50.

Though Mrs. Dickinson is in the very van of the "Woman's Movement" her work is thoroughly free from some of the characteristics which have begun to be generally ascribed to the New Woman's literary efforts, and her present story inculcates principles by no means modern.

A Colonial Wooing. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D. 12mo, pp. 241. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Dr. Abbott's out-door books are well-known, and the present account of the love affair of two Pennsylvania Quakers just two centuries ago has many of the same qualities which have caused his writings to become so popular with lovers of nature.

Lady Bonnie's Experiment. By Tighe Hopkins. 16mo, pp. 199. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Hopkins tells how Lady Bonnie's "Garden of Love" was established and finally broken up by the clever citation of some detailed historical parallels by her Ladyship's husband.

Sir Quixote of the Moors. By John Buchan. 16mo, pp. 228. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

The Sieur de Rohaine's narrative of his doings during his exile in Scotland contains some decidedly exciting situations. He himself could hardly be termed Quixotic in his conduct.

The Cup of Trembling. By Mary Hallock Foote. 12mo, pp. 273. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The reading public is indebted to Mary Hallock Foote for a large proportion of the rather limited stock of Western stories, which do not seem superfluous after an acquaintance with Bret Harte. She has made the Cœur d'Alene familiar ground to many effete Easterners who are more than willing to know it solely from her fascinating books. "The Cup of Trembling" is the initial tale in a series of four, the others being entitled "Maverick," "On a Side-Track" and "The Trumpeter."

Slain by the Doones. By R. D. Blackmore. 16mo, pp. 244.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The author of "Lorna Doone" need not to beg for a hearing, and the initial story of the four in the present volume is more interesting than the others just because it relates some hitherto unexploited passages in the lives of those "robbers bold" and of that honest Samson John Ridd.

College Girls. By Abbey Carter Goodloe. 12mo, pp. 288.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Miss Goodloe writes very pleasingly of the college-bred young woman. It is no small relief to know that one of these Productions of the aged nineteenth century can heap an Oxford course in mathematical astronomy on top of a "higher education" without in the least degree obscuring the peculiarly feminine brilliancies which captivated our grandfathers. There are fourteen of the bright cleverly-told stories and they more than justify themselves—which is much to say in this flood-tide of literature.

The Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo, pp. 279. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Murfree comes about as near as any one can come to imprisoning in black and white letters the marvelous, shifting, ever varying fascination of the Tennessee and Caroline Mountains, and her mountaineers are, as always, "caught wild" and intensely real. Of the three short stories in the present volume "The Casting Vote" is perhaps the



R. D. BLACKMORE.

A Savage of Civilization. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

Anarchistic plots and fights between mill hands and soldiers, with a private revenge running through the whole, form the basis of the above "realistic" novel. When it is stated that the inevitable Russian lady is named "Vera," it will be at once evident that this is merely the return of an old acquaintance.

The White Slave. By Raymond Raife. 12mo, pp. 320.
New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.25.

Red Rowans. By Mrs. Steel. 12mo, pp. 406. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Josephine Crewe. By Helen M. Boulton. 12mo, pp. 300.
London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Bohemia Invaded. By James L. Ford. 16mo, pp. 176.
New York and London: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

A Man and his Womankind. By Nora Vynné. 16mo, pp. 195. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Private Tinker and Other Stories. By John Strange Winter. 16mo, pp. 186. New York and London: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

A Bubble. By L. B. Walford. 16mo, pp. 185. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Ransom. By David Malcolm. 16mo, pp. 227. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

Miss Grace of All Souls. By William Edwards Tirebuck. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Broken Notes from a Gray Nunnery. By Julian Sherman Hallock. Octavo, pp. 103. Boston: Lee & Sheppard. \$1.25.

Frederick. By L. B. Walford. 12mo, pp. 251. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Zoraida. By William Le Queux. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Matthew Furth. By Ida Lamon. 12mo, pp. 284. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

On Shifting Sands. By Harriet Osgood Nowlin. 12mo, pp. 223. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

The Manhattaners. By Edward S. Van Zile. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.



MISS MARY N. MURFREE.

strongest and truest, and the picture of simple, great-hearted Justus Hoxon scanning the companionable stars in his comprehending unscientific way is particularly fine.

Fettered Yet Free. By Annie S. Swan. 12mo, pp. 454.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Swan attacks the rather complex question of heredity in the above story. One of the characters described is by no means a *rara avis*; the gentleman who "could lay no claim to literary taste," yet "had a curious hankering after the literary life."

The Story of Ulla. By Edwin Lester Arnold. 12mo, pp. 295. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

The hand of the author of "Phra the Phœnician" is plainly discernible in the ten short stories issued under the above title. Mr. Arnold's Vikings are his strong point—they are unquestionably very devils incarnate upon some occasions.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Letters of Matthew Arnold, 1848-1888. Collected and Arranged by George W. E. Russell. Two vols., pp. 478-442. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

The most important contribution to real literature that has come to us this past month is the correspondence of the late Matthew Arnold. He was born in 1822, and his public career began with the year 1848, when he became private secretary to Lord Lansdowne who was then president of the Council. These letters are selected from correspondence beginning with January, 1848, and ending April 10, 1888. Mr. Arnold died on April 14 of that year, at the age of sixty-five. Throughout life he was devoted to his relatives and intimate friends, and wrote to them constantly. His habit of doing all things felicitously and beautifully pertained also to his most casual letter-writing. Consequently, Mr. George W. E. Russell, the editor of these volumes, has been easily able to cull out a most attractive collection of correspondence from the quantities of letters placed at his discretion. It was in the autumn of 1883 that Mr. Arnold came to the United States. His letters from this country are extremely interesting. They are entirely kind and appreciative, with bits of comment on people and things that are the more delightful because, of course, Mr. Arnold never dreamed that anybody but his daughters and his brothers and sisters, to whom they were written, would ever see them. Many of the letters contained in these volumes are addressed to John Morley, to Charles Eliot Norton, and to friends on the Continent. A large majority of those in the first volume were written to his mother. They are most fascinating volumes.

Types of American Character. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. 32mo, pp. 210. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., is one of our few American writers of great ability who is content to read and think much and to write and publish little. The thing he chooses to utter is always worth attention. This little volume contains seven essays, entitled "The American Pessimist," "The American Idealist," "The American Epicurean," "The American Philanthropist," "The American Man of Letters," "The American Out of Doors," "The Scholar." The American types portrayed by Mr. Bradford are most of them the educated contemporary descendants of the New England Puritans, and this little book is as Bostonian a product as are the various *fin de siècle* American types it attempts to analyze.

Miscellaneous Studies: A Series of Essays. By Walter Pater. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Admirers of the late Walter Pater will be thankful to Macmillan & Co. for the service they have rendered in collecting various magazine and review articles by the lamented essayist and presenting them in an attractive volume supplementary to "Greek Studies," "Imaginary Portraits," "Appreciations," and "Studies in the Renaissance." A chronological list of the titles of Pater's published papers, included in the present volume, is something of a criterion of this writer's wonderful versatility. The essays now reprinted include studies of Prosper Mérimée, Raphael and Pascal, "Art Notes in North Italy," "Apollo in Picardy," and a half-dozen other characteristic papers.

Our Common Speech. By Gilbert M. Tucker. 16mo, pp. 240. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

This title has been adopted for a little handbook made up, as its author says, of "six papers on topics connected with the proper use of the English language, the changes which that tongue is undergoing on both sides of the sea, and the labors of lexicographers to explain the meaning of the words of which it is composed." This sub-title describes the book succinctly. It only remains to be said that the essays well repay a careful reading. They exhibit erudition suited to the somewhat difficult task undertaken by Mr. Tucker. A bibliography of the subject and an index of English words discussed in the text add greatly to the practical usefulness of the book.

The Spirit of Judaism. By Josephine Lazarus. 16mo, pp. 202. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Miss Josephine Lazarus is an eminent thinker and writer, and this little book contains a series of most brilliant and thoughtful essays upon the higher aspects of the life and mission of the Jewish race. The first essay, on "The Jewish Question" was published in the *Century Magazine* four years ago, and most of the others have appeared in the *Jewish Messenger*. It is well worth while that these thoughtful contributions to an important theme should be preserved in book form.

Fables and Essays. By John Bryan. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: The Arts & Letters Company.

The author in a prefatory note informs us that "this book is dedicated to two ideas which are equally inclusive: Liberty, Justice." The volume is made up of a great number of very short fables, a half dozen essays, and perhaps twenty short poems. It is miscellaneous in its method, but ingenious and original.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. By James Ford Rhodes. Vol. III. Octavo, pp. 669. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The third volume of this exhaustive work begins with the events of 1860 and carries the narrative well into the record of the Civil War, closing with the battle of Shiloh and the capture of New Orleans. The introductory chapter, dealing with material, intellectual and social conditions and forces just before the outbreak of war is particularly instructive, and is probably the most complete and accurate *résumé* of the period that has yet appeared. On the political side, the presentation of the views held by Lincoln, Seward, Greeley and other Republican leaders is especially full and suggestive. Surely no book since Greeley's "American Conflict" (which was written at a time when calm judgment and discrimination were out of the question), has succeeded so well in this task. The military history of the Civil War has been more fully told by others, but what Mr. Rhodes attempts in this direction is by no means inadequate to his purpose in writing a general history of the time.

Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, 1847-1865. By Ward Hill Lamon. Edited by Dorothy Lamon. 16mo, pp. 280. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Every one interested in the Lincoln literature of the last few years has been made familiar with the name of the late Ward Hill Lamon, who was Mr. Lincoln's law partner and confidential adviser. Few men knew Lincoln more intimately than did Mr. Lamon. His "Recollections," edited by his daughter, form a fresh contribution to the feast of biographical and anecdotal materials grouped about the personality of that one among our Presidents of whose life the American people can never learn enough.

Under the Old Elms. By Mary B. Claffin. 16mo, pp. 150. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

"The Old Elms"—Governor Claffin's country place at Newtonville, Mass.—was for many years the meeting place of many distinguished leaders in the anti-slavery cause. Mrs. Claffin now publishes her reminiscences of the visits of Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, James Freeman Clarke, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stowe, Dr. Bailey, Dr. Samuel Francis Smith (who has recently died) and other noted guests at the old house. All who are interested in the personalities described in these personal recollections—and what American is not—will thank Mrs. Claffin for giving to the world from her store of anecdotal wealth these bright and entertaining chapters.

The Story of the Indian. By George Bird Grinnell. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

One great merit of this "Story of the Indian" is the characteristic Indian spirit which permeates the book. In other words, the author permits the Indian to tell his own story, helping us to see life, in some measure, from the In-

dian's point of view and through the media of the Indian's environment. Needless to say, this book is not a formal history of Indian tribes. The reader is brought into closer touch with savage life as it is to-day on the Western plains than would ever have been possible by leading him to it through a dry chronicle of war and famine such as commonly forms the sum and substance of Indian histories. The red man of tradition is more and more discredited by our sounder literature. Books like this teach us that the real red man shares with ourselves a common humanity.

The King's Peace: A Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts. By F. A. Inderwick. Q. C. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

This volume in the "Social England Series" has been prepared with a view to bringing home to the English people a definite knowledge of their national system of legal procedure, through the medium of a popular history of the various law courts. So much in our American jurisprudence has been modeled on English precedent that Americans are almost as greatly in need of such information as are the Englishmen themselves. American lawyers, at any rate, will be greatly profited as well as interested and entertained by the book. The illustrations include several quaint reproductions from ancient illuminated manuscripts in the Inner Temple.

Appenzell: Pure Democracy and Pastoral Life in Inner-Rhoden. A Swiss Study. By Irving B. Richman. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

So much has been published of late about the initiative and referendum in Switzerland, that we are in danger of overlooking other impressive features in the political and social life of the Swiss. Mr. Richman, who is Consul-General of the United States to Switzerland, has made a helpful contribution to our knowledge of the land and the people. He introduces his study with a brief description of the scenery and climate; he then devotes five chapters to Swiss history, and these are followed by five chapters on the contemporary life, including politics, laws and administration of justice, cantonal and domestic economy, education, sanitation, and charity, and domestic and social life, forming a graphic portrait of the Switzerland of to-day.

The Makers of Modern Rome. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 618. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

There are three Romes, namely, the Rome of the Romans, the Rome of the Popes, and the Rome of the modern Italians. This newest Rome dates from 1870. Its characteristic changes were described in the November *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in Mr. Shaw's article on "Recent Progress in Italian Cities." It should be understood that Mrs. Oliphant's "modern Rome," described in this brilliant and readable volume, is not the new Rome of the House of Savoy, but the Rome of the Popes. Mrs. Oliphant begins with a description of Rome in the fourth century, and her story ends with the death of Pope Leo X in the year 1521. She tells us of the Popes who made the papacy, of the stormy times of the fourteenth century, and of the Popes who made the city magnificent in the fifteenth century. Few books have been written which carry the reader so vividly through this long period of transformation at Rome as Mrs. Oliphant's spirited and sympathetic narrative.

Europe in Africa in the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo, pp. 451. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer is engaged in the production of a series of useful historical compilations. She has written upon "France in the Nineteenth Century," "Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century," and "England in the Nineteenth Century;" and now we have "Europe and Africa in the Nineteenth Century." The great virtue of

these volumes lies in their unpretentiousness. The author is willing to take the trouble to compile for us a readable and accurate narrative. There is no attempt at a large historical perspective in this volume, but we have a series of distinct chapters which succeed in covering the whole field very intelligently. There are chapters on Mehemet Ali, Arabi Pasha, Gordon and the Mahdi, the Captives of the Mahdi, Livingstone and Stanley, Darkest Africa, Uganda, the War in Abyssinia, Zanzibar, the Barbary States, Liberia, England's Little Wars, Diamond Fields and Gold Mines, Rhodesia, the French in Africa, and Madagascar. Mrs. Latimer has given us an exceedingly opportune and satisfactory résumé of recent European doings in the African continent.

Some Memories of Paris. By F. Adolphus. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Adolphus gives us some very slight and fragmentary recollections of his life in Paris. The first chapter, which describes the Parisian streets and street life of forty years ago, before the Haussmann reconstructions, is the best part of the book. Other chapters belong to the period of the Franco-Prussian war, and the chapter on the Commune is readable and incidentally valuable. The book, as a whole, is rather trivial.

Growth of British Policy: An Historical Essay. By Sir J. R. Seeley, Litt.D., K.C.M.G. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 458-403. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

Professor J. R. Seeley, of the University of Cambridge, who had been knighted under Lord Rosebery's administration in 1894, died on the 13th of January, 1895. Our regular readers will remember various allusions in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* to Professor Seeley's distinguished career as an educator and a writer. Most of the great English historians have been devoted to the constitutional, that is to say, the internal, development of the British state. But Professor Seeley's point of view was that of his country in its position as a great power. He dealt with international relations and the history of policy, leaving to others the study of British parliamentary progress and constitutional development. The great work by which he was best known, was called "The Life and Times of Stein," and was devoted to a discussion of the growth of the Prussian state and its position in the anti-Napoleonic European revival. This great work was in the line of Professor Seeley's favorite study of international policy. Perhaps a decade ago there appeared his remarkable book entitled "The Expansion of England." This work was an essay expounding and defending the principles upon which there had grown up the great British empire. During the closing year of his life Professor Seeley was engaged in the preparation of a work which now makes its posthumous appearance in two brilliant volumes on "The Growth of British Policy: An Historical Essay." This work is no attempt to describe or defend the particular practical policies of the British empire in our own day, for it deals with the period beginning with the reign of Queen Elizabeth and ending with the reign of William of Orange. The three colossal figures in the story of the first shaping of England's career as a great world power are, in Professor Seeley's opinion, Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell and William III. Although a liberal in politics, Professor Seeley was an ardent imperialist and a stout defender of Britannia's right to rule as much of the universe as she could bring within the grasp of her wide-reaching political system. He perceived clearly that this British policy of "expansion,"—or as the enemies of England say, of aggression,—was something inherent in the general position and policy of the British state, rather than the cold blooded and deliberate programme of an ambitious administration. He desired to analyze the elements which have entered into this remarkable something, not dependent upon the will or humor of any individual statesman, which we call British policy. We see that policy actively at work to-day in every nook and corner of the globe. Professor Seeley thought at first that he could discover its genesis in the revolution of 1688; but further study and re-

flection sent him back to Oliver Cromwell and then he found it needful to go still further back to the times of the great Elizabeth. In the period of the religious reformation, and in the commercial and colonizing growth that followed the discovery of the new world and the days of the great English navigators, Professor Seeley found the beginnings of that modern British policy in which he glories, and the continuance of which we observe to-day in England's intricate colonial and foreign relationships. It is fortunate that Professor Seeley left this work so nearly completed. It has been edited and slightly revised by Mr. G. W. Prothero, who supplies also a valuable memoir of the lamented author.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Constantinople. By Edwin A. Grosvenor. With an introduction by General Lew. Wallace. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 833. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$10.

Professor Grosvenor's plans for publishing a book about Constantinople have reached their fulfillment at a moment when that historic city is the focus of the strained political attention of the whole civilized world. Professor Grosvenor, who is now a member of the faculty of Amherst College, spent a number of years as a professor in Robert College, which is an American institution under the presidency of Dr. George Washburn on the shore of the Bosphorus some six miles from the heart of Constantinople. While at Robert College Professor Grosvenor conceived the idea of writing a descriptive work about Constantinople, which should review the history of the city and should very particularly describe the churches, mosques and famous buildings. It was Mr. Grosvenor's good fortune to have the assistance of Dr. Paspatis, a Greek who had graduated at Amherst College in 1831, and had afterwards spent his life in Greece and in Constantinople, becoming a very eminent archaeological authority. This learned man accompanied Professor Grosvenor in his rambles about the city. Professor Grosvenor was an apt student of languages, both ancient and modern, and in turn became himself an authority upon the archaeology of Byzantium. Subsequently, Professor Grosvenor and General Lew. Wallace spent much time together in the study of Constantinople, General Wallace obtaining at that time the materials for his subsequent writings. General Wallace contributes an introductory letter to the volumes before us. The general historical sketch with which the work opens is clear and attractive but comparatively slight. Professor Grosvenor hastens to the very heart of his chosen topic, which is the careful description of the localities comprised within the general region of Constantinople and the historical buildings and associations that pertain to each portion of the general field. The Golden Horn with its villages and the quarters called Galata and Pera are quickly but attractively described, and the author then takes up the Bosphorus, the deep channel which connects the Black Sea with the waters that pertain to the Mediterranean. Then come chapters describing ancient Constantinople and its existing antiquities. More than half of the two volumes is taken up with an account of the churches and mosques. The illustrations are very numerous and the publishers have spared no pains or expense in paper and printing.

Old Boston: Reproductions of Etchings in Half-tone of Old Boston Buildings, with Descriptive Text. By Henry R. Blaney. Size 7½ x 9½. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.50.

Mr. Blaney is a Boston artist whose etchings of old Boston have been very highly praised. In the present volume the etchings have been reproduced by the half-tone process, and the text consist of a slight description of each picture. These process blocks have been uncommonly successful in keeping the softness of the original etchings, and the book is an exceedingly acceptable product.

Oxford and Her Colleges. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 16mo, pp. 170. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Of the charming glimpses of Oxford afforded by Mr. Goldwin Smith's little volume issued two years ago, the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* has already made mention. The book now reappears with illustrations made from photographs of the more important Oxford buildings—a feature which notably increases the attractiveness of the work.

Glimpses of Africa, West and Southwest Coast. By C. S. Smith. With an introduction by Bishop H. M. Turner, D.D. 12mo, pp. 288. Nashville: A. M. E. Church Sunday School Union.

This book is of more than passing interest, especially to the negro race, since it records the intelligent observations of an Afro-American in the land of his ancestors. The writer discusses with great frankness some of the important problems related to the probable destiny of the "Dark Continent." He expresses some disappointment in the results thus far achieved in the efforts to civilize and Christianize the native Africans, and advises American negroes not to hazard migration to Africa in the hope of bettering their condition.

From Far Formosa: The Island, Its People and Missions. By George Leslie MacKay, D.D. Edited by J. A. Macdonald. Octavo, pp. 346. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

Although the attention of the world has been directed to the great island of Formosa by reason of its recent transfer from the political jurisdiction of China to that of Japan, the knowledge of its people, its topography, its plants and animals, and its general possibilities of material and social progress have been almost unknown. Undoubtedly, the man who knows most about Formosa is the Rev. Dr. George L. MacKay. It is nearly twenty-four years since Dr. MacKay, a young Canadian minister of the Presbyterian Church who had completed his education at Princeton and Edinburgh, decided to enter upon the work of a missionary pioneer in Formosa. He has recently enjoyed a furlough of some months in America and Great Britain, and during this time, with the assistance of competent editors, has produced a very timely volume. Dr. MacKay is a man of heroic courage and of great ability and sagacity. His missionary work has prospered to a remarkable extent, and he has to show for it some sixty churches with native pastors, and a series of useful schools for both sexes. This volume contains valuable chapters concerning the native races and the products of the island.

A Literary Pilgrimage Among the Haunts of Famous British Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M.D., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 260. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Literary Shrines: The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M.D., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 223. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Dr. Wolfe has been an assiduous pilgrim to the homes, haunts and shrines of the great literary lights of England and America. His chapters are sketchy and slight, but accurate, readable, and full of true appreciation. The books are beautifully printed, and the illustrations, though not numerous, are dainty and charming. The American volume is devoted chiefly to the Concord pilgrimage and the Boston vicinity, although there is a chapter on Walt Whitman. The English volume takes a much wider range, and must be considered as the more valuable of the two.

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- Advantages of the Nicaragua Route. J. W. Miller.
- The Nicaragua Canal and the Economic Development of the United States. E. R. Johnson.
- The Musée Social in Paris. W. F. Willoughby.
- History of a Municipal Chapter in Kentucky. E. J. McDermott.
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- Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—X. L. de Conte.
- Lippincott's Magazine.**—Philadelphia. January.
- Some Women in Doublet and Hose. Lyman H. Weeks.
- Longfellow. Richard H. Stoddard.
- Landmarks. Charles C. Abbott.
- Architecture in America: A Forecast. John Stewardson.
- McClure's Magazine.**—New York. January.
- Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.
- Eugene Field and His Child Friends. Cleveland Moffett.
- A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
- The Defeat of Blaine for the Presidency. Murat Halstead.
- The New Statue of William Henry Harrison. Frank B. Gessner.
- The Sun's Light. Sir Robert Ball.
- Chapters from a Life.—II. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
- New England Magazine.**—Boston. January.
- The Winter Birds of New England. William E. Cram.
- George F. Root and His Songs. Lydia Avery Coonley.
- The Old Cantonment at Newburgh. Russel Headley.
- John Trumbull, the Patriot Painter. Ellen S. Bartlett.
- Paul Dudley. Francis B. Hornbrooke.
- Shakespearean Repetitions. W. T. W. Ball.
- Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. January.
- Frederick Locker. Augustine Birrell.
- A New Sport: Tobogganing.
- History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States.—X. E. B. Andrews.
- The New Building of the Boston Public Library. T. R. Sullivan.
- Water-Ways from the Ocean to the Lakes. T. C. Clarke.

THE OTHER-AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

- American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. November.
- The London Exhibitions. George Davison.
- Autumn Musings and Photography. George Oppenheim.
- The Anaglyph and How it is Made. A. F. Watch.
- The American Magazine of Civics.**—New York. December.
- The Multiple Standard. Henry Winn.
- Woman's Natural Debarments from Political Service.
- Popular Insanity. Rabbi Adolph Moses.
- Labor Movement and the New Labor Party. H. W. B. Mackay.
- Thomas F. Bayard as a Diplomatist. Lewis R. Harley.
- China Against the World. Gilbert Reid.
- Civic Religion. Washington Gladden.
- Evolution of a Wage-Standard. R. L. Bridgman.
- Legal Regulation of Occupations in New York. L. D. Scisco.
- Funding the National Debt. William A. Amberg.
- American Naturalist.**—Philadelphia. December.
- Sargent's Studies of the Forests of Japan. C. E. Bessey.
- The Birds of New Guinea. G. S. Mead.
- The Classification of the Lepidoptera. H. G. Dyar.
- The Arena.**—Boston. December.
- Personal Recollections of America's Seven Great Poets.
- The Wonder of Hypnotism. Henry Gaulhier.
- The Opportunity of the Church. George D. Herron.
- Should the Government Control the Telegraph?

Scientific Theosophy. J. R. Buchanan.
Shall Women Vote? Helen H. Gardener.
Equality of Opportunity: How Can We Secure It? J. L. Cowles.
Municipal Lighting. Frank Parsons.
The Life of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—IV. John Davis.

Art Amateur.—New York. December.
The Study of Human Expression.—II. Laughter.
Teaching the Child to Draw. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
China Painting. Lucy Comins.
Wood-Carving for Beginners.—III. K. von Rydingsvärd.
Talks on Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. December.
The Madonna of the Past and Present.
Notes of Travel in Spain.—X.
Roses in Embroidery. Mrs. M. A. Austin.
Wedgwood and Wedgwood Ware.—I. Mrs. N. R. Monchesi.
Industrial Art Education in the United States.

Atalanta.—London. December.
Trenck; the Original Monte Cristo. C. G. Furley.
Scenes from Tennyson. Continued. J. Cumming Walters.
The New Hellenism. J. Brierley.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. December.
Holly Berries. R. K. Munkittrick.
Dixiana. L. J. Vance.

Biblical World.—Chicago. December.
Foreshadowings of the Christ in the Old Testament. W. R. Harper.
The Times of Christ. H. M. Scott.
Sources of the Life of Jesus. E. D. Burton.
The Birth and Childhood of Jesus. A. C. Zenos.
The Ministry of Christ. W. A. Stevens.
The Teaching of Christ in Matthew, Mark, and Luke. A. B. Bruce.
The Teaching of Christ in John. Marcus Dods.
Jesus as a Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.
Christ in Art. Rush Rhees.
Christ in Poetry. F. W. Gunsaulus.
Christ in History. A. M. Fairbanks.
Helps to the Study of the Life of Christ. S. Mathews.
The Hall of the Christ at Chautauqua. John H. Vincent.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. December.
"Eothen" and the Athenaeum Club. Lady Gregory.
The Peasant-Life of South Russia.
The English Soldier—as He Was, and as He Is. H. Knollys.
The Life of *Punch*.
Oxford in Fact and Fiction.
Foreign Affairs.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. November 15.
Plum Cultivation 'n Bosnia.
The Imitation Leather Wall Paper of Japan.
The Vegetable Dye Kamela.

The Dial.—Chicago. November 16.
The Teacher as an Individual.
The Teaching of English and the Making of Writers. Richard Burton.

December 1.
Wagner in Chicago.
In Gratitude to Professor Boyesen. George M. Hyde.
The Obstacles to Individuality in Teaching. Anna L. Moore.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.
The Castle of St. Louis. Quebec. J. M. Lemoine.
A Christmas Deer Hunt in Uruguay. G. A. Stockwell.
The First Canadian Christmas. J. H. Long.
The Loyalists of the American Revolution. C. G. D. Roberts.
Hall Caine. W. A. Sherwood.
Mr. Chamberlain: A Study of the New Colonial Secretary. J. C. Hopkins.
Canada's National Song: Its Author and Its Origin. J. A. Cooper.
Faith Healing, Mind Curing, Christian Science. J. Ferguson.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.
The Royal Palace of St. James. Mary S. Warren.
Freaks and Tricks in Handwriting.
Viscount Wolseley; the New Commander-in Chief. A. Forbes.
Home Work: Paying Occupations for Gentlewomen.
New Serial Story: "A Missing Witness," by Frank Barrett.

The Catholic World.—New York. December.
The Church and the New Sociology. George McDermot.
Among the Butterflies. William Seton.
Armenia, Past and Present. Henry Hyvernatt.

Montmartre the Holy. Edward McSweeney.
The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne at Jerusalem. Olive R. Seward.
After the Manner of St. Francis. John J. O'Shea.
Looking Back at the Maynooth Centenary. C. McCready.
Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. December.

The Meccan Pilgrimage.
The Metal Platinum.
Artels; Co-operation in Russia.
Her Majesty's Service Abroad.
Some English Ghosts.
Our Butter Supply.
The Ancient Incas of Peru.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. November.
Property Rights of Employees.
Something on Reformation. Amos G. Warner.
The New Charity and the Newest. Wilbur F. Crafts.
Unitarianism and Philanthropy. Francis G. Peabody.
Wealth's Duty. Andrew Carnegie.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.
Mr. Balfour Seen from a Distance. Norman Hapgood.
Secondary Education Report. Professor Massie.
Lord Dunraven and the America Cup. A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Professor Sayce vs. the Archaeologists. Prof. A. A. Bevan.
The New Situation in the Far East. Demetrius C. Boulger.
Sacerdotalism. Francis Peek.
Municipal Fire Insurance. Robert Donald.
Teachers. Herbert Spencer.
Berthelot and His Friend Renan. Albert D. Vandam.
Muscat. J. Theodore Bent.
Physics and Sociology. W. H. Mallock.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.
The Infant Christ in Legend and Art. E. deB. Gudé.
The Atlanta Exposition. Maude Andrews.
Music in the Far East. A. DeGuerville.

Education.—Boston. December.
Psychology for Normal Schools. M. V. O'Shea.
Need of a Distinctive American Education. E. P. Powell.
"Mind-Building" by Sense Development. S. M. Miller.
Rhetoric for Science. S. W. Balch.
Conception as a Mental Act. John Ogden.

Educational Review.—New York. December.
College Entrance Requirements in History. Albert B. Hart.
Reform of College Entrance Requirements. Wilson Farrand.
A High School Course in English. George J. Smith.
Student Life in Southern Colleges. F. C. Woodward.
The Public Schools of Geneva. Walter B. Scaife.
The Teaching of Local History. Mary S. Barnes.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.
The Kea; a Remarkable Bird. J. Buckland.
In the Trenches Before Sebastopol. W. Simpson.
From Barnet and from Barnet Field. J. D. Symon.
The Legion of Honor.
London Crosses. G. Clinch.
A Wager with Prince Bismarck. P. Andrea.
The Pious Monks of St. Bernard. L. Hind.
Fitting Out an Arctic Expedition. A. C. Harmsworth.
How the Sewer Rat Lives. W. Wemley.

Free Review.—London. December.
On Compromise. J. M. Robertson.
Herbert Spencer. A. Lynch.
Salvation Army Charity; Shelters. R. Wheatley.
Hedonistic Theories. W. M. Galliehan.
Dr. Blandford's Moral Suicide. W. Williamson.
Does Luxurious Expenditure Benefit the Poor?
A Woman's Right. E. I. Champness.
The Zodiacal Light; What Is It? A. Macpherson.
King Alcohol and Liberalism; A Reply.
Marlowe's "Gaveston." J. A. Nicklin.

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.
Lord Salisbury, from a French Point of View. A. Filon.
Gustave Flaubert. Ernest Newnan.
England in Nicaragua and Venezuela. G. H. D. Gossip.
Parties and Policies:
The Failure of Government by Groups. William Rathbone.
Unionist Policy. J. S. Stuart Glennie.
Hamlet—From an Actor's Prompt Book. H. Beerbohm Tree.
Corea and the Siberian Railway.
The Report of the Secondary Education Commission.
The Beginnings of the French Republic. A. D. Vandam.
Destruction of Birds; Alaudum Legio. F. A. Fulcher.
Turkey or Russia? Canon MacColl.

The Forum.—New York. December.
Conditions for American Commercial and Financial Supremacy. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.
The Nature of Liberty. W. D. Howells.

Thomas B. Reed and the Fifty-first Congress. Theodore Roosevelt.

The Ethics of Party Loyalty. George W. Green.
The Trail of "Trilby." Albert D. Vandam.
Editorship as a Career for Women. Margaret E. Sangster.
The Monroe Doctrine: Defense, not Defiance. A. C. Cassatt.
Thomas Carlyle: His Work and Influence. W. R. Thayer.
The Pilgrim Principle and the Pilgrim Heritage. W. DeW. Hyde.

The Obligation of the Inactive. Katrina Trask.
Crime Among Animals. William Ferrero.
Has the Mormon Church Re-entered Politics? Glen Miller.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.

Christmas Customs in Central France. Mabel Peacock.
Travels to the Source to the New River. Percy Fitzgerald.
Italian Influence on Shakespeare. C. Flamstead Walters.
The Civil and Canon Law in England. J. E. R. Stephens.
First Duke of Buckingham: the Prince of Favorites
Theodor Storm. John G. Robertson.

The Green Bag.—Boston. December.

Alexander Hamilton the Lawyer. A. Oakley Hall.
The Great India Rubber Case. Andrew Dutcher.
The Supreme Court of Maine.—III. Charles Hamlin.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.)
December.

Three Characteristics of Harvard. G. A. Gordon.
The Soldier's Faith. O. W. Holmes.
Engineering at Harvard University. Ira N. Hollis.
Harvard's Athletic Policy. A. B. Hart.
Shall Demistry be Taught as Medicine? T. Fillebrown.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. December.

The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis.
Sir Thomas Browne. James O. Murray.
A Study of "The Raven." W. E. Griffis.
Sennacherib and the Destruction of Nineveh. W. H. Ward.
The Right Use of Epithets and Expletives. N. Adams.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. December.

The Right Law in California. F. C. Finkle.
Atmospheric Irrigation. William Reece.
The Forests of Washington. Alice Houghton.
Power of Soils to Resist Erosion by Water. W. A. Burr.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—
Philadelphia. October.

The Continuous Rail in Street Railway Practice. R. McCulloch.
A Study of Heating and Ventilating Plants.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. December.

Tributes to Eugene Field.
Switzerland and Her Public Schools. Edward B. Yegher.
Kindergarten and Public Schools. Edna R. Prather.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. December.

This Country of Ours.—I. Benjamin Harrison.
A Friendly Letter to Girl Friends.—VI. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.
My First Appearance on the Stage. Mary Anderson de Navarro.

The Passion of Money-Getting. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Longman's Magazine.—London. December.

The Physical Foundations of Temperance. Sir B. W. Richardson.
The Centenary of the French Institute. Mrs. Lecky.
The Show-Child: A Protest. Miss I. A. Taylor.

Lucifer.—London. November 15.

Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Theosophy Among the Quietists. O. Cuffe.
Occult Chemistry. Mrs. Annie Besant.
Dreams. C. W. Leadbeater.
Early Christianity and Its Teachings. Continued. A. M. Glass.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.

Oxford in the Thirteenth Century.
The Swiss Infantry.
The Craft of Hunting.
The Battles of the Nile.

Madras Review.—(Quarterly).—Madras. November.

Our Legislative Council.
Government and Its Tenants. J. Adam.
The Native Catholic Christians of South Canada. F. F. Lemerle.
Vedantism and Neo-Platonism. S. Saththianadhan.
The Tamils: Eighteen Hundred Years Ago. V. K. Pillai.
Malabar as Known to the Ancients. K. P. P. Menon.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. December.

The Spirit of Judaism. K. Kohler.
Another Congress of Religions. M. Ellinger.
Scriptural Cosmogony. Falk Vidaver.
Nordau's "Degeneration." J. Silverman.

The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. December.

The Ethics of Work. Alexander Wilder.
Concricity: The Law of Spiritual Development. J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss.
Emblems and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Evidences of Immortality. J. Emery McLean.
Occult Law. W. W. Woolsey.
Perpetual Youth. W. J. Colville.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. December.

Thomas Nast and His Work. Leigh Leslie.
Among the Chicago Writers. Mary J. Reid.
Japanese Women of the Past and Present. Lucetta H. Clement.
A Patch of Barbarism. Samuel B. Evans.
Iowa State Normal School. Sara M. Riggs.

Missionary Review.—New York. December.

John Livingston Nevius, the Modern Apostle of China. A. T. Pierson.
The Jews in Palestine and Syria. H. H. Jessup.
Beginnings of the Education of Women in Syria. T. Laurie.
The Druses. A. H. McKinney.
Educational Mission Work in Egypt. H. W. Hogg.
The Recent Riots in China and Their Cause. H. M. Woods.

Month.—London. December.

Hymn-Writing and Hymn-Selection. Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
Lord Salisbury and Mr. Herbert Spencer on Evolution.
Protestant Fiction. Continued. James Britten.
Recollections of Scottish Episcopalianism. Continued.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York.
December.

The Nativity of Christ. Henry Mann.
Egypt and the Pyramids. C. W. Allers.
A Book of Japanese War Caricatures. Flora Lucas.
A Glance at William Hogarth. Clarence Cook.
Christ in Modern Art. Rufus R. Wilson.

Music.—Chicago. December.

Moszkowski and His Compositions. E. Liebling.
Singing Off the Key. Karleton Hackett.
A Plea for Keeping Time. Mary L. Regal.
Bedrich Smetana.—I. J. J. Kral.
Foster American Talent. L. A. Swalm.
Musical Results of the Study of Ethnology. W. Wallaschek.
Retrospect in Violin Playing. Earl Drake.
In Memory of Eugene Field. W. S. B. Matthews.

National Review.—London. December.

The Crisis in Religious Education. Bishop of Salford.
Matthew Arnold in His Letters. Alfred Austin.
The Greater Eastern Question. Prof. R. K. Douglas.
The Air Car, or Man-Lifting Kite. Lieut. B. Baden Powell.
Investors and Their Money. H. E. M. Stutfield.
Child Distress and State Socialism. J. R. Diggle.
A New Theory of Gout. M. Granville.
Our Military Problem: for Civilian Readers. Captain Maxse.
The Decline of Drunkenness. A. Shadwell.
A Turkish Note on the Turkish Question. (In French.)

New Review.—London. December.

The Murder of Mr. Stokes in Africa. Lionel Dècle.
Each Sex Its Own Moralist.
New Scotland. Francis Watt.
The Marines. David Hannay.
Don Juan. Continued. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
David Haggart and Harry Simms; a Pair of Autobiographies.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly). December.

Tendencies of Thought in Modern Judaism. David Philipson.
The Miracles of Jesus in the Synoptic Gospels. A. Réville.
The Anabaptists. W. E. Griffis.
The Pseudo-Athanasian Augustinianism. Levi L. Paine.
Tito Melema. Julia H. Gulliver.
Popular Protestant Controversy. C. C. Starbuck.
Local Cults in Homer. Arthur Fairbanks.
The Nomadic Ideal in the Old Testament. Karl Budde.

Nineteenth Century.—London. December.

The Transformation of the Army Under the Duke of Cambridge.
The Policy of "Killing Home Rule by Kindness." J. E. Redmond.
Reopening the Education Settlement of 1870. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.
Kashmir. Sir Lepel Griffin.

Ruskin's Teaching; Unto This Last. Frederic Harrison.
The Society of Authors. Sir W. Martin Conway.
The Literary Agent. Sir W. Besant.
The Religion of the Undergraduate. Rev. A. C. Deane.
Turkey and Armenia; the Eastern Question. Professor
Geiffcken, Madame Novikoff, and Rafiuddin Ahmad.
University Settlements. Canon Barnett.
Medicine and Society. Dr. J. Burney Yeo.
Matthew Arnold. John Morley.
Bishop Butler and His Censors. Continued. W. E. Glad-
stone.
Canon MacColl's Letters on Islam.

North American Review.—New York. December.
The Work of the Next Congress. A Symposium.
Cranks and Crazes. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Last Gift of the Century. N. S. Shaler.
How London Deals with Beggars. Lord Norton.
Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration. J. W. Foster.
Christianity's Millstone. Goldwin Smith.
Our Benefits from the Nicaragua Canal. A. S. White.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—XII. A. D. Vandam.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals.—IV. Louis Robinson.
The House of Representatives and the House of Commons.
F. D. Falgrave.

Our Day.—The Altruistic Review.—Springfield, Ohio. De-
cember.

Eugene Field: A Character Sketch.
The Holy Spirit as the Administrator of the Church. J.
Cook.
Mother Stewart: A Character Sketch. C. M. Nichols.

Outing.—New York. December.
Skating. Ed. W. Sandys.
Hunting the Cayman in Mexico. Edward French.
Lena's World Tour Awheel: Mooton to Kurrachee.
Touring Bermuda Awheel. Thomas E. Dowden.
On the Frontier Service. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen.
The Characteristics of Canadian Football. A. C. Kingstone.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. December.
Del Monte and Monterey. Rounseville Wildman.
A Vagabond's Christmas in Tahiti. John C. Werner.
Why the City of Saint Francis. Auguste Wey.
Motion and Emotion in Fiction. R. M. Daggett.
Horse Progress on the Pacific Coast.
Banks and Banking of California.—II. John Finlay.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.
Santa Barbara, United States. E. Roberts.
Behind the Scenes at Monte Carlo. J. J. Waller.
Raby Castle and Its Memories. Duchess of Cleveland.

The Photo-American.—New York. November.
Heads.
Fixing and Washing Negatives. W. Byford.
Hints on Photo-Micrography.
Colloidio-Chloride Paper. James Shaw.
Use of the Swing-Back in Enlarging.
Platinum Printing on Fabrics. J. H. Stebbins, Jr.
Lenses for Process Work.
Magic or Chameleon Lantern Slides.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.
Landscape Photography in Winter. S. Ansell.
On Pictorial Photography: The Old and the New. A.
Maskell.
Printing-in Clouds. J. Harrison.
Reversed Negatives. T. C. Harris.

The Photographic Times.—New York. December.
Solar Photography at the Lick Observatory. C. D. Perrine.
The Combined Bath. John Nicol.
Short Chapters on Organic Chemistry.—VII. A. B. Aubert.
Perspective in Photography.
Wood Cut Technic on Half-tone Printing Blocks. H. M. Dun-
can.
Gelatine and Alum.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. December.
A Philosophy of Rhyme. Edmund Noble.
Walt Whitman in Relation to Christianity. Emily C. Monck.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Anthony and Cleopatra."
Can a Poet Be Democratic?

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.
The Late Bond Syndicate Contract. A. D. Noyes.
Decrease in Interstate Migration. W. F. Willcox.
Liquor Legislation in England. Edward Porritt.
Geography and Sociology. W. Z. Ripley.
The German Emperor. Richard Hudson.
Four German Jurists.—I. Munroe Smith.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. December.
Principles of Taxation.—I. David A. Wells.
New Evidence of Glacial Man in Ohio. D. F. Wright.
Studies of Childhood.—XIII. James Sully.
The Anatomy of Speed Skating. R. T. McKenzie.
Suggestibility, Automatism, and Kindred Phenomena.—I.
W. R. Newbold.
Professor Forbes on "Harnessing Niagara." E. A. LeSueur.
Health Experiments in the French Army. Stoddard Dewey.
Prehistoric Engineering at Lake Copais. J. D. Champlin.
Sir John Lubbock and the Religion of Savages. J. Car-
michael.
Among the Cannibal Islands. L. G. Weld.
Miracles in French Canada. Edward Farrar.
Has Immigration Increased Population? S. G. Fisher.
Insects' Eggs. M. V. Brandicourt.
Professional Institutions.—VIII. Herbert Spencer.
Why the Sea Is Salt. G. W. Littlehales.
A Natural Paper Mill. Virgil G. Eaton.

Review of Reviews.—New York. December.
The Cartoon in Politics. Robert J. Finley.
John Sherman's Story of His Own Career. E. B. Andrews.
An Indian on the Problems of His Race. Simon Pokagon.
The Venezuelan Question. William L. Scruggs.
Mr. Herbert Spencer.

The Rosary.—New York. December.
Lacroma. Archduchess Stephanie.
Sketches of Venezuela.—II. Bertrand Cothonay.
Our Lady's Rosary. Thomas Esser.
Cardinal Zigliara.—II. Reginald Walsh.

The Sanitarian.—New York. December.
The Thermal and Mud Baths of Acqui, Italy. C. W. Chan-
cellor.
Proceedings of American Public Health Association.
Sanitary Topography of Florida. A. N. Bell.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. December.
In and Around a Murcian Bull Ring. Rev. W. Mason Inglis.
The Cross of Kilbride in Lorn. J. M. MacGregor.
Ossianic Poetry. Dr. Clerk.
Glimpses of Glasgow, an Old Scots Bishop's Burgh. J. A.
Black.

Social Economist.—New York. December.
Mandate of the Election.
The Great Metropolitan Bridge.
The Legal Merits of Venezuela's Case.
Practical Christian Sociology.
Woman Labor in England.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. December.
The Written Expression of Thought. Bates Torrey.
Literal Reporting.—II.
Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. November 15.
Great Names at Eton and Harrow. H. H. Chilton.
Shopkeepers' Advertising Novelties. J. Scott.
The Signatures of Napoleon. J. H. Schooling.
Rear-Admiral Markham: Interview. W. G. FitzGerald.
Lord Mayor's Shows—Past and Present. H. How.

The Students' Journal.—New York. December.
Secretary Carlisle's Address at the Chamber of Commerce
Banquet.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight Pages.

Sunday at Home.—London. December.
The Gurneys of Earham.
A Long Day in Canterbury. Mrs. Isabella F. Mayo.
Fiji and Its People. Continued. Rev. J. Telford.
Rev. Dr. Milburn. With Portrait. T. C. Collings.
The Handwriting of Famous Divines. Dr. A. B. Grosart.

Temple Bar.—London. December.
English Occupations of Minorca.
The Poet-Laureateship.
The Migration of Birds. G. W. Bulman.
William Blake. A. T. Story.
Cats and Their Affections. C. B. Wister.

The Treasury.—New York. December.
The Pilgrim Forefathers. David Gregg.
God's Ground-Plan of a Good Man. J. T. Wightman.
Characteristics and Present Prospects of the Chinese. C. C.
Creegan.
Episcopacy. Charles H. Small.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. December.
 A Plea for the Increase of the Army. Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff.
 The Trafalgar Captains. W. Laird Clowes.
 National Defense. Arthur Griffiths.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.
 The Times and the Command of the Army.
 Notes on the Madagascar Expedition. Capt. Pasfield Oliver.
 The Recruit and His Training. Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
 Can Russia Invade India? Colonel H. B. Hanna.
 The Royal Artillery.
 The Castles in the Madras Army. Bagh-o-Bahas.
 The Curiosities of an Old Navy List. F. Harrison Smith.
 Oliver Cromwell as a Soldier. Continued. Major Baldock.
 Organization.

Westminster Review.—London. December.
 Paul Bourget; Novelist, Poet, and Critic. Maurice Todhunter.
 Peru: a Socialist State. R. Seymour Long.
 The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times. D. F. Hannigan.
 A Senate for the Empire. J. Bonwick.
 The Need for a United Progressive Party. R. Balmforth.
 The Present Position of Adult Male Labor in New Zealand.

Politics and Culture. H. Seal.
 Recollections of the late Dr. R. W. Dale.
 Lessing's Story of the Three Rings. T. Bradfield.
 Evening Continuation Schools. J. J. Davies.
 Islam and Scofeeism. M. Barakatullah.
 King Demos. F. G. Burton.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. December.
 Present Condition of Photography as a Business.
 Papers for Professional Photographers.—XI. John A. Tennant.
 Printing Photographs by Machinery.
 Practical Photo-Engraving.—IX. A. C. Austin.
 Some Photo-Mechanical Shortcomings. C. Ashleigh Snow.
 Chamber Portraiture.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) December.
 Freeman the Scholar and Professor. Herbert B. Adams.
 An Interocceanic Canal in the Light of Precedent. T. S. Woolsey.
 The Early Political Organization of Mexico. Bernard Moses.
 The Economic Reforms of the Late English Liberal Administration. Edward Porritt.
 The Referendum, and Other Forms of Direct Democracy in Switzerland. E. V. Raynolds.
 The French Revolution. H. Morse Stephens.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

November 2.

Reminiscences of Paris. Continued. T. Schäfer.
 Sport in the Rocky Mountains. F. Meisler.

November 16.

Adolf Menzel.

November 23.

The New Law Courts at Leipzig. E. Groth.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 1.

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The Anatomy of Speed Skating, R. T. McKenzie, PS.

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Socialism, Child-Distress and State, J. R. Diggle, NatR.

Sociology:

Physics and Sociology, W. H. Mallock, CR.

Geography and Sociology, W. Z. Ripley, PSQ.

Songs and Ballads of the Revolution, Lydia B. Newcomb, NEM.

Spencer, Mr. Herbert, RR.

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Sport: The Craft of Hunting, Mac.

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Steamers, The Great Modern Transatlantic, S. W. Stanton, EngM.

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Sun's Heat, The, Sir Robert Ball, McCl.

Switzerland: The Public Schools of Geneva, Walter B. Scaife, EdRA.

Sword-Lore, Japanese, L. H. Weeks, Lipp.

Tahiti: A Vagabond's Christmas in Tahiti, J. C. Werner, OM.

Taxation, Principles of—I, David A. Wells, PS.

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The Decline of Drunkenness, A. Shadwell, NatR.

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Physical Foundations of Temperance, B. W. Richardson, Long.

Liquor Legislation in England, Edward Porritt, PSQ.

Theatres and the Drama:

My First Appearance on the Stage, Mary Anderson de Navarro, LHJ.

"Hamlet," H. Beerbohm Tree on, FR.

Theosophy, Scientific, J. R. Buchanan, A.

Trafalgar Captains, The, W. Laird Clowes, US.

Trenck, the Original Monte Cristo, C. G. Furley, Ata.

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Turkey:

A Turkish Note on the Turkish Question, NatR.

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United States Constitution—II, J. W. Burgess, Chaut.

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Whitman, Walt, in Relation to Christianity, Emily C. Monck, PL.

Wolsley, Viscount, A. Forbes, CFM.

Women:

Home Work for Gentle Women, Miss E. L. Banks, CFM.

Each Sex Its Own Moralist, NewR.

Editorship as a Career for Women, Margaret Sangster, F.

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General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mary C. Francis.

Woman, Beginnings of the Education of, in Syria, T. Laurie, MisR.

Woman's Natural Debarment from Political Service, A. M. C.

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Shall Women Vote? Helen H. Gardener, A.

Woman Labor in England, SEcon.

Japan's Fair Daughters, MM.

Wordsworth and Westmoreland, Annie Armit, Ata.

Yachting: Lord Dunraven and the America's Cup, CR.

Youth, Perpetual, W. J. Colville, MetM.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photog- rapher.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociol- ogy.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OD.	Our Day.
A.	Arena.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AL.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of En- gineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Ser- vice Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Econom- ics.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	R.	Rosary.
CW.	Catholic World.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
C.	Cornhill.	ManQ.	Manchester Quarterly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
D.	Dial.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Ed.	Education.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (Lon- don).	M.	Month.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review. (New York).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga- zine.
		Mus.	Music.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NatR.	National Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]